

THE
ENVIRONS of *LONDON*:
BEING
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS,
Within Twelve Miles of that Capital:
INTERSPERSED WITH BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES,

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.A.S.
Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of ORFORD.

VOLUME THE SECOND.
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.



Harrow on the Hill.

L O N D O N :

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author has little to add to what was prefixed to the former Volume, but to repeat his thanks to those Gentlemen whose continued assistance has so materially aided his researches, and to acknowledge similar Obligations to the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, for the most liberal access to the Records of that See; to the Right Rev. the Dean, and the Chapter of St. Paul's, and to the Right Rev. the Dean, and the Chapter of Westminster, for the same indulgence; to Richard Gray, Esq. of the Duchy of Cornwall Office, and William Harrison, Esq. of the Land Revenue Office, for several valuable communications; to the Officers of the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex; to Francis Russell, Esq. of the Duchy of Lancaster Office; to Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staple Inn, for much interesting information in the Biographical department; and to several other persons whose local knowledge or professional connections have enabled them to supply various documents relating to particular parishes. Their communications are acknow-

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ledged in the Notes, not only as a due tribute of gratitude, but as it gives authenticity to the several facts asserted.

When the variety of interesting objects which engage the attention in those parishes which are situated in the immediate vicinity of London is considered, the Author trusts it will not be deemed extraordinary that the two Volumes which treat of Middlesex should have swoln to a considerable bulk, notwithstanding the Epitaphs and various other matter which in the First Volume occupied a place in the Text, have in the Second and Third been printed in the Notes. The extracts from parish registers are rendered more copious in these Volumes by inserting notes of the births, burials, and alliances of the principal families; all the blazoned coats of arms which are to be found in the several churches, chapels, &c. are described, and an index of arms is given at the end of each Volume.

PUTNEY, *April* 11, 1795.

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MAP
of the County of
MIDDLESEX

A C T O N.

THIS parish is supposed to have derived its name from the quantity of oak timber which it produced; *Ac*, in the Saxon language, signifying an oak. The hedge-rows still abound with that tree. Etymology.

The village of Acton lies in the liberty of Finsbury and Wenlakebarne: it is situated upon the Uxbridge road, at the distance of five miles from Tyburn turnpike. The parish is bounded by that of Ealing on the west, the Hammersmith division of Fulham on the east, Chiswick on the south, and Wilsdon on the north. Situation and boundaries.

The parish of Acton contains about 1900 acres¹ of land, the greater part of which is arable; the soil towards the north is a stiff clay; towards the south a rich loam; ten acres only are occupied by market gardeners. Acton is assessed the sum of 6402l. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1792, was at the rate of 2s. 3d. in the pound. Extent, soil, &c.

About half a mile from East Acton are three wells of mineral water, springing out of a deep clay, which were in great repute for their medicinal virtues about the middle of the present century. The assembly room was then a place of very fashionable resort, and the neighbouring hamlets of East Acton and Friar's Place were filled with persons of all ranks, who came to reside there during Acton Wells.

¹ See an assessment in the churchwardens' books, anno 1649.

the summer season. The wells have long since lost their celebrity, fashion and novelty having given a preference to springs of the same nature at a greater distance from the metropolis. The site of Acton Wells is the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The assembly room being nearly in ruins, is now about to be converted into two tenements.

About half a mile to the north of the village, in a field called the Moated Meadow, is a deep trench, inclosing a parallelogram of about 100 yards in length, and 40 in breadth, supposed by some to have been a Roman camp; but the name of the meadow seems to intimate that it is the site of a moated house, of which there have been several in the neighbourhood, and some still remain.

Essex's army
at Acton.

In November 1642, a few days before the battle of Brentford, the Lord General (the Earl of Essex) and the Earl of Warwick, marching with their forces out of London, made Acton the place of their rendezvous².

Cromwell met
there by a
grand pro-
cession.

When Cromwell returned to London after the battle of Worcester, he was met at this place by the Lord President, the Council of State, many of the Nobility, the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, &c. &c. forming in the whole a train of more than 300 coaches. The Recorder of London accosted him with a congratulatory speech on the occasion³.

The manor.

The principal manor of Acton has belonged to the see of London from time immemorial. As it is not mentioned amongst the lands of that see in Doomsday-book, I suppose that both this parish and Ealing were included in the manor of Fulham, which is there said to contain 40 hides. When the church lands were alienated in the last century, the manor of Acton seems to have fallen into the hands of Francis Allen, Esq. who presented to the living in 1656⁴.

² England's Memorable Accidents, Nov. 7—14.

³ Faithful Scout, Sept. 12, 1651.

⁴ Commissioners' books, Lambeth MS. Library, vol. xxxii. p. 526.

Peter son of William, son of Alulph, granted to Eustace de Fauconberg (who was consecrated Bishop of London in 1222) 40 acres of arable land, paying yearly a pound of cummin feed⁵, which rent was afterwards remitted.

There is another manor in this parish called also the manor of Acton, the history of which may be thus deduced:—Peter son of Alulph, granted to Geoffry de Lucy, Dean of St. Paul's⁶, his mansion at Acton under the Wood, with the garden and grove adjoining, and 20 acres of arable land, held of the King by knight's service. The dean granted the said premises, together with five acres of land which he had purchased of Walter de Actune, to the chapter, reserving 5l. to be paid annually towards a chantry which he had founded in St. Paul's cathedral; viz. 5 marks to a priest to pray for his soul and the souls of the late Bishop of London and his successors; 20s. yearly to celebrate his own obit; and a mark to celebrate that of Philip de Fauconberg, Archdeacon of Huntingdon⁷. The chapter afterwards leased all this their *manor* of Acton, with the mansion-house, &c. to the said Geoffry for his life, rendering annually a wax light of a pound weight⁸; and it was ordained that it should always be held of the chapter by his successors in the deanery⁹. The dean and chapter had a charter of free warren in their manor of Acton 9 Edw. II.¹⁰ In the year 1544 they granted this manor to the King¹¹, who immediately gave it to John Lord Russell, Lord Privy Seal, subject to a fee-farm rent of 34s.¹² From him it descended to John Lord Russell, son of Francis Earl of Bedford, whose only child

Mr. Lethieulier's manor.

⁵ Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul. of the manor, 23 Edw. I. No. 231.

⁶ From the year 1231 to 1241.

⁷ Cart. Ant. No. 601. 603. No. 606, is a grant of 20 acres of wood by Peter the son of Alulph to the dean and chapter. No. 612, receipts and disbursements

⁸ Cart. Antiq. ut supra.

⁹ Reg. D. & Cap. Lib. A. f. 32.

¹⁰ Cart. 9 Edw. II. No. 31.

¹¹ Record in the Augmentation Office.

¹² Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Sept. 5.

Anne married Henry Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Worcester. It afterwards descended to a younger branch of his family. After the death of Henry Somerset, Esq.¹³ (great grandson of Henry first Marquis of Worcester, and grandson of Sir John Somerset, Knt.) it was purchased A.D. 1731, in trust for Benjamin Lethieulier, Esq. M. P. the present proprietor, then an infant. This manor was held of the King *in capite*, being the 20th part of a knight's fee¹⁴.

Other estates. Gregory, son of Walter, late rector of Acton, gave (temp. Hen. III.) three messuages with their appurtenances in that parish to the church of St. Paul, towards the maintenance of a chaplain¹⁵. Adam de Herwynton gave a carucate and a half of land, 7 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 of wood, held under the bishop of London, as of his manor of Stortford, to the abbot and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, to pray for his good estate whilst living, and to celebrate his obit after his death¹⁶. In Bishop Braybroke's Register¹⁷ is an agreement of the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, to pay a relief to the bishop and his successors on the election of a new prior. John Chishull, William Stotewille, and John Harpesfield, 47 Edw. III. gave one toft, 116 acres of arable land, valued at 2d. per acre; 5 acres of meadow, valued at 1s. 6d. an acre; and 6 acres of wood, to the said convent; which land they held under the convent at the annual rent of 2s. or a sparrowhawk¹⁸. I suppose the site of this estate to have been at or near the hamlet called Friar's, or Prior's Place. John de la Wodeton, 51 Edw. III. granted to John Holmes and Isabell his wife, a piece of land in Acton, called Childeſland¹⁹. Sir Francis Leake, Knt.

¹³ He died in 1727.

¹⁴ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 760.

¹⁵ Cart. Antiq. ut suprà, No. 611.

¹⁶ Esch. 1 Edw. III. No. 119. 2d numbering.

¹⁷ Fol. 226. b. anno 1326.

¹⁸ Esch. 47 Edw. III. No. 20, second numbering, & Pat. 47 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 5.

¹⁹ Cl. 51 Edw. III. m. 4, dorso.

and

and Christopher Rithe, Esq. were the principal freeholders in this parish, 17 & 18 Eliz.²⁰ Lord Chief Justice Vaughan appears to have been an inhabitant of this place in 1673²¹. William Saville, Marquis of Halifax, had a seat at Acton, where he died, August 31, 1700²². His daughters were admitted the next year to the copyhold lands of their late father²³; Lord Halifax's seat was afterwards the property of Evelyn the first Duke of Kingston. Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Lord Mayor of London in 1753, had a seat at Turnham Green within this parish²⁴.

The church of Acton, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands near the road. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by circular pillars and pointed arches; the walls have been rebuilt with brick, and the windows are modern: at the west end is a square tower which was newly cased with brick in 1766. The church underwent considerable repairs in 1780. The font is ancient, supported by four small pillars, and ornamented with Gothic tracery much defaced.

The church.

On the east wall of the chancel are the monuments of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Searles, merchant, who died in 1674, and Francis Stratford, Esq. who died in 1704²⁵. On the north wall is the monument of Catherine Viscountess Conway, who died at her house at Acton, June 30, 1639²⁶. She was wife of Edward Viscount Conway, principal Secretary of State to King James and Charles I. and daughter of Giles Hueriblock of Ghent in Flanders. She bequeathed a considerable part of her fortune to charitable uses, as is expressed upon her monument: her benefactions to this place will

Monuments.

²⁰ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1711.

²¹ Churchwardens' accounts.

²² Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. iv. p. 18.

²³ Court rolls of the manor.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Arms—Barry of ten, Arg. & Az. a lion rampant, Gules.

²⁶ Arms—Sab. on a bend cottis'd Arg. a rose G. between two annulets of the field, for Conway, impaling Sab. a woman couped at the breast, proper, crined Or, for Hueriblock.

be

be noticed hereafter. On the same wall is the monument of
 " Philippa, late wife of Francis Rous,"
 Francis Rous. who died in 1657, aged 85²⁷. Francis Rous was created a peer by
 Cromwell, and was one of his privy council; his titles have been
 erased from the monument by some zealous royalist. Rous died at
 his house at Acton, in January 1658-9. The following account of
 his funeral and character is taken from a newspaper of that date²⁸:
 " Monday the 24th being the day appointed for the interment of
 " the corpse of the Right Hon. Francis Lord Rouse, it was per-
 " formed in this manner. The lords of his Highness privy coun-
 " cil met at his house at Acton, as also divers of the commissioners
 " of the admiralty, and of the officers of the army, with many
 " other persons of honor and quality. His Highness was also pleased
 " to send several of his gentlemen in coaches with six horses to be
 " present at the solemnity; three heralds likewise or officers at arms
 " gave their attendance. The corpse was placed in a carriage co-
 " vered with a pall of black velvet, adorned with escutcheons, and
 " drawn with six horses in mourning furniture. The lords of the
 " council followed it, and the rest in their order, towards Eaton col-
 " lege by Windsor, where the deceased lord, having been provost,
 " desired he might be interred. The corpse being arrived there, it
 " was received by the learned society of that college with much
 " sorrow for the loss of so excellent a governor, and the young
 " scholars had prepared copies of verses to express their duty and
 " bear their part of sorrow upon this sad occasion. The body being
 " taken off the carriage, was born towards the college chapel, four
 " lords and gentlemen holding up each corner of the pall, and the
 " whole company following it to the grave. A sermon was preached
 " afterwards by Mr. Oxenbridge, one of the fellows; and so the

²⁷ Arms—Or, an eagle displayed Az. beak- cents Gules.
 ed and legged Gul. impaling Arg. three cres-

²⁸ Mercurius Politicus, Jan. 27, 1658-9.
 " cere-

“ ceremony ended. He needs no monument besides his own printed
 “ works to convey his name to posterity; the other works of his
 “ life may be termed works of charity, wherein he was most ex-
 “ emplary, as the poor in many parts now with tears will tell you.
 “ He hath added three fellowships to Pembroke college, Oxford,
 “ the place of his education, and a good part of the rest of his
 “ estate he by will disposed of to pious uses. He chose to lay his
 “ bones in his college, because the society had his heart, being men
 “ of the same christian temper with himself; and in his testament
 “ he prayed that God would please to continue it (as it is) a famous
 “ nursery of piety and learning. I shall add no more but this, that
 “ his death was an extraordinary loss to his Highness, and good
 “ men in particular, and to the whole nation in general.” Others
 of his contemporaries give him a very different character: Lord
 Clarendon says²⁹, that he was made provost of Eaton, being thought
 to have some knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongues, but that
 he was in reality a person of a very mean understanding; and
 Wood says³⁰, that he was called the illiterate Jew of Eaton. Though
 allowance must be made for the prejudices of party writers, it is
 certain that Rous’s works³¹ are now quite forgotten, and that his
 benefaction to Pembroke college is his best monument. Wood
 tells us, that the provost of Eaton, in 1661, removed the standard
 and escutcheons from his grave. Rous was speaker of the little
 parliament. His portrait, with the mace lying before him, is in the
 dining-room at Eaton; there is another portrait of him in the hall
 at Pembroke college, Oxford; of the latter, there is a scarce print by
 Faithorn. On the site of Rous’s house at Acton, now stands a

²⁹ Hist. of the Rebellion, 8vo. vol. iii. p. 483.

³⁰ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

³¹ He wrote a treatise called the Art of Happiness; a work entitled Mella Patrum, or an

account of the writings of the Fathers during the three first centuries; and several religious tracts, in which, says Wood, there is much enthusiastic canting.

modern mansion called the Bank-house, the property of Samuel Wegg, Esq. in right of his wife.

Monuments
in the church.

To return to the monuments in Acton church:—On the north wall of the chancel is that of John Peryn, Esq. alderman of London³², who died in 1656, and left all his estates in Acton to charitable uses: his bequest to this parish will be noticed in the account of benefactions. On the same wall are the monuments of Jonathan Rogers of Chippenham³³, who died in 1694; Richard Dewell, A. M. (1717³⁴); Edward Dickinson, Esq. (1782); Edward Cobden, D. D. rector of Acton, (1764); and his wife Elizabeth (1762). On the same monument are mentioned Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Jessop, rector of Wells in Norfolk, and Ann, widow of John Kay, curate of Acton; the dates are not inserted. On a white marble tablet adjoining, is a long epitaph in verse, to the memory of Mrs. Cobden, written, I suppose, by her husband, some of whose poems are in print. On the south wall is the monument of Anne Lady Southwell³⁵, who died in 1636. She was daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, of the county of Devon; and wife, first, of Sir Thomas Southwell, Knt. of Pixworth in the county of Norfolk, and afterwards of Henry Sibthorpe of the province of Munster. On each side of the monument hangs a wooden tablet, inscribed with panegyric verses, of which the following may serve as a specimen—

“ The *South* wind blew upon a springing *Well*,

“ Whose waters flow’d, and the sweet stream did swell

“ To such a height of goodness,” &c. &c. &c.

On the same wall are the monuments of Mary, wife of Philip

³² Arms—Arg. on a chevron Az. between three pears Vert as many leopards’ heads of the field.

³³ Arms—A chevron between three flags.

³⁴ Arms—Gules, six crescents Or, 3, 2, 1.

³⁵ Arms—Arg. two bars Gules for Sibthorpe, impaling Sab. three crescents Arg. for Harris.

Skippon,

Skippon, Esq. who died in 1655³⁶; Catherine daughter of Thomas Henflow³⁷ (1680); John Crayle, Esq.³⁸ (1728); and Crayle Crayle, Esq. (1780). Within the rails of the communion-table is a brass plate with English verses to the memory of "John Byrde, preste" and person of Acton, fyfty yere and thre;" he died in 1542: there are also the tombs of three daughters of Sir Charles Scarborough, (an eminent phyfician,) who died in 1706 and 1707. In the chancel are also the tombs of Elizabeth Godolphin, daughter of Sir John Godolphin, (maid of honour to the Queen,) who died in 1683; Elizabeth wife of Henry Ramsey, Esq. (1689); William James, Esq. and Col. Roger James (1712); Charles Moren (1733); and Henry Lloyd, Esq. (1760). In the north-east corner of the nave is the monument of Daniel Wait, Esq. of the Inner Temple, fecondary of the Chirographer's office, who died in 1677, and his wife Anne, (afterwards married to Sir John Coryton, Bart.) who died in 1707³⁹. On one of the north pillars of the nave is the monument of Frances, daughter of Samuel Trotman⁴⁰, (by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of William Montagu Baron of the Exchequer,) of Sifton in the county of Gloucester, who died in 1698. On the wall of the north aisle is a brass plate to the memory of Humphrey Cavell, Esq. who died in 1558⁴¹. In the same aisle is the tomb of Edward Smyth, Esq. who died in 1724. In the south aisle are the monuments of Barbara, wife of Henry Pigot, Gent. who died in 1649;

³⁶ Arms—Gules, five annulets Or, for Skippon or Skipton; quartering, 1. Az. a chevron between 3 crosses patée Or. 2. Barry of 8 Arg. & Vert, a griffin rampant Or, and impaling Erm. three lions passant in pale Gules.

³⁷ Arms—Arg. on a cross Gules, five lions' heads erased Or.

³⁸ Arms—Arg. 3 mascles Sab. impaling per fefs dauncetteé Or and Sab. fix fleur-de-lis countercharged.

³⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse Sab. three stags heads erased Or, impaling on the finifter side, Arg. a chevron Gules (it should be Sab.) between 3 bugle horns Sab. for Wait, and on the dexter side Arg. a saltier Sab. with the arms of Ulster, for Coryton, Bart.

⁴⁰ Arms—A cross between 4 roses, quartering Montagu and Monthermer.

⁴¹ Arms—Erm. a calf passant.

Martha, wife of James Cocks, Esq. and daughter of Admiral Watson, who died in 1790; Robert Adair, Esq. who died the same year; and the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Adair his wife, daughter of William Anne Earl of Albemarle, who died in 1769. There is a bust of the latter in white marble. In the same aisle is the tomb of Col. James Cunningham, who served in all Queen Anne's wars, and died in 1774, at the age of 83.

Weever mentions the tomb of Henry Goffe, who died in 1485, and that of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford in the county of Salop, Knight and Banneret, who died in 1537. He adds, that he was not a parliamentary baron, but his family were so denominated, as holding their manor of Burford by service of a barony. He died at Acton on his journey into Shropshire⁴².

Church-yard. In the church-yard are the tombs of William Aldridge, who died in 1698, aged 115; Thomas Chettle, Gent. (1746); Mrs. Elizabeth Turst, the wife of Philip Elias Turst, Esq. (1768); Martin Bulmer (1774); Mrs. Ann Way, widow (1777); William Church, merchant (1783); William Villebois of Knightsbridge, Esq. (1784), and others of his family; Charles Shephard (1787); and John Hemming, adjutant of the thirteenth regiment of foot, 1788. The church-yard was enlarged in 1792.

Rectory. This parish is subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop only, and his commissary, being exempt from that of the archdeacon. The church is a rectory, being in the collation of the Bishop of London, who appears sometimes to have granted single turns of the advowson; J. Fregunnel, LL.D. having presented to it in 1542, and John Mayle, Esq. in 1562⁴³. At the taxation of the diocese of London A. D. 1327 the church of Acton was valued at 20 marks⁴⁴. In the king's books the rectory is valued at 14 l. per ann.

⁴² Funeral Monuments, edit. 1631, p. 531.

⁴⁴ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁴³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 570.

Daniel Featly, of whom some account is given in the parish of Lambeth, was instituted to this rectory in 1627. After the battle of Brentford in 1642, some soldiers belonging to the Earl of Essex's army being quartered at Acton, and hearing that Dr. Featly was very exact in observing the ceremonies of the church of England, went in search of him with bitter threats. He had timely notice of their intention, and made his escape; but they gratified their resentment by setting his barn on fire, and doing other damage to the amount of 211l.⁴⁵: they then went to the church, broke open the door, pulled down the font, broke the windows, and tore up the communion rails, which they burnt in the street⁴⁶. Col. Urry took up his quarters at the parsonage house⁴⁷. In 1643, Featly was deprived both of this living and Lambeth. His successor at this place was Philip Nye, appointed by the parliament; he was one of the assembly of divines, and a great champion of the Presbyterian party, in defence of which he wrote several treatises. He afterwards joined the Independents, and was one of the commissioners sent to Charles the First in the Isle of Wight, for which service he received 500l. In 1653, he was one of the triers of public preachers. He made himself particularly obnoxious to the royal party; and it was debated whether he should not be excepted out of the general pardon. It was at length determined, that if in future he accepted any office, either civil or ecclesiastical, he should then be precluded from the benefits of the pardon⁴⁸. Butler in his *Hudibras* has celebrated Philip Nye in the following lines—

“ With greater art and cunning rear'd
 “ Than Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard.”

⁴⁵ *Mercurius Rusticus*, p. 192, written by Bruno Ryves, who could speak with some degree of accuracy of the damage, as he was appointed to the living upon the restoration.

⁴⁶ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*; and *Biograph. Brit. Supplement*.

⁴⁷ *Merc. Rusticus*, p. 193.

⁴⁸ *Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii.

A note in Dr. Grey's edition⁴⁹ of that poem, informs us, that Nye was very remarkable for the singularity of his beard; and adds, that he rode to Acton every Lord's-day in triumph, in a coach drawn by four horses, to exercise there⁵⁰. In 1650, John Nye was an assistant at this church, and received half the profits of the living, which was then valued at 200l. per annum⁵¹.

Bruno Ryves. After the restoration, King Charles II. appointed to this living Bruin or Bruno Ryves, one of his chaplains, and Dean of Chichester. He was author of the *Mercurius Rusticus* (being an account of the sufferings of the royalists in various parts of the country) and several sermons⁵².

Edward Cobden. Edward Cobden, collated to the rectory of Acton in the year 1726, was chaplain to Bishop Gibson, who gave him the archdeaconry of London, and a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. Dr. Cobden was one of the late king's chaplains; and in the year 1748, preached a sermon at court, the subject of which furnished ample matter for ridicule to the wits of that day: it was a persuasive to chastity, under which title the Doctor soon afterwards published it, observing in the preface, that it had given occasion to unjust censures. Dr. Cobden the same year published a volume of poems for the benefit of his curate's widow; and in 1757, he collected together all his works, consisting of various poems and discourses, and published them in one large volume in quarto, divided into two parts; he printed only 250 copies, 50 of which were appropriated to charitable uses⁵³. Dr. Cobden died in 1764.

The present rector is the Reverend Philip Cocks, A.M. who, in the year 1768, succeeded George Berkeley, LL.B. son of the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne.

⁴⁹ P. 416.

⁵⁰ Quoted from a pamphlet called the *Levite's Scourge*, 1644, p. 61.

⁵¹ Commissioners' books, Lambeth MS. Lib.

⁵² Ant. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii.

⁵³ Nicholls's *Life of Bowyer*, p. 207.

The parsonage house was built by Mr. Hall just before his death, which occasioned his successor Cobden to inscribe on one of the windows,

"Hæc vix extruxit dominus dum tecta reliquit,

"Sic vos non vobis," &c. &c. &c.

Richard Baxter, the celebrated non-conformist divine, resided many years in this parish after the restoration: his house was near the church⁵⁴, where he constantly attended divine service, and sometimes preached, having a licence for so doing, provided he uttered nothing against the doctrines of the church of England⁵⁵. Sir Matthew Hale was his contemporary at Acton, and lived in habits of intimacy with him⁵⁶. Richard Baxter.

The parish register commences in 1539.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1570—1576	-	12	-	13 $\frac{5}{7}$
1680—1689	-	21 $\frac{3}{10}$	-	
1696—1705	-	-	-	34 $\frac{1}{10}$
1730—1739	-	32 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	63
1780—1789	-	38 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	55 $\frac{3}{8}$
1790	-	40	-	46
1791	-	31	-	38
1792	-	54	-	51

Parish Register.

The early part of the register I found not sufficiently accurate to enable me to take an average of a greater number of years in the sixteenth century; nor could I get an average of baptisms for 1680—1689. The burials at Acton have uniformly exceeded the baptisms, which is to be attributed to the number of strangers there interred. In the years 1730 and 1731, 154 persons were buried, of which number 51

Comparative state of population.

⁵⁴ Life of Margaret Baxter, p. 50, 51. This house was purchased some years ago by Mr. Wegg, and pulled down.

⁵⁵ Biograph. Brit.

⁵⁶ Life of Sir Matthew Hale, p. 45.

were

were brought from other parishes. It appears by the chantry roll in the Augmentation-office (temp. Edw. VI.) that there were at that time 158 howfelyng people, that is, communicants, in the parish of Acton⁵⁷. In the year 1670, there were 88 houses assessed towards affording relief to maimed soldiers. In this assessment were included houses of 2l. *per annum* rent. The present number of houses in Acton is about 240.

In 1603, there were 31 burials; in 1625, 38.

Extracts from the Register.

" Elizabeth Lady Sutton, wife of Sir Richard, buried Aug. 19, 1625."

" Sir John Ashfield, Knt. buried Nov. 3, 1638." Sir John Ashfield, Knt. and Bart. married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Sutton, and relict of Sir James Altham. Lady Ashfield held 210 acres of land in this parish in the year 1649.

" Sir John Webb, buried Jan. 27, 1639-40."

" Tuesday, 5th of April 1655, Richard Meredith, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Meredith of Leedes, in the county of Kent, Bart. was married unto Mrs. Susanna Skippon, daughter to the ~~Right~~

^{Traytor 58}
" Honourable Major Generall Philip Skippon, by Sir John Tho-

^{Knaue,}
" rowgood, in a public congregation, within the parish church at Acton, in the county of Middlesex; Mr. Philip Nye at the same time praying and teaching upon this occasion."

" Mary the wiffe of the ~~Right honorable~~ Phillip Mager Gennerall

^{Traytor}
" Scipon, was buried in the chancill of Acton, the 31st of January 1655-6."

⁵⁷ Supposing the number of families to have been at that time eighty, which, from the comparative state of population, seems a probable supposition, the proportion of communicants would have been two in a family. ⁵⁸ It is not improbable, that these alterations in the register were made by Bruno Ryves.

Skippon was one of the most active of the parliamentary generals: Philip Skippon.
 in his youth he had served with much reputation in the Netherlands, under the Prince of Orange. In 1642, having declared his adherence to the parliament, he was made major general of all their forces under the Earl of Essex: the next year he took Grafton-house, and signalled himself in various actions during the war; as a reward for which he was made governor of Bristol and of Newcastle⁵⁹. He was afterwards appointed marshal general of the forces in Ireland, and had a grant of 1000*l. per ann.* till forfeited estates of that value should be settled on him. Skippon refused to be one of the king's judges. Cromwell created him a peer. The time of his death is uncertain, but it appears that he was living at the restoration⁶⁰. His house at Acton was near the church. In the year 1686, his son Sir Philip Skippon, the same it is probable who accompanied Mr. Ray in his travels upon the continent⁶¹, sold it to Sir Hele Hooke, Bart. The house appears to have been built in the year 1638, by Sir Henry Garway, and is now the property of James Stratton, Esq. It has passed through various hands during the present century. Lady Derwentwater is said to have resided there at the time of her husband's execution.

"Mr. Bishop, buried from the Lord Chief Baron Haile's, Oct. 13, 1670." The learned and excellent Sir Matthew Hale, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, had a country seat at Acton. Tradition says, that he was proprietor of Mr. Stratton's house, which formerly belonged to Major General Skippon: his name is not to be found in the title-deeds; but it is not improbable that he was Sir Philip Skippon's tenant. Bowacke, who wrote an account of this place in 1705, says, that the memory of Sir Matthew

Sir Matthew Hale.

⁵⁹ England's Worthies, 1647, p. 51, &c.

⁶⁰ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 480, 481.

⁶¹ In the year 1663. The journals of these travels, some of which were written by Sir Philip Skippon, are printed in Harris's Collection.

Hale

Hale was still dear to the town: he adds, that his house, which was situated near the church, was then pulled down⁶². Mr. Stratton's house appears to have been in a great measure rebuilt about that time.

"The right worshipful Sir Thomas Cooch was buried in the chancel belonging to the parish church of Acton, Aug. 6, 1678."

"The right worshipful Sir John Godolfin was buried in the chancel belonging to the parish church of Acton, Aug. 3, 1679."

Lloyd Bishop
of Norwich.

"Edward, son of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. William Floyd, Bishop of Peterborough, and the Lady Anne his wife, baptised April 20, 1680." Their daughter Hannah was baptised July 25, 1682. William Floyd or Lloyd, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, was deprived at the revolution for not taking the oaths.

Instance of
longevity.

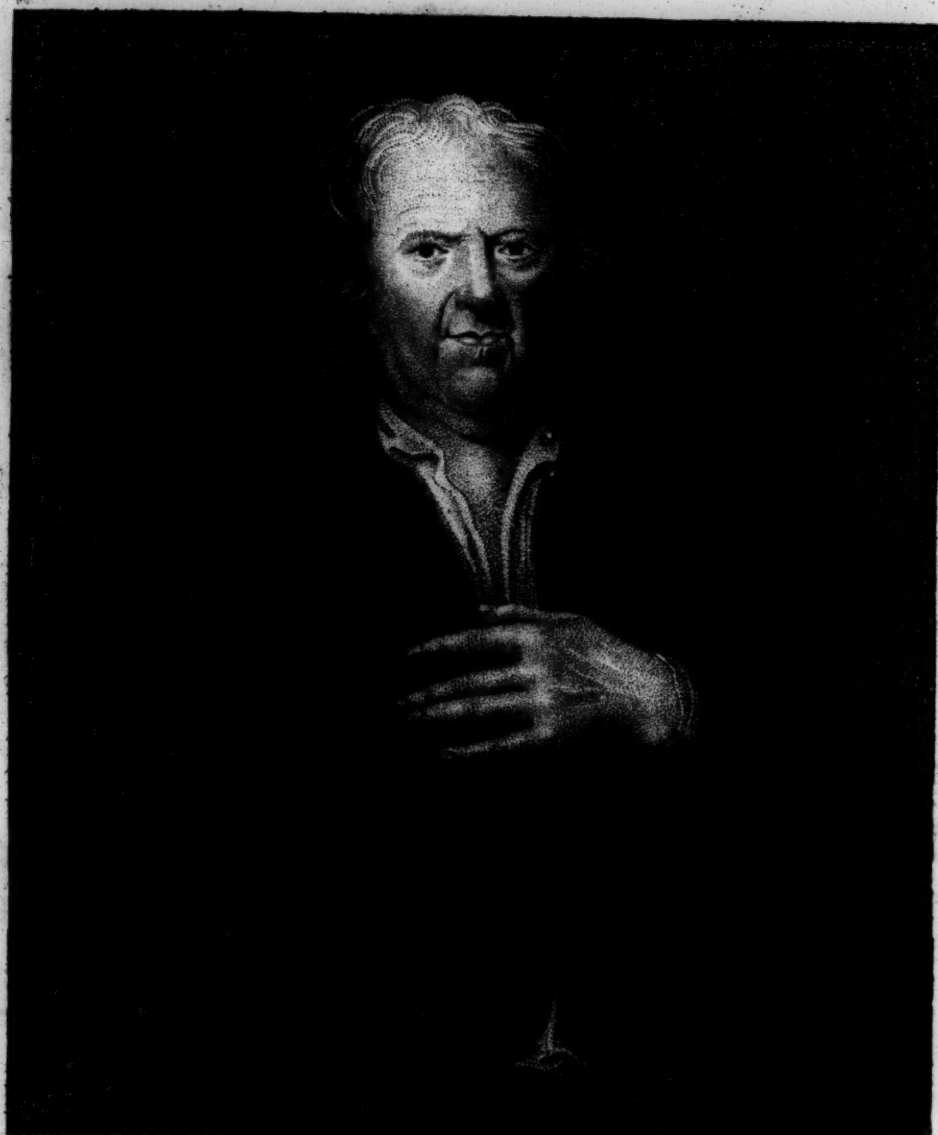
"William Aldridge, wheelwright, was buried the 21st day of November, 1698, aged 114 years." A portrait of this venerable old man, from which the annexed engraving was taken, is in the possession of his great-grandson Mr. Thomas Aldridge, vestry clerk of the parish; it was taken two years before he died.

"1707, Aug. 12, baptised Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Willis, Dean of Lincoln." He was afterwards successively Bishop of Gloucester, Salisbury, and Winchester.

Elizabeth
Barry.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Barry was buried in the parish church of Acton, in the south oyle, under the end of Madam Lamb's pew, being at the upper end between the two pillars; she was buried the 12th day of November 1713."—Elizabeth Barry was daughter of a gentleman of an ancient family and good estate, which was so much injured during the civil war, that his children were obliged to make their own fortunes. His daughter Elizabeth was taken under the protection of Lady Davenant, a widow lady, by whom she was recom-

⁶² Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 59.



WILLIAM ALDRIDGE.

Aged 112.

Published April 1st 1794, by T. Odell, Strand.



mended to Sir William Davenant, the patentee of the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields: her first efforts were unsuccessful; but afterwards, by the instructions of the celebrated Earl of Rochester, she became the most eminent actresses that the stage had then seen. She first distinguished herself by acting Isabella, in the tragedy of Mustapha, and was thought to excel very much in personating Queen Elizabeth, and in the character of Roxana⁶³. Mrs. Barry's last appearance was April 8, 1709, when she acted in the play of Love for Love, (which was performed for Betterton's benefit,) and spoke the epilogue. This was three years after she had retired from the stage. The following inscription is on a marble tablet affixed to a pillar between the south aisle and the nave of Acton church. "Near this place lies the body of Elizabeth Barry, of the parish of St. Mary, Savoy, who departed this life the 7th of November 1713. Aged 55 years."

"1714, The Right Honourable John Earl of Marr and the Lady Frances, daughter of the most noble Marquis of Dorchester, were married July 20."

"Sir Thomas Travel, Knt. buried Feb. 6, 1723-4."

"Sir Henry Heron, Bart. buried Feb. 26, 1748-9."

"Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Philip Thicknesse and Lady Elizabeth his wife, baptized Aug. 24, 1750." Of the eccentricities and genius of Philip Thicknesse, his contemporaries need not be told; as he has published several ingenious works, and written memoirs of his own life, it is probable they will not be unknown to posterity. Being of an unsettled disposition he frequently changed the place of his abode. This may serve as a memorandum that he once resided at Acton. He died in France in the month of November 1792. Lady Elizabeth was daughter of the Earl of Castle-

Philip Thicknesse.

⁶³ Betterton's History of the Stage, p. 13-23.

haven, from whom Capt. Thickneffe's eldest son inherits the ancient barony of Audley.

" Robert Adair, Esq. buried March 24, 1790". Mr. Adair was a surgeon of considerable eminence, and held some of the most honourable and lucrative appointments in his profession, being at the time of his death inspector general of the hospitals, and surgeon of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. In the year 1759, he married Lady Caroline, daughter of William Anne Earl of Albemarle, by whom he left one son and two daughters.

Instances of
longevity.

" Dec. 6, 1761, buried Margaret Fieldhouse, aged 100 and
" odd."

" Sept. 4, 1762, buried Mary Hill, aged 100."

Alice Dud-
ley's bene-
faction.

Alice Dudley, created Duchess Dudley by Charles I. gave, says Dugdale⁶⁴, certain massy pieces of plate to the church of Acton in Middlesex. The following extracts from the churchwardens accounts refer to this benefaction:

" Paid for a pottle of canary wyne for the ryngers, when
" the Lady Dudley brought the plate which she gave *l. s. d.*
" to the church - - - - - 0 2 0
" Laid out when we went to give the Lady Dudley thanks
" for the plate for our dinner, and other expences for 5
" persons and their horses - - - - - 0 9 0
" Paid to David King for two journies to carry the plate
" to be consecrated, and afterwards to bring it home,
" for his own expence and his horses - - - 0 5 0
" 1640. Given to the Lady Dudlie's men when they brought
" the carpet which she gave the church - - - 0 7 6

It does not appear whether Lady Dudley resided at Acton, or what connection she had with the parish. She was wife of the

⁶⁴ Baronage, vol. ii. p. 227.

celebrated

celebrated Sir Robert Dudley, made Duke of Northumberland by the Emperor.

Lady Conway, in the year 1636, left 20l. per annum to this parish, 10l. of which was to be distributed to the poor at Christmas and Midsummer, and the other 10l. was appropriated to teaching 6 poor children to read, and distributing bread to 21 poor persons every Sunday. She left the sum of 20l. per annum also towards apprenticing children. Her executrix, Mary Harrison, left 8s. per annum to the like purposes. John Peryn, Esq. and alderman of London, by his will, dated 1656, bequeathed a capital messuage called Fosters, and all his estate in East Acton, consisting of above 100 acres of land, besides several crofts and closes, to the goldsmiths company, in trust for charitable uses; out of this estate 10l. per annum was to be paid to the poor of East Acton, to be distributed quarterly at the discretion of the churchwardens. Henry Ramsey, Esq. in 1693, left 10l. per annum, issuing out of a house in Holborn, to be distributed to the poor at Christmas and Midsummer. Mrs. Sarah Crayle, in 1730, bequeathed the sum of 300l. to purchase lands, the produce of which was to be thus appropriated: 40s. for a sermon, 6l. to be distributed in bread, and the remainder in money. Mrs. Ann Crayle, in 1759, left 700l. Bank stock 3 per cent. consol. the interest of which was to be expended thus: 40s. for a sermon, 5s. for the clerk and sexton, 40s. for a dinner, 12l. 3s. for clothing 6 poor men and 6 women, and the remainder to be distributed in coals to persons not receiving alms. Edward Dickinson, Esq. in 1781, bequeathed a third part of the interest of 5000l. (3 per cent. consol.) to be distributed annually among three poor couples, (being deemed labouring, honest, industrious, and sober persons,) who shall have been married in Acton church during the preceding year; the remainder of the interest was left to the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster, to be appropriated to the same purpose.

Other benefactions.

Singular benefaction of Mr. Dickinson.

Rebecca Bulmer, in 1789, left the interest of 600l. 4 per cent. to be divided amongst eight poor families, being housekeepers, not receiving alms.

Public conduit.

At the entrance of Acton, on the London side, is a convenient conduit, made for the benefit of the public, and endowed by Thomas Thorney in the year 1612, with a rent-charge of 20s. per annum to keep it in repair; the overplus to be distributed to the poor. The parish were in danger of losing this valuable benefaction, when it was recovered by the timely exertions of Samuel Wegg, Esq. who, at a considerable expence, instituted a suit in Chancery; and, in the year 1755, obtained a decree in favour of the parish. Mr. Wegg, a few years before, had purchased a house which belonged to Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart.

It appears by the inventory of goods, plate, &c.⁶³ belonging to the different parishes in Middlesex, (1 Edw. VI.) that this parish had half an acre of arable ground, then valued at 8d. per annum.

The parish has lately purchased some small houses upon a spot of ground called the Steine, to be used as alms-houses, in the room of some others which were built at the parish expence in 1725, and are now decayed.

⁶³ In the Augmentation-office.

BARNET FRIARN.

THE name of Barnet is common to several parishes in England. Name:

It was anciently written Bernette or Bergnet, which, Chauncy says, signifies a little hill¹; the addition of Friarn, denotes that it was monastic property.

This parish lies within the liberties of Finsbury and Wenlacksbarn, and is bounded by Hornsey, Finchley, Edmonton, and Tottenham, in Middlesex, and East Barnet in Hertfordshire. The village lies near the road, at the distance of about 9 miles from London; the lands are mostly meadow; the proportion of arable is very small; the soil a stiff clay. The parish is rated at 316l. 1s. 1d. to the land-tax: the proportion in the pound varies from 3s. to 3s. 6d. Boundaries, situation, soil, &c.

The hamlet of Colney Hatch, mentioned in a court-roll 22 Hen. VII. by the name of Colne Hatch, is in this parish. It contains 12 houses. Half of Whetstone, a hamlet situated on the North road, belongs also to Barnet. Colney Hatch.

The battle of Barnet Field, in which the Earl of Warwick was defeated by Edward IV. is thought by some to have been fought in this parish²; but it has generally been appropriated to Barnet in Hertfordshire. Battle of Barnet Field.

The manor of Whetstone, or Freren Barnet, belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir William Weston, the last prior, held a court there in 1539³. King Henry VIII. after the dissolution Manor of Whetstone, or Freren Barnet.

¹ I cannot find this word in the Saxon dictionaries.

² Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 197.

³ Court rolls of the manor.

of monasteries, granted it to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's⁴, who held a court there 1 Edw. VI. It has been in the possession of that church ever since, except during the government of the commonwealth, when it was sold (together with the manor of Brownfwood in Hornsey) to Richard Utber, for the sum of 3228l. 4s. 10d.⁵ The reserved rent of this manor was 30l. 7s. 2½d. Between the years 1629 and 1635, Hugh Perry, Andrew Perry, and Tindal Pert, were lessees of the manorial estate⁶; in 1694, Edward Jennings, Esq.; in 1753, Mr. Strode; and since the year 1783, the present lessee, John Bacon, Esq.

Manor-house.

The manor-house, which is situated near the church, seems to be a very ancient structure; it has undergone many alterations, but a considerable part of the old building still remains, particularly some wooden cloisters, which, though by no means an uncommon appendage to an old house, has occasioned a tradition that this was a cell to the priory, or at least the summer residence of the monks; an arched way (now stopped up) from the house to the end of a terrace in the garden, has given rise to the usual stories of monkish intrigues. It appears by Norden's Survey of Middlesex, that Lord Chief Justice Popham, in his time, resided at Fryarn manor. The present owner has some portraits there of the Bacon family, among which are the Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, and one said to be Roger Bacon. Mr. Bacon has also the original cast of Roubiliac's bust of Handel, over which is placed a portrait of Charles Jennings, Esq. who compiled the words of many of his oratorios.

Manor of Sarnes Barnet,

The Bishop of London is said to have been lord of the manor of Sarnes or Sarners Barnet, in Middlesex, with Finchley and Horn-

⁴ Cart. Orig. pen. D. & Cap. S. Pauli.

⁵ Parliamentary Surveys. Ibid.

⁶ Rent Books. Ibid.

fey, 1 Edw. II.' and in 1316, he is said to have had a fourth part of that manor'. I have not seen the name in any other record.

The manor of Haliwick, now called Hollick, was given by ^{Manor of Haliwick, or Hollick.} Walter de Morton to Henry III. who granted it to Henry de Aldithelegh'. In the latter end of Edward III.'s reign, it was the property of William Olneye¹⁰, citizen of London. His wife, Isabell, afterwards married to John Wade, died seized of it 3 Hen. IV.¹¹ her son, John Olneye, being her heir. In the reign of Hen. VI. Robert Burley of Iselham, in com. Cantab. appears to have aliened it to John Wetwonge of London, and his wife Alice¹². In the 11th year of Charles I. Edmund Underwood obtained the king's pardon, for having purchased, without the royal licence, the manor, mesuage, or farm, called Hallywick in Friern Barnet, of John Trott¹³. This manor, about the year 1730, became the property of John Nicoll, Esq. of Hendon, whose granddaughter (being the only daughter and heir of his son John Nicoll, Esq.) was the first wife of James the late Duke of Chandos. Haliwick House has been long separated from the rest of the estate, and is now the property of Richard Down, Esq. Norden says¹⁴, "at Hollick, there are noted the foundations of ancient buildings, affirmed by some aged men, that it hath been a town, but oftentimes " *immensa cani spirant mendatia folles.*"

The Goodyer family had a large copyhold estate in this parish ^{Various estates.} from the middle of the fifteenth century till the reign of Charles I. when it seems to have been aliened by Sir Henry Goodyer¹⁵. A family of the name of Sanney possessed a considerable estate here also

⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 2195.

⁸ Ibid. No. 6281.

⁹ Cart. Antiq. Augmentation-office.

¹⁰ Vide Cl. 49. Edw. III. m. 14. d.

¹¹ Esch. 3 Hen. IV. No. 35.

¹² Cl. 33 Hen. VI. m. 11. d. Bond of 200l.

to make good and sufficient estate of the manor of Halywyk to John Wetwonge, habend. sibi & hered.

¹³ Pat. 11 Car. pt. 35. June 2. No. 96.

¹⁴ Speculum Britanniae, p. 21.

¹⁵ Court rolls of the manor.

during

during the same period. Thomas Cavendish, clerk of the pipe in the Exchequer, and father of William Cavendish, (who wrote the life of Cardinal Wolsey,) aliened a messuage called Sayers in Friern Barnet, to Thomas Rolfe, 4 Hen. VIII.¹⁵ William Pert paid a rent of assize for the hermitage temp. Eliz. Alice, relict of John Doget, in 1507, gave a field called Beldam's Field to a chantry in St. John's, Clerkenwell¹⁶. Amongst the copyholders in 1679, were Sir Paul Painter, Sir Robert Peyton, Sir Thomas Nevill, Sir John Read, Sir William Royston, and Sir William Whitmore. Sir Richard Allibon, baron of the Exchequer, was admitted in 1687 to the houses and lands late Sir Robert Peyton's, and died the next year¹⁷.

Parish church. The church of Friarn Barnet, which is dedicated to St. James, is of very small dimensions, and of Norman architecture, except the chancel window, which is gothic. The arch of the door-case is circular, and has a zig-zag moulding inclosing some ornaments of quatrefoils. At the west end is a small wooden turret.

In the east window is a coat of arms; viz. Arg. on a chevron Az. between 3 lions rampant Gules, as many bugle horns Or.

Tombs. In the church are the tombs of Thomas Jeve, citizen of London, who died in 1699¹⁸. Mr. John Aston, 1715; John Cleeve, Esq. 1725¹⁹; and two others of the same name, 1748 and 1770. In the churchyard are those of Mr. Thomas Bretton, who died in 1714; Sir William Oldesth, gentleman usher of the black rod to Queen Anne and Geo. I. (1718); Richard Johnston, Esq. of Whetstone (1730); and others of the family; Mr. John Osborne (1734); Thomas Buck, Esq. (1751); Thomas Longman, Esq. (1755); George Vincent,

¹⁵ Court rolls of the manor.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Arms—Gules, on a cross flory Arg. 5
estoils; impaling Gules, 3 saltiers Arg.

¹⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse between 3 foxes
heads erased Sab. as many mullets Or, impal-
ing Arg. a bend Gules.

Esq.

Esq. (1757); George Wombwell, Esq. (1763); John Nottingham, Esq. (1763); John Graham, rector of the parish for 47 years (1772); George Lee, Gent. of Furnival's-inn (1787); and Richard Kelfall, Gent. of Clifford's-inn (1787). Against the west wall of the church is an acrostical epitaph to the memory of Sarah Rose, who died in 1668.

The church of Friarn Barnet is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to whom the advowson belongs. It is not in charge in the king's books, nor is it mentioned in the taxation of 1327. Rectory.

It was presented at a court held 37 Eliz. that Richard North, rector, held a grove called Priest's Grove, late the property of his father Ralph North, rector, and which had belonged to Anthony and Thomas their predecessors in the rectory. In 1650, the rectory was valued at 77l. 10s. per ann. and had belonging to it a house and two acres of glebe²⁰.

The present rector is the Rev. Samuel Brooke, who was collated in the year 1772.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1674.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		Parish register.
1680—1689	-	8 $\frac{4}{10}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{10}$	Comparative state of population.
1730—1739	-	11 $\frac{8}{10}$	-	16 $\frac{2}{10}$	
1780—1789	-	11 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	13 $\frac{2}{10}$	
1790	-	11	-	14	
1791	-	11	-	7	

The present number of houses is 78, exclusive of the alms-house. The number of inhabitants is computed at 275.

John Dogget, John Prat, William Long, and Thomas Tyrrey, gave "four kyen" to the church of Barnet for a lamp for ever²².

²⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Lib.

²² Chantry Roll, Augmentation-office.

Alms-house. Lawrence Campe, citizen and draper of London, in the year 1612, founded an alms-house in this parish for 12 poor persons; to whom, by an indenture bearing date March 12, he gave 12d. a-piece monthly for ever; 4s. per annum to the churchwardens for their trouble; and 1l. 6s. 8d. to keep the house in repair; the whole of which, being 9l. 6s. 8d., is a rent-charge upon an estate in the parish of Allhallows in the county of Herts.

BETHNAL - GREEN.

THE very populous and extensive parish of Stepney having before suffered some diminutions, was again abridged in the year 1743, by the separation of the hamlet of Bethnal-Green, which was then by act of parliament made a distinct parish.

Bethnal-Green made a parish.

The Green, from which the hamlet derived its name, lies about half a mile beyond the suburbs. I think it not improbable that Bethnal may have been a corruption of Bathon-Hall; and that it was the residence of the family of Bathon, or Bathonia, who had considerable property at Stepney in the reign of Edward the First.

Situation.

Etymology.

The parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green², extends over a considerable part of the suburbs of the metropolis, and reaches almost to Spitalfields. It is bounded on the north by Hackney; on the east by Stratford-Bow; on the west by St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; and on the south by Christ-church, Spitalfields, and Mile End New Town, a hamlet of Stepney. It appears by an actual survey of the hamlet of Bethnal-Green, (which was co-extensive with the present parish,) made in 1703, that it then contained about 550 acres of land, besides that which was occupied by buildings; this quantity is now somewhat abridged by the great increase of houses within the

Boundaries.

Extent.

¹ Alice de Bathon died 2 Edw. I. seized of Edw. I. Esch. No. 13. a messuage, &c. in Stepney, Esch. 2 Ed. I. ² Described by that name, and directed to No. 1. John de Bathonia her son, died 19 be so called in the act of parliament.

- Nature of land and soil. last five years. There are now about 190 acres of arable, about 160 of grass land, and about 140 occupied by market gardeners: the arable land frequently produces two crops in the year, one of corn and the other of garden vegetables. The soil is for the most part a
- Brick-fields. rich loam. The brick-fields in this parish not only furnish bricks sufficient for the new buildings there, but a considerable quantity also for
- Land-tax. general sale. Bethnal-Green pays the sum of 1107l. 16s. 9d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1792, was at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound.
- Weavers. The town-part of this parish is extremely populous, being inhabited principally by journeymen weavers, who live three or four families in a house, and work at home at their looms and reels for the master weavers in Spitalfields. In St. John-street is an extensive cotton manufacture belonging to Messrs Paty and Byrchall, which was established about the year 1783, and employs from 200 to 300 hands. At the end of Pollard's-row, near the Hackney-road, is a new manufacture lately established by Messrs. Hegner, Ehrliholtzer, and Co. for making "water-proof flaxen-pipe hose" for fire-engines, brewers, ships, &c. they are wove tubular, "without seams, and made to any length and of any diameter." The manufacture is yet in its infancy, and at present employs but a few hands.
- Cotton-manufacture.
- Beggar of Bethnal-Green. The well-known ballad of the Beggar of Bethnal-Green was written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: the legend is told of the reign of Henry the Third; and Henry de Montfort, (son of the Earl of Leicester,) who was supposed to have fallen at the battle of Evesham, is the hero³. Though it is probable that the author might have fixed upon any other spot with equal propriety for the residence of his beggar, the story nevertheless seems to have gained

³ Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, vol. ii. p. 162.

much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the sign-posts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle; and so convinced are some of the inhabitants of its truth, that they shew an ancient house upon the Green as the palace of the blind beggar; and point out two turrets at the extremities of the court wall as the places where he deposited his gains.

The old mansion above-mentioned, called in the survey of 1703 Kirby Castle. Bethnal-Green-house, was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by John Kirby, citizen of London. Fleetwood, the recorder of London, in a letter to the lord treasurer (about the year 1578), mentions the death of "John Kirby, who built the fair house upon Bethnal-Green, which house, lofty like a castle, occasioned certain rhymes abusive of him and some other city builders of great houses, who had prejudiced themselves thereby; viz. Kirby's Castle, and Fisher's Folly; Spinola's Pleasure, and Meggs's Glory⁴." This house was afterwards the residence of Sir Hugh Platt, Knt. author of "the Garden of Eden," "the Jewell-house of Art and Nature," and other works⁵. Sir William Ryder, Knt. died there in 1669⁶, it being then his property⁷. It now belongs to James Stratton, Esq. of Hackney, and has for many years been used for the reception of insane persons. It is still called in the writings Kirby Castle.

Sir Richard Gresham, a citizen of great note in the reign of Henry VIII. and father of the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham, generally resided at Bethnal-Green⁸. It was in consequence of his suggestion and advice that the convents of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew were converted into public hospitals⁹.

Sir Richard
Gresham.

⁴ Stow's Survey of London, edit. 1755. vol. ii. p. 47.

⁵ Sir Hugh Platt is described as of Kirby Castle, in the epitaph of his son (who died A. D. 1637) at Highgate. In 1594, Sir Hugh lived at the neighbouring house, called Bishop's

Hall, as he says himself, in his "Jewell-house of Art and Nature."

⁶ Funeral certificate.

⁷ Court-rolls of the manor.

⁸ Biograph. Brit.

⁹ Ibid.

Sir

Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. died at his house at Bethnal-Green, August 7, 1570¹⁰.

Sir Balthazer
Gerbier.

Sir Balthazer Gerbier, an enterprising projector of the last century, by profession a painter and an architect, but not very eminent as either, opened an academy at Bethnal-Green, anno 1649, in imitation as it should seem of the Museum Minervæ¹¹. Here, in addition to the more common branches of education, he professed to teach astronomy, navigation, architecture, perspective, drawing, limning, engraving, fortification, fireworks, military discipline, the art of well speaking and civil conversation, history, constitutions, and maxims of state, and particular dispositions of nations, riding the great horse, scenes, exercises, and magnificent shows¹². Once a week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Sir Balthazer gave a public lecture, gratis, on the various sciences which he previously advertised in the newspapers: a few specimens of these advertisements are given in the notes¹³. Any person might speak or read at these public lectures

¹⁰ Funeral certificate.

¹¹ The Museum Minervæ was an academy instituted by Sir Francis Kynaston, (Esquire of the body to Charles the First,) A.D. 1635, in which year the king granted his letters-patent, whereby a house in Covent-garden, which Sir Francis had purchased, and furnished with books, manuscripts, musical and mathematical instruments, paintings, statues, antiques, &c. was appropriated for ever as a college for the education of the young nobility and others, under the name of the Museum Minervæ. Sir Francis Kynaston was made the governor under the title of Regent; Edward May, Thomas Hunt, Nicholas Phiske, John Spidell, Walter Salter, Michael Mason, fellows and professors of philosophy and medicine, music, astronomy, geometry, languages, &c. They had power to elect professors also of horsemanship, dancing, painting, engraving, &c.; were made a body cor-

porate, were permitted to use a common seal, and to possess goods and lands in mortmain. Pat. 11 Car. pt. 8. No. 14. Sir Francis Kynaston published the Constitutions of the Museum Minervæ.

¹² The terms for teaching all these arts and sciences were 6l. per month, of which 3l. was charged for teaching to ride the great horse. Gentlemen were boarded at 3l. per month. No gentleman of age bound to engage to board for more than one month; those of 16 or 18 years old for a quarter of a year. Perfect Diurnal, Feb. 11, 1650.

¹³ On Wednesday next, the second public gratis lecture concerning cosmography, "with other academical entertainments for the lovers of learning." Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 23, 1649. Wednesday, 12 Dec. "Lecture on navigation, succinct orations in Hebrew on the creation of the world, with an academical entertainment of music, so there be time

tures "on any subject, so that it was on unquestionable principles, warrantable terms, consonant with godliness, and with all due respect to the state".

An account of Sir Balthazer Gerbier's academy was published in 1648, with his portrait prefixed; and in 1649, "the art of well speaking," being one of the lectures delivered there gratis: this was ridiculed by Butler in his fictitious will of the Earl of Pembroke¹⁵. Sir Balthazer seems to have been a very visionary schemer¹⁶. After the failure of his academy, which soon happened¹⁷, he went to America, where he was ill-treated by the Dutch, and narrowly escaped with his life¹⁸. He afterwards returned to England, and designed the triumphal arch for the reception of Charles the Second¹⁹.

"time for the same." Perfect Diurnal, Dec. 7—14. "The lecture for the next week designed for the ladies and honourable women of this nation on the art of speaking." Perfect Occurrences, Dec. 14. "Sir Balthazer Gerbier desires, that if any lady or virtuous matron will attend his lectures, they will give notice, that they may be the better accommodated according to their quality." Several Proceedings of Parliament, Dec. 21.—Feb. 20, Lecture on music, gratis; when those who are expert in the art have promised to make good what the lecture says in commendation of it." Perfect Diurnal, Feb. 11, &c. 1650. "July 30, was exhibited a Spanish ancient Brazilian course, called Juego de Cannas—the throwing of darts against the defendants with shields, (the ground white, covered with flaming stars: the motto, "*sans vouloir mal faire*,") with an intermixed feigned fight with the sword, and the running of the ring." Perfect Occurrences, July 27, 1649. Some of the public exercises above-mentioned were in the White Friars, whither Sir Balthazer removed his academy in the winter. In some of his advertisements he complains much of "the extraordinary concourse of unruly people who robbed him, (Tuesday's Journal, Aug. 17,

1649,) and treated with savage rudeness his extraordinary services." Several Proceedings of Parliament, Jan. 11, 1650.

¹⁴ Perfect Occurrences, Dec. 14, 1649.

¹⁵ "All my other speeches, of what colour soever, I give to help Sir Balthazer's art of well speaking."

¹⁶ In one of his advertisements, he professes to lend from one shilling to six, gratis, to such as are in extreme need, and have not wherewithal to endeavour their subsistence; whereas, week by week, they may drive on some trade." In the same advertisement he says, "the rarities heretofore-mentioned in a small printed bill are exposed to sale daily at the academy." Perfect Diurnal, March 4, 1650.

¹⁷ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 441.

¹⁸ After his return, he advertised a narrative of the ill usage he had received from the Dutch, who killed one of his daughters, wounded another, and threatened his own life. In his advertisement he recommends a settlement in South America, whence might be procured, he says, "sugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, spices, gums, colours, drugs, and dying materials." Mercurius Politicus, Dec. 6—13, 1660.

¹⁹ Biograph. Brit.

Ainf-

Robert Ainsworth.

William Caflon.

Chapel at Bethnal-Green.

Removal of Aldgate.

Bishop's-hall.

Ainsworth, the learned editor of the dictionary which goes by his name, kept an academy at Bethnal-Green²⁰. William Caflon, the eminent letter-founder, died at his house there in 1766, some years after he had retired from business²¹.

At the south-east corner of Bethnal-Green, stood a chapel, (on the site of which is now a private dwelling-house,) called, in the survey of 1703, St. George's chapel; of this I have not been able to obtain any farther information. Newcourt says, that at Bethnal-Green was formerly a chapel; but whether it was a chapel of ease, or only a private chapel, he could not find²².

At the same corner of the Green is a house, which lately belonged to Ebenezer Muffell, Esq. who having a taste for antiquities, and being an inhabitant of the parish in which Aldgate stood, (at the time of its removal,) purchased the materials, and carried them to his house at Bethnal-Green, where they are still preserved in an adjoining building.

About a quarter of a mile to the east of Bethnal-Green, is the site of an ancient house, called Bishop's-hall, (now converted into two or three tenements,) said by tradition to have been the residence of Bishop Bonner. That it was his property I have no doubt; and there is good reason for supposing that it has been the manor-house of Stepney; for Norden calls "Bushoppe's-hall" the seat of the Lord Wentworth²³. Bishop Braybroke dates many of his episcopal acts from Stepney; but I have not seen one dated thence by any of his successors; which leads to a supposition that they did not reside there, but leased the house with the manorial estate. In 1594, Bishop's-hall was the residence of Sir Hugh Platt, as mentioned before²⁴.

²⁰ Biograph. Brit. new edit.

²¹ Biograph. Brit. and Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 317.

²² Repertorium, vol. i. p. 743. I think it does not seem clear that the chapel, with a

messuage under the same roof leased by Bishop Bonner, 1 Edw. VI. to Sir Ralph Warren, was this chapel on the Green.

²³ P. 17. Lord Wentworth had the manor.

²⁴ See p. 29, note 5.

The church of St. Matthew Bethnal-Green, which is situated Church of St. Matthew. close to the suburbs, was consecrated July 15, 1746. It is built of brick with stone coins, and consists of an oblong square, with galleries on the north, south, and west sides. The communion-table stands within a recess at the east end. At the west end is a small square tower.

In the church are the tombs of John Brookbank, M. A. the first Tombs in the church and church-yard. rector, who died in 1747; Mr. Thomas Windle, 1779; Mr. John Cheefeman, 1783; Mr. George Evans, 1791; and William Clarke, Esq. 1791. In the church-yard are those of William Luck, Esq. 1748; the Rev. William Gordon, M. A. the first lecturer, 1749; William Bridgman, Gent. 1760; Lewis Ourry, an emigrant from France, (anno 1701,) and many years an officer in the English army, 1771; Mr. Vincent Beverley, 1772; Captain Isaac Perry, 1773; Francis Campart, Gent. 1773; Elizabeth his relict, afterwards wife of the Rev. Thomas Greaves, vicar of Westoning, (Bedfordshire,) 1778; Mr. Abraham Mason, and Mary his wife, who died the same day, January 22, 1787; Captain William Curling, 1788; and Captain Matthew Curling, 1789.

The parish church of St. Matthew Bethnal-Green was, by the act Rectory. of parliament above-mentioned, (viz. 16 Geo. II.) made a rectory, though it has no share in the great tithes, which were reserved to Brazen-Nose College, as patrons of the advowson of Stepney, and are received by the rector of that parish. By the same act it was directed, that the church-wardens should receive all the small tithes, Easter offerings, and all other dues within the parish, (except the surplice fees,) out of which they should pay the rector the sum of 130l. per annum, appropriating the remainder to the repairs of the church, and other parochial uses. The sum of 12l. per annum was reserved to the clerk of the parish of Stepney, as an equivalent

for the loss he might sustain by the separation of the hamlet. Before the passing of this act, the rectory of Stepney had been divided by a former act (9 Queen Anne) into two equal portions. This division was by the act of 16 Geo. II. annulled; and it was enacted, that one of the portionists should be presented to the new benefice; and that the rectory of Stepney should for the future remain whole and undivided.

The first rector of St. Matthew Bethnal-Green was the Rev. John Brookbank, M. A.; the present rector is the Rev. William Loxham, M. A. who was instituted in 1766. The patronage is vested in the Principal and Fellows of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford.

Parish register.

The register of this parish is of the same date as the consecration of the church: before that period all entries relating to Bethnal-Green must be looked for in the parish registers at Stepney. The average of baptisms and burials since the year 1780, has been as follows:

	Average of Baptisms.			Average of Burials.		
1780—1784	-	-	373 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	307
1784—1789	-	-	358 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	362 $\frac{2}{3}$
1790	-	-	418	-	-	303
1791	-	-	432	-	-	310
1792	-	-	502	-	-	352

It is to be observed, that the baptisms very much exceed the burials, which is a very unusual circumstance in the villages near London. Upon inquiry I find this is to be attributed to some private burial grounds in the neighbourhood, where the fees are somewhat lower than in that belonging to the church. One of this description has been lately made in the parish near the free-school. When the hamlet of Bethnal-Green was separated from Stepney, it was supposed to contain about 1800 houses; their number is now computed at 3500: the principal increase has been within the last three years: the

Comparative state of population.

the increase of baptisms during those years bears nearly the same proportion.

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish clerk's books, in which the ages of the deceased are inserted; Bethnal-Green being within the bills of mortality. Instances of longevity.

" Charles Marratt of Brick-lane, aged 99, buried January 15, 1748-9."

" Anne Postel, aged 100, buried October 24, 1749."

" Samuel Gates, aged 100, buried March 4, 1749-50."

" Margaret Lord, of Lord's Farm, aged 99, buried January 2, 1754."

" Bridget Foffett, aged 102, buried April 3, 1757."

" Mary Nash, aged 107, buried July 29, 1790."

" Mary Twits, aged 98, buried October 2, 1791."

There are entries also of one person of 90 and one of 93, buried in 1747;—two of 90, and one of 91, in 1749;—one of 90, in 1751;—one of 93, in 1754;—one of 90, in 1759;—one of 91, and one of 94, in 1761;—one of 91, in 1762;—one of 93, in 1789²⁴;—one of 94, in 1790; two of 90, in 1791;—one of 93, in 1792;—and one of 94, in 1793.

Mr. Thomas Barker is said to have died at Bethnal-Green, in June 1762, aged 101²⁵; and Mrs. Anne Hart in February 1765, aged 102.²⁶

Mr. Thomas Parmiter, in the year 1722, left certain estates in Suffolk, now let at 52l. per ann. for the purpose of building and endowing a free-school and alms-house for the benefit of the hamlet of Bethnal-Green. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter gave the ground rent free for the term of 600 years, and 10l. per ann. to educate ten boys. Benefactions.
Free-school.

²⁴ The clerk's books have not been preserved between the years 1762 and 1789.

²⁵ Annual Register.

²⁶ Ibid.

Subscription-
school.

Mr. William Lee gave 10l. per ann. to the school; and Mr. Edward Mayhew 5l. per annum towards clothing the children. The trustees with some savings made an advantageous purchase of a piece of ground called Cambridge Heath in the parish, near the Hackney road, now let on building leases for 95 years, at the rent of 43 l. per ann. They have also a stock of 550l. South Sea annuities. With these funds they are enabled to educate 50 boys, and to supply them with shoes, stockings, and books. The school-master has 50 l. per ann. and coals; the six alms-men, 5l. per ann. each, with a certain allowance of coals. A subscription-school has been instituted also in this parish, to which various benefactions have been given to the amount of above 1200l. as appears from the tables in the church²⁷. The funds being farther augmented by an annual subscription and occasional charity sermons, 30 boys, and the like number of girls, are thereby clothed, educated, and put out apprentices.

Bethnal-Green, containing about seven acres, was purchased by the principal inhabitants in the year 1667, of Lady Wentworth, lady of the manor of Stepney, for the sum of 200 l. The property was then vested in trustees, who were to let it to the best advantage, and divide the rents between the poor inhabitants of the Green only, in coals and money. It now produces 34l. 16s. per ann. About three acres of it are inclosed within a nursery-ground.

The drapers' and dyers' alms-houses, and those founded by Captain Fisher in 1711, are situated within this parish. The two last have no farther connection with it. The former was founded in 1698, by John Pennell, citizen and draper, for four poor widows of sea-

²⁷ The principal benefactors were Mr. James George Leeds in 1785, 100l. 4 per cent. Le Grew, who, in 1778, gave the sum of 100l. consol.; Mr. Peter Debeze in 1791, 500l. 3 per cents.; James Limborough, Esq. in 3 per cent. New South Sea annuities: all the 1783, 300l. 3 per cent. consol. Bank ann.; above benefactions, except Mr. Le Grew's, Mr. Michael Le Mounier in 1783, 50l.; Mr. were by will.

men

men who have been in the service of the East India Company, and are of the parish of Stepney: one of these is always chosen from Bethnal-Green, the endowment having taken place previous to its separation from that parish. The poor of Bethnal-Green are entitled, on the same account, to an interest in Priscilla Coborne's legacy to the widows of seamen, and other benefactions left to Stepney before the year 1743. The average number of poor in the work-house is about 450.

On the Green there is a meeting-house for the Presbyterian Dissenters.

Near Ducking-pond-row, within the parish of Bethnal-Green, is a burial-ground of the Dutch Jews belonging to the synagogue at Bricklayers Hall, in Leadenhall-street. The tombs of the Levites, whose office it is to pour water (in the synagogue) upon the hands of the Cohens, (or those of the tribe of Aaron,) are distinguished by the device of a hand pouring water out of a flagon; those of the tribe of Judah, by the device of two hands with the thumbs joined. The inscriptions are for the most part in Hebrew only. The following is one of the few English epitaphs:

Burial-ground of the Dutch Jews.

Mrs.

S earch England or the universe around,
A doctress so compleat cannot be found;
M edicines prepar'd from herbs remove each ill,
P erfect great cures and proclaim her skill:
S ome hundreds her assistance frequent claim,
O ften recorded by the trump of fame—
N ow, reader, see if you can tell her name.

The date is 5550, which corresponds with 1790 of the Christian æra. Among the principal persons interred in this ground are Moses Jacob, founder of the synagogue above-mentioned, who died anno 1781;
Lipman

Instances of
longevity.

Lipman Spiar, a rabbi (no date); Dr. Benjamin Wolf Yonker, 1785; Mr. Daniel Mentz, son-in-law to Dr. de Folk, 1788; Michael Jacobs, Esq. 1788; Isaac Abraham, reader of the congregation, 1790; Anne, wife of Moses Levy, merchant, 1790. Two instances of remarkable longevity occur; viz. Mr. Solomon Myers, who died in 1778, aged 98; and Sarah Joseph, who died in 1782, at the age (according to her epitaph) of 107 years and 10 months. The keeper of the burial-ground assured me that she was a year older.

B R E N T F O R D.

THIS place takes its name from the small river Brent, which rises in the parish of Hendon, and here falls into the Thames. It is a market town, lying in the hundred of Elthorne, and situated upon the great Western road, at the distance of seven miles from Hide-park-corner. The parish is bounded by Ealing, Isleworth, and Hanwell, and by the River Thames. It is of very small extent, containing about 200 acres of land, of which an eighth only is arable; the soil is various, clay, gravel, and loam. The quota paid to the land-tax by this parish is 433l. 18s. 11½d. being at the rate of about 2s. 4½d. in the pound.

Name.

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, soil,
&c.

Edward I. granted a weekly market at Brentford, (on Tuesday,) to the prioress of St. Helen's, and an annual fair on St. Laurence's day, the vigil, and the four days following¹. For some time after the dissolution of monasteries, the profits of the market and fair were held under the crown. James I. in 1610, granted them in fee to James Hawley, Esq. whose family had been lessees under the priory, reserving a rent to the crown of 20s. per annum². Mr. Hawley, in 1619, sold them for 3350l. to Valentine Saunders of Chiswick, who obtained a fresh patent from the crown which enabled him to hold a weekly market and two fairs annually, viz. on the 6th of May, and on the 1st of September³. In 1638 William Saunders, Esq. died seized of the market and fairs; Valentine his bro-

Market and
fairs.

¹ Cart. 35 Edw. I. No. 49.

² Fee-farm roll, Augmentation-office.

³ Papers in the possession of James Clithrow, Esq.

ther,

ther, 15 years of age, being his heir*. Anne Parish, anno 1679, had a grant of a weekly market on Thursday, in the Butts at New-Brentford⁵. The property of the market came afterwards (a second time) into the Hawley family, and was sold (anno 1768) by James Hawley, M.D. to Charles Woodcock, Esq. Robert Wallace Johnson, M. D. and others. Mr. Woodcock purchased the other shares, and sold the whole to Mr. Laurence Le Forest, who is the present proprietor.

County elections.

The elections for the county of Middlesex are held at Brentford, for which reason it is considered as the county-town; but there is no town-hall or other public building. The remembrance of the famous contests in 1768 and 1769, when party ran so high in favour of the popular candidate, is still kept up by the sign of *Wilkes's Head*, and No. 45.

Earls of Brentford.

Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth, a distinguished officer in the royal army, was created Earl of Brentford by King Charles in the year 1644. The title became extinct at his death in 1651, and was revived by King William in 1689, being given to Frederic de Schomberg, who was at the same time made an English Duke. His son, who died in 1719, was the last Earl of Brentford.

Slaughter of the Danes.

Edmund Ironside having obliged the Danes to raise the siege of London in the year 1016, pursued them to Brentford, where he defeated them with great slaughter. In the ardour of the pursuit, a great number of the English soldiers lost their lives in the River⁶. Here the same king afterwards passed the Thames at low water in pursuit of the Danes, who were ravaging the county of Kent⁷.

* Cole's Abstract of Escheats. Harl. MSS. inter Scriptores post Bedam, p. 363.
Brit. Mus. No. 756.

⁵ Pat. 30 Car. II. pt. 3. No. 20.

⁶ Chron. Sax. p. 149. Hen. de Huntingdon

⁷ Chron. Sax. p. 149. Hen. de Huntingdon
ut supra, p. 363. & Rog. de Hoveden, p. 435.

On the 14th of July 1558, six protestants suffered at the stake within the town of Brentford⁸. Six protestants burnt.

This place became a second time famous in history for the battle fought here on the 12th of November 1642, between King Charles's troops and some regiments belonging to the parliament. The circumstances of this action have been variously represented by the journalists and historians of the two parties. The following account, which differs in many particulars from any other I have seen, seems entitled to a considerable degree of credit. It is taken from a MS. letter⁹ dated November 15, written, as it appears, by an officer who was in the engagement, merely for the information of a relation, and therefore not likely to contain any wilful misrepresentations. " On " Saturday very early, (says the writer,) we marched from Ashford, " and at Hounslow Heath all the king's foote met, expecting a battle, but none offered: on still we went to Hounslow towne, thence " to Brainforde, where unexpectedly we were encountered by two or " three regiments of their's, who had made some small barricadoes " at the end of the first towne called New Brainford. The van of " our army being about 1000 musketiers, answered their shot foe " bitterly, that within an hour or lesse they forooke their worke in " that place, and fled up to another which they had raised betwixt " the two townes, from whence, and a brick house by with two small " ordinance, they gave us a hot and long shower of bullets. My " Colonel's (Sir Edward Fitton's) regiment was the sixth that was " brought to assault, after 5 others had all discharged, whose happy " honour it was (assisted by God, and a new piece of canon newly " come up) to drive them from that worke too, where it was an " heart-breaking object to hear and see the miserable deaths of many

⁸ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 747. and ⁹ Ashmole's MSS. in the Museum at Oxford, Fox's Martyrs, edit. 1684. vol. iii. p. 734. No. 830. f. 85. The letter is signed only with initials, M. S.

“ goodly men: we flew a lieutenant colonel, 2 serjeant majors,
 “ some captains, and other officers and soldiers there, about 30 or
 “ 40 of them, and took 400 prisoners. But what was most pitiful
 “ was, to see how many poore men ended and lost their lives, striving
 “ to save them; for they run into the Thames, and about 200 of
 “ them, as we might judge, were there drowned by themselves,
 “ and so were guilty of their own deaths; for had they stayed, and
 “ yielded up themselves, the king’s mercy is so gracious, that he had
 “ spared them all. We took there 6 or 8 colours, alsoe their twoe
 “ pieces of ordonance, and all this with a very small losse, God be
 “ praised; for believe me, I cannot understand that we lost 16 men;
 “ whereof, one was a son of Mr. Daniel of Tabley, Mr. Thomas
 “ Daniel, a fine young gentleman who was a lieutenant under my
 “ Lord Rivers; he and his captain were both slain, and a lieutenant
 “ of our regiment, but none of our countrymen. Then we, thinking
 “ all had been done for that night, two of our regiments passed up
 “ through the old towne to make good the entrance, but they were
 “ again encountered by a fresh onset, which scattered like the rest
 “ after a short conflict fled away towards Hammersmith, and we
 “ were left masters of the townes. That night most lay in the cold
 “ fields. Next morning early we were startled a fresh by the loud
 “ music of some canon, which proved to be but some 14 barges of
 “ theirs, who, with 13 ordinance, and 600 men, attempted very
 “ indiscreetly to pass up the river from Kingston on Thames, by
 “ the town, where we lay, for London; but being discovered, what
 “ from the bancke and from Sion howse, (the Earl of Northumber-
 “ land’s,) where we had placed some four musketeers within two or
 “ three howers space, we sunk four or five of their vessels with the
 “ canons in them, took the rest, and 8 pieces in them, for our break-
 “ fast; after which, within two hours, we could descry a great army
 “ marching downe upon us from London, whoe came up within
 “ musket

" musket shot of us: but the king finding his men wearie, and being
 " satisfied with what he had done before for that tyme, and havinge
 " no convenient place for his horse (which is the greatest pillar of
 " his army) to fight, very wisely drew off his men by degrees, and,
 " unperceived by them, left the towne naked; some of his horse
 " dragoons keeping them deceived till the foot were all gone, and then
 " they galloped in the rear after; which the enemy perceiving,
 " played on their back with their canon, but with no harm or suc-
 " cesse at all, God be praised; soe that night we marched back to-
 " ward Hampton Court, next day into Kingston, a great towne
 " which they had manned the day before with 6000 men in it, but
 " left it upon our fight at Brainford; soe here we are now very
 " safe, our foot and our horse round about us."

Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth in Scotland, was, for his services in this action, created an English peer by the title of Earl of Brentford¹⁰.

Among the prisoners taken at Brentford was the famous John Lilbourn, who was sent to Oxford, and tried and condemned as a traitor¹¹, but was afterwards released. Fuller tells us, that the king dismissed the other prisoners without ransom¹². Some of the parliamentary writers say, that they were treated with the greatest cruelty; that the most barbarous outrages were committed in the town, and the inhabitants cruelly plundered. It is certain, that they presented a petition to the Commons, setting forth the great damages they had sustained, and praying for relief. The House taking the matter into consideration, sent an order to the ministers of Middlesex, that they should, upon the fast-day then appointed, read in their churches a relation of their sufferings, and excite the people to

¹⁰ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 472.

¹¹ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

¹² England's Mem. Accidents, Dec. 1642.

compassion; the contributions in some parishes were very liberal; at Stepney the sum of 30*l.* was collected¹³.

In 1647, when the army was mustered on Hounslow Heath, the guards were quartered at Brentford; about that time several skirmishes happened near the town¹⁴.

Great flood.

In the year 1682, a very violent storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, caused a sudden flood, which did great damage to the town of Brentford. The whole place was overflowed; boats rowed up and down the streets, and several houses and other buildings were carried away by the force of the waters¹⁵. In the churchwardens books are the following entries relating to this calamity:

" April 26, 1682, paid the watermen in bread, beer,
 " and brandy, that brought their boats to save the peo- *l. s. d.*
 " ple from the flood this day - - - - - 0 6 0
 " Paid for cleaning water out of the church, mops, &c. 0 9 0

It appears also, that the wall of the church-yard and the pews in the church received considerable damage. Mr. Clitherow of Boston-house has a printed copy of the brief granted to the sufferers upon this occasion, by which it appears that their loss was estimated at 718*l.*

Manor of
Burston or
Boston.

The only manor in this parish is that of Bordeston¹⁶ or Burston, commonly called Boston, which was part of the possessions of the prioress of St. Helen's near Bishopsgate, under whom Jerome Hawley was lessee when that monastery was dissolved. Edward VI. in 1547, granted it to Edward Duke of Somerset¹⁷, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, gave it to

¹³ England's Mem. Accid. Nov. 28—Dec. 5.

¹⁴ Perfect Diurnal, Aug. 2—9, 1647.

¹⁵ Protestant Mercury, April 28, 1682.

¹⁶ So called in ancient court-rolls—Borde signifies a boundary.

¹⁷ The whole of the account of this manor is deduced from information obligingly communicated by the present proprietor James Clitherow, Esq.

Robert

Robert Earl of Leicester, who sold it the same year to Sir Thomas Gresham. After Lady Gresham's death, which happened in 1598, it was inherited by Sir William Reade, (her son by a former husband,) who obtained a new patent from the crown in 1610. Sir William dying in 1621, bequeathed this manor for life to his widow, with remainder to his grand-children the three daughters of Sir Michael Stanhope; viz. Jane, married to Lord Fitzwalter, and afterwards to Sir William Withepole; Elizabeth, to George Lord Berkley; and Bridget, to George Fielding Earl of Desmond. Lady Reade married to her second husband Sir Edward Spencer, Knt. of the Sunderland family, who possessed this manor many years in right of his wife, making it the place of his residence. One of James Howell's letters, dated February 20, 1647, is addressed to him "at his house near Braine-ford, Middlesex." Lady Spencer having outlived her second husband, died in 1658, in which year Leicester Viscount Hereford, who had married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Withepole by Jane Stanhope, aliened a third part of the reversion of the manor to John Gouldsmith, Esq.; the perpetuity of the other two parts had been before aliened by the Berkley and Desmond families to Lady Spencer, who devised them to her kinsman John Gouldsmith above mentioned. After his death, which happened in 1670, the manor was sold by trustees according to the tenor of his will, and purchased by James Clitherow¹⁸, Esq. whose descendant James Clitherow, Esq. is the present proprietor.

The

¹⁸ This James Clitherow (a merchant of considerable eminence in London) was fourth son of Sir Christopher Clitherow, of Pinner Hill in this county, who was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London in 1627, and was lord mayor in 1634. He was president also of Christ's Hospital, (where there is a good portrait of him,) and governor of the Eastland Company. His immediate ancestors were citizens of note, who it is presumed were descended from the Clitherows, or Cliderows, of Kent, of whom Richard Cliderow was several times sheriff and knight of the shire in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. and in the year 1405 was appointed admiral of England upon the western station. Sir Christopher Clitherow's right to bear the arms of this family was acknowledged and certified by Henry

Manor-
house.

The manor-house is pleasantly situated on a rising ground about three quarters of a mile to the north of the town. It was built partly in the year 1622 by Lady Reade, and partly in 1671 by James Clitherow, Esq. as appears by dates on the pipes, cieling, &c.

Jerome Hawley, Esq. held freehold lands in the parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, valued at 20*l.* per annum¹⁹.

Brentford
chapel.

The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, stands near the centre of the town: it is uncertain at what time it was originally built, or whether any existed there before that, to which, as Dugdale says²⁰, Maurice de Berkley was a special benefactor. This Maurice died in 1189, and, according to Dugdale, was buried in this chapel. An escutcheon, with the Berkley arms²¹ cut in stone, which stood over the porch of the old church, was preserved at the last rebuilding of the chapel; and being properly blazoned, is now placed in the church against the west wall, surrounded with a gothic frame.

The whole of the chapel, except the tower, was rebuilt with brick in 1764, at the expence of about 245*l.* of which 1155*l.* was raised by voluntary subscriptions, and 300*l.* was a legacy bequeathed by Mr. Gee. The building forms an oblong square, on three sides of which are galleries; the communion table is in a small

Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, in 1634. Sir Christopher married, for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir James Campbell, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1610. He had several children by both his wives, but all the branches of his family in the male line are become extinct, except the descendants of James Clitherow abovementioned, (his fourth son by Mary Campbell,) whose great-grandson is the present proprietor of Burston-house and manor. Such has been the fluctuating state of property in the county of Middlesex, that this family is to be mentioned as one of a very few who have been resident upon the same estate for more than a century.

¹⁹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 366.

²⁰ Baronage, vol. i. p. 532.

²¹ Gules, a chevron between 10 crosses pateè, (six above and four below,) Arg. for Berkley; quartering, 1. Gules, three lions passant Or, for Mowbray. 2. Chequy Or & Az. for Warren. 3. Gules, a lion rampant Arg. for Fitzalan. N. B. These coats were not quartered by the Berkley family till the reign of Hen. VI. they were therefore improperly inserted here, if the escutcheon was put up in memory of Maurice de Berkley, as benefactor to the chapel.

recess at the east end. The tower, which appears to have been built about the reign of Henry VII. is of soft stone mixed with flint: the font is gothic. In the chancel are the monuments of James Clitherow, Esq. who died in 1682²²; Christopher Clitherow, Esq. who died in 1727²³; and James Clitherow, Esq. who died in 1752²⁴. At the east end of the church are the tombs of Mary, relict of Sir Edward Spencer, and daughter of John Gouldsmith, Esq. who died in 1658; Elizabeth wife of Thomas Allen (1685); Richard Chadd, Esq. (1774); John Smith, Captain of Marines (1778); and John Ragdale, Esq. (1790). In the nave are the tombs of Mr. James Bethune, (surgeon at Brentford for 50 years,) who died in 1767; Mr. John Horne of St. Anne's, Westminster (the date is effaced); Elizabeth wife of Robert Wallace Johnson, M. D. (1769); Henry Gifford, Esq. (1772); and Mary wife of John Sanderfon, Esq. of New Brentford Butts (1785). At the east end, over the south gallery, is the monument of John Middleton, Esq. student of Lincoln's-inn, who died in 1624²⁵; over the north gallery those of James Hawley, Esq. who died in 1667²⁶; Alice, his wife, who died in 1678; Henry Hawley, Esq. (1706²⁷); Mrs. Curtis Cullum, wife of Thomas Cullum²⁸,

²² Arms—Arg. on a chevron G. between 3 eagles displayed Sab. 5 annulets Or, for Clitherow, impaling, quarterly 1 & 4. Per chevron engrailed Or & Sab. a lion rampant counterchanged. 2 & 3. Arg. 3 spears in pale and a chief Sab. the spears heads on the chief Arg. for Barker. James Clitherow married the daughter of Thomas Barker, Esq. of Chifwick.

²³ Arms—Clitherow, impaling Arg. on a cross Sab. 5 estoils of the field for Paule. Christopher Clitherow married Rachael daughter of James Paule, Esq. of Braywick, Bucks.

²⁴ Arms—Clitherow as above—on an escutcheon of pretence Az. on a fesse between 3 saltiers Or, 3 lions heads erased of the field,

for Gale, quartering Arg. 3 bendlets Gul. on a canton Az. a spur Or, for Knight. James Clitherow, Esq. married Philippa daughter and coheir of Leonard Gale, Esq. co. Sussex.

²⁵ Arms—Arg. a saltier engrailed Sab. charged with a mascle Or, for Middleton, impaling Az. a chevron ermine between 3 pelicans Or, for Philipps. John Middleton married the daughter of Thomas Philipps of Brentford.

²⁶ Arms—Vert. a saltier engrailed Arg. for Hawley.

²⁷ Arms—Hawley impaling, per pale indented Arg. & Azure.

²⁸ Arms—Hawley as above—on an escutcheon of pretence Arg. a chevron Sab. between 3 bulls heads Gules.

and daughter of Henry Hawley, Esq. (1700²⁹). In the north aisle, under the gallery, is a tablet to the memory of Benjamin Lucas, Esq. who died in 1788. At the west end of the church are the tombs of Mr. Thomas Halfey, who died in 1759, and Henry Kitchen, Esq. of the county of Cumberland, who died in 1758. Against the wall is a brass plate in memory of Henry Redman, chief master mason of the king's works, who died in 1528.

Weever mentions the tombs of William Clavel, who died in 1496; Christopher Carill, Norroy King at Arms, (1510); Richard Parker, servant in the buttery to Hen. VIII. (1545); and his wife Margaret, "servant to the Lady Mary's Grace"³⁰.

William Noy, attorney-general to King Charles I. lies buried in William Noy. the chancel at Brentford, which was the place of his residence". A brass plate with an inscription was placed over his tomb, but soon defaced³¹. Noy was an able and learned lawyer, but morose and unpopular. James Howell, in one of his letters³², says, "our greatest news is, that we have a new attorney-general, which is news indeed, considering the humor of the man. He has lately found out among the records in the Tower, a precedent for a tax called ship-money, when the kingdom is in danger." The writ for this obnoxious tax, which thus owed its origin to Noy, was drawn and prepared with his own hand. He died at Brentford Aug. 9, 1634. By his will he left 100 marks per annum to his son Humphrey, and the remainder of his fortune to his elder son Edward, "to be by him squandered, as he hoped no better from him"³⁴. This Edward, about two years afterwards, was killed in a duel in France³⁵.

²⁹ Az. a chevron erm. between 3 pelicans vulning themselves Or, for Cullum, impaling Hawley.

³⁰ Funeral Monuments, edit. 1631, p. 526.

³¹ Strafford Letters, vol. i. p. 262.

³² Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

³³ P. 233. 8vo. edit.

³⁴ Ibid. p. 241.

³⁵ Ant. Wood.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Catherine, wife of George Scott of Uxbridge, who died in 1695; several of the family of Kinder and of Boddicott; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Harding, surgeon, who died in 1771, and John Willet, Esq. 1782. Church-yard.

The chapel of Brentford has been from time immemorial an appendage to the church of Hanwell, whose rector is always instituted to both³⁶, and has the appointment of a curate at this place. It was presented by the jury to the commissioners appointed in 1650 to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that Brentford was a chapel of ease to Hanwell, two miles distant; that Mr. Bennet, the minister settled there by the committee of plundered ministers, piously officiated the cure, and performed all the commands of parliament; that he received the tithes within the limits of Brentford, valued at 12 l. 10 s. per annum; that he was entitled to an annual rent of 3 l. issuing out of the George-inn; and that he had likewise 60 l. per annum granted to him by the committee out of the impropriated rectory of Ashwell in Hertfordshire³⁷. In 1654, it was ordered by the Protector and council, that this augmentation, which had hitherto been paid in corn, should be paid in money to Robert Goddin, then minister³⁸: the Protector afterwards recommended that it should be advanced to 100 l. per annum³⁹. Abiel Borfett, who succeeded as minister in 1657, appears to have had a double appointment; viz. from the Protector⁴⁰, and from Rowland Stedman, rector of Hanwell⁴¹. The same augmentation charged upon various rectories was con-

³⁶ John de Thoryngden was instituted to the church of Hanwell, with the chapel of Brentford annexed, in 1335. Vid. Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 627. Dart says, (Hist. of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 17.) that Edward the Confessor gave Brentford to the church of Westminster; but I find no mention of it in the Confessor's charter; nor have I seen any authority for supposing that a chapel existed at Brentford before the time of Mau-

rice de Berkley. Edward the Confessor confirms 8 hides in Hanwell to the church of Westminster.

³⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Library.

³⁸ Minutes of the Commissioners' Proceedings, Lambeth MS. Library, vol. i. p. 29, 30.

³⁹ Ibid. vol. xii. p. 98.

⁴⁰ Ibid. vol. xii. p. 137.

⁴¹ Ibid. vol. xxxiv. p. 217.

tinued to him⁴²; but it appears by the frequent petitions for the payment of arrears entered in the minute-books of the committee for plundered ministers⁴³, that neither he nor his predecessors received much profit from it. The rent arising from the George-inn originated from the will of Henry Redman⁴⁴, who died in 1528, and bequeathed that messuage and other premises in Brentford to the parish for charitable uses; the sum of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. is expressly appropriated towards the increase of the parish priest's wages. Joan Redman, widow of Henry abovementioned, by her deed of enfeoffment⁴⁵ dated 1529, confirmed his will. In this deed she recites, "that the
 " sum of sixteen pence was gathered weekly among the household-
 " ers at West Brentford, towards the stipend and salary of a priest
 " to minister the sacrament and sacramentals in the church at West
 " Brentford, which is, and evermore shall be commodious, right,
 " easy, and pleasant to all the inhabitants and tenants at West
 " Brentford; whereas, if they should repair and go to their parish
 " church of Hanwell, distant from West Brentford two miles, or
 " near upon it, it should be greatly to their peynes and travails, by
 " reason whereof many of them for age, sickness, or other reason-
 " able causes, should very rarely go or labour to the said church of
 " Hanwell, by occasion whereof they should not so often hear mass
 " and other divine service as now they may in the said church of
 " West Brentford." It is recorded in the chantry-roll, deposited in the Augmentation-office, that "Johan Redman gave to the church
 " of Braynforde, towards the salary of a priest to mynester the sa-
 " crament, and for an obite yerely to be kepte, lands and tenements
 " in West Braynforde to the yerely value of 4 l. 17 s. 4 d." The said Joan Redman also gave to the said church "for to kepe a cren-

⁴² Minutes of the Commissioners Proceedings, vol. lvi. p. 38, &c.

Lambeth MS. Library, vol. vii. p. 332. 349.

⁴³ Ibid. vol. xi. p. 547. vol. xxiii. p. 201.

⁴⁴ A copy of the will is in the parish chest.

⁴⁵ Deposited in the parish chest.

“ dell of wax to burne before the altar, one cowe, which was sold to
 “ one Henry Davyes of the said towne for 20 shillings then un-
 “ payde.” It appears that the premises abovementioned having
 been seized by the crown among other chantry lands, were granted
 by Edward VI. to John Keyme⁴⁶. In the 19th year of Queen Eli-
 zabeth, John Bennett of Brentford, and Robert Vincent of Acton,
 who, it is probable, held the same premises under Keyme’s grant, by
 their indenture of that date⁴⁷ settled upon certain trustees a rent of
 6l. per annum issuing out of the same, half of which was to be ap-
 propriated to the minister, and the other half to such charitable uses
 as should seem most consonant to the intent of Joan Redman above-
 mentioned. The whole of this rent has generally been, and now is,
 appropriated to the minister. The small tithes within the chapelry,
 said in the parliamentary survey to belong to the curate, were usually
 received by him, but not as an acknowledged right, till an agreement
 to that effect properly ratified took place between the Rev. Daniel
 Burnaby, rector of Hanwell, and Dr. Chilcott, curate of Brentford,
 by which the small tithes above-mentioned, and the hay tithes of cer-
 tain lands at the east end of the parish, were confirmed to the curate.
 Queen Anne’s bounty has been twice obtained for this curacy; viz. in
 1721 and 1747, when lands were purchased with the money in the
 parish of Heston, and in Leigh near Ryegate. The church-house,
 which was rebuilt by subscription in 1696, has been ever since appro-
 priated by the parish for the residence of the curate.

⁴⁶ Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Nov. 24.

⁴⁷ This indenture is in the parish chest, where are also several deeds relating to these premises, executed by Joan Redman’s feoffees subsequent to King Edward’s grant to Keyme; which renders it probable that the validity of the grant was disputed, the lands in question

not having been entirely appropriated to superstitious uses, and therefore not liable to be sold or granted away under the act for the sale of chantry lands; and it seems likely that the parish accepted the rent-charge of 6l. per annum from Bennett and Vincent as a compromise.

The present curate of Brentford is the Reverend John Francis Randall, A. M. who, in 1773, succeeded the Reverend John Horne, so well known since in the political world, by the name of John Horne Tooke.

Comparative
state of popu-
lation.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1653.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1680—1689	-	-	$27\frac{3}{10}$	$36\frac{1}{5}$
1730—1739	-	-	$27\frac{3}{10}$	$34\frac{3}{10}$
1780—1784	-	-	39	$47\frac{1}{5}$
1784—1789	-	-	$47\frac{4}{5}$	$46\frac{4}{5}$
1790	-	-	63	50
1791	-	-	45	41
1792	-	-	58	56

In the period 1780—1789, 179 infants were buried; in 1790 and 1791, 39.

In 1764 there were 237 houses in this parish; the present number is about 270. It must be observed that the greater part of the town, comprising the whole of that district which goes by the name of Old Brentford, lies within the parish of Ealing.

In 1665, being the great year of the plague, there were 103 burials.

Extracts from the Register.

Instances of
longevity.

“ William Anflow, surgeon, aged 102 years, was buried September 20, 1717.”

“ Qerviah Bew, widow, buried January 31, 1763.” The plate on this woman’s coffin described her as an hundred years of age.

Luke Sparks.

“ Luke Sparks, buried January 3, 1769.” A comedian belonging to the theatre royal, Covent Garden. He was a native of Ireland, in which kingdom he commenced his theatrical career about the year 1733. In 1745 he came to England, and made his first appearance at

at the theatre royal in Drury-Lane on the 24th of September, in the character of Heartwell in the Old Bachelor. From this period he remained in London, chiefly at Covent-Garden theatre, where he succeeded Quin in many of his characters. He seldom rose above mediocrity; Manley, in the Provok'd Husband, was thought one of his best parts. A few years before his death he retired from the stage, and resided at Brentford. On his tomb is the following inscription: "Beneath this stone lie the remains of Luke Sparks, Esq. late of this parish. He died Dec. 28, 1768, aged 57 years."

"Henry Giffard buried October 25, 1772."

"Anna Marcella Giffard, widow, buried January 23, 1777."

Henry Giffard was the youngest son of William Giffard, Esq. of the county of Bucks; he was born in the year 1699, and at sixteen years of age was placed as a clerk in the South-Sea-house; but having a great propensity to the stage, he joined a company of comedians at Bath, and made his first appearance there in the year 1719⁴⁶. He was afterwards taken into Mr. Rich's company, and then went to Ireland, where he had a share in the Dublin Theatre⁴⁷. In 1730, he returned to London; and in 1733, became sole proprietor of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, where Garrick first appeared as one of his company in 1741. At that time the Goodman's-Field house was called the *late* Theatre; and to avoid the penalties of the act passed in 1737, was opened with musical entertainments, the play being given gratis. In 1742 and 1743, Giffard and Cibber occupied the vacant theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields. In 1744, Giffard was engaged at Drury-Lane, where Garrick and he played the principal characters in tragedy and genteel comedy. Mrs. Giffard, who was sister to his first wife, and daughter of Mr. Lydal, an actor in Dublin⁴⁸, was born

Henry Giffard.

Mrs. Giffard.

⁴⁶ Betterton's Hist. of the Stage, p. 156.

⁴⁸ Chetwood's Hist. of the Stage, p. 166.

⁴⁷ Ibid. p. 157.

in the year 1717: she supported the characters of the fine lady in comedy, and the heroine in tragedy, with considerable applause. In the year 1744 she played Belvidera and Isabella to Garrick's Pierre and Biron. Both Mr. and Mrs. Giffard had retired from the stage many years before they died. On their tomb is the following inscription:

" Beneath this stone lie the remains of Henry Giffard, Esq.
 " late of this parish, who died October 20, 1772, aged 78 years :
 " also here lieth the body of Anna Marcella Giffard, wife of the
 " abovementioned Henry Giffard, Esq. who departed this life Ja-
 " nuary 21, 1777, aged 70 years."

Extracts from
 the chapel-
 wardens ac-
 counts.

The chapelwardens account-books contain several curious entries, of which the following are copies :

	£.	s.	d.
" 1620, Paid for 6 boules - - - -	0	0	8
" — for 6 tynn tokens - - - -	0	0	6
" — for a pair of pigeon holes - -	0	1	6
" 1621, paid to her that was Lady at Whitfontide			
" by consent - - - -	0	5	0
" — Goodwife Anfell for the pigeon holes	0	1	6
" — paid for the games - - - -	1	1	0
" 1623, received for the maypole - - -	1	4	0
" 1628, paid for a drumbe, stickes, and cafe -	0	16	0
" — for 2 heads for the drumbe - -	0	2	8
" 1629, received of Robert Bicklye for the use of			
" our games - - - -	0	2	0
" — of the said R. B. for a silver bar which was			
" lost at Elyng - - - -	0	3	6
" 1634, paid for the silver games - - -	0	11	8
" 1643, paid to Thomas Powell for pigeon holes	0	2	0

Among

Among other articles in the hands of the chapelwardens in 1653, was one little collar, a bell, one little bowl, and a pin of silver. It appears that the parish rates at this period were chiefly raised by profits accruing from the celebration of public sports and diversions at stated times of the year, particularly at Whitsuntide. At a vestry held at Brentford in 1621, several articles were agreed upon with regard to the management of the parish stock by the chapelwardens. The preamble states, " that the inhabitants had for many years been
 " accustomed to have meetings at Whitsontide, in their church-house
 " and other places there, in friendly manner, to eat and drink toge-
 " ther, and liberally to spend their monies, to the end neighbourly
 " society might be maintained ; and also a common stock raised
 " for the repairs of the church, maintaining of orphans, placing
 " poor children in service, and defraying other charges ;" which stock not having been properly applied it was ordered, that a particular account should be given from year to year of their gains at those times, and the manner of the expenditure. It may be observed, that these games are of a later date, and differ materially from those noticed in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames. In " the accoumpts for the Whitsontide ale, 1624," the gains are thus discriminated :

			£.	s.	d.
" Imprimis, clear'd by the pigeon holes	-		4	19	0
" ----- by hocking	-	-	7	3	7
" ----- by riffeling	-	-	2	0	0
" ----- by victualling	-	-	8	0	2
			22	2	9

The hocking occurs almost every year till 1640, when it appears to have been dropt. It was collected at Whitsuntide.

" 1618, Gained with hocking at Whitsuntide L. 16 12 3"
 The

The other games were continued two years later. Riffeling is synonymous with raffling.

Other singular entries.

	£.	s.	d.
" 1621, Paid for a beaft for the parifh ufe -	2	6	8
" — given to the French chapel by confent	1	0	0
" 1625, for a coffin to draw the infected corpfes	0	8	8
" 1633, given to a knts. fon in Devonfhire, being			
" out of meanes - - - - -	0	0	6
" — paid for a book of fporting allowed on			
" Sundaies - - - - -	0	0	6
" 1634, paid Rob ^t Warden, the conftable, which			
" he difburfed for conveying away the			
" witches - - - - -	0	11	0
" 1688, paid for a declaration of liberty of con-			
" fciences - - - - -	0	1	0
" — for a form of prayer for the Dutch not			
" landing - - - - -	0	1	0
" — for a thankfgiving for deliverance from			
" popery - - - - -	0	1	0

The two laft entries immediately follow each other.

Benefactions.

John Midleton, Efq. in 1624, left 5 l. per annum, payable out of houfes in Southwark, to be diftributed to the poor on St. Thomas's-day. Mary, relict of Sir Edward Spencer, who died in 1658, gave 6l. per annum, being a rent-charge, now paid out of the Butts Clofe, to apprentice a poor boy. John Lord Offulton, in 1692, gave the intereft of 100l. for the fame purpofe. James Townfend, in 1741, gave the intereft of 100l. to be diftributed in coals.

Charity-
fchool.

A charity-fchool was intituted at Brentford, by fubfcription, in the year 1703, and a fchool-houfe built on the Butts Common, the freehold of which is vefted in feoffees. Lady Capell, by her will dated

dated 1719, endowed it with the twelfth part of the rent of an estate near Feversham in Kent, (now amounting to 11l. per annum,) which, by the tenor of her will, must be received by a person properly appointed for that purpose on the 12th of May, in Kew Chapel. Besides this endowment, the parish have a fund of 800l. in the Stocks belonging to the school, and its revenues are augmented by an annual sermon, and a subscription of the inhabitants. Twenty-one boys and twelve girls are clothed and educated, which number is about to be increased in consequence of a legacy of 500l. in the 3 per cents. lately left by Mr. James Parker, formerly landlord of the Red Lion Inn. Forty shillings is given as a fee with every child who is bound apprentice.

Several sums of money having been given at various times for the purpose of purchasing a stock of coals for the poor, the money was employed in building a gallery, the pews of which the minister is allowed to let, and appropriate the profits to his own use; first deducting a sum for purchasing the said coals equal to the interest of the money with which the gallery was built.

The bridge over the Brent at this place is of considerable antiquity; a toll upon all cattle and merchandize was granted anno 9 Edw. I. in aid of the bridge at "Braynford" for three years: all Jews and Jewesses who passed over it on horseback were to pay 1d.; on foot, a halfpenny: other passengers were exempted⁴⁹. A toll for the like term was granted 5 Edw. III.⁵⁰ Another for five years 43 Edw. III.⁵¹

Brentford-
bridge.

The Braunston or Grand Junction Canal, for the making of which an act of parliament was passed in the year 1793, is intended to incorporate with the Brent, and to render it navigable

Grand Junc-
tion Canal.

⁴⁹ Pat. 9 Edw. I. m. 29.

⁵⁰ Pat. 5 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 28.

⁵¹ Pat. 43 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 11.

for the distance of nearly a mile before its junction with the Thames, which will be near the Foot Ferry at Brentford, and within the parish of Ealing.

Manufac-
tures.

The only manufactures in this place are, some turpentine works belonging to Mr. Corson, and a mill worked by steam for grinding corn and making starch, which belongs to Robert Wallace Johnson, M.D.

BROMLEY ST. LEONARD'S.

THIS place, in ancient records, is called Brambele, Brambeleg, Etymology.
or Brembeley.—Newcourt supposes the name to be derived
from *brom*, broom, and *leag* or *lege*, a field, or perhaps from the river
Lea, near whose banks it lies¹. I think it more likely that it is
derived from the Saxon word *Brembel*, a bramble, and *lege*, a field.

Bromley lies in the hundred of Offulston, about two miles from Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.
Whitechapel church, and adjoining to Stratford-Bow. The parish
is of small extent, containing between four and five hundred acres
of land, of which about sixty are occupied by market gardeners and
nursery men, the remainder is divided in an equal proportion between
arable and pasture; the soil for the most part is gravelly. This parish
pays for its quota to the land-tax the sum of 428l. 8s. 2d. which,
in the year 1792, was at the rate of 1s. 9d. in the pound.

At this place there was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedi- Nunnery
cated to St. Leonard, founded in the reign of William the Con-
queror, by William, Bishop of London, for a prioress and nine
nuns². There is no trace of any part of this building to be seen,
except the chapel of St. Mary, which is now the parish church, and
part of an old brick wall in the church-yard. References to various
grants relating to this convent will be found in the notes³. At the
suppression

¹ Repertorium, vol. i. p. 576.

² Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

³ Confirmation of the manor of Haseling-
field by King Stephen. Dugdale's Monast.
vol. i. p. 443. Grant and confirmation of the

church of Norton, Ibid. Confirm. Cart. & Li-
bertat. Cart. 11 Edw. II. No. 3. Pro Prioriss.
de Stratford, Pat. 22 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 25.
Pat. 23 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 21. Pat. 24 Edw. III.
pt. 1. m. 38. Pro Prioriss. & Monial. Strat-
ford

suppression of monasteries, the nunnery at Bromley was valued, according to Dugdale, at 108l. 1s. 11d.

The manor.

The manor of Bromley belonged to the abovementioned convent, to which it is said to have been given by Sir Ralph Joffiline⁴. After the dissolution it was granted, with the site of the priory and advowson of the church, by Henry VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadler⁵, who granted a lease of the priory, with certain premises adjoining, to Joan Gough, at the yearly rent of 35l. 10s. 8d.⁶, and in the year 1546 exchanged the manor again with the crown for other lands⁷. After the expiration of Joan Gough's lease, Queen Elizabeth granted the same premises for twenty-one years to Sir Thomas Cotton⁸. The manor, in the year 1583, was the property of Henry Morgan, alias Wolf, who obtained a licence to alien the same, with certain tenements and tofts, 30 acres of arable, 15 of meadow, 30 of pasture, 2 of wood, and 3l. rents of assize, to Thomas Spencer, Esq. and Richard Shute⁹. In 1607 a licence was obtained by Hugh and John Hare, to alien the same premises to Arthur Ingram and his heirs¹⁰. Soon after this the manor seems to have reverted to the crown. King James granted it in 1609 to Francis Morrice and Francis Phillips¹¹. It was vested in the

ford atte Bowe, Pat. 32 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 12. (pro ten. in Brembeley). Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 22. Pat. 36 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 21. (pro. 4 l. 10 s. exeunt. de ten. apud le Stenes, London.) Pat. 39 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 26. (pro. ten. in Brembeley.) Pro Abbiss. Stratford. Cart. 14 Rich. II. m. 1. Prioriss. & Monial. Beati Leonardi de Stratford, ampl. confirm. cart. & libertat. Cart. 10—12 Hen. IV. No. 12. & 2 Hen. V. pt. 1. No. 4. Pat. 8 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 23. Pat. 3 Edw. IV. pt. 3. m. 18. This convent being always described in the records as at Stratford, and not at Bromley, there having been also a convent of monks at Stratford-Bow, and another at Stratford in Essex, it is difficult to distinguish them in the calendars at the Tower; nor can

it be always done without referring to the original roll, where the word Prioriss. will determine the grants which belonged to this house, even if Beati Leonardi should not follow. It was through this difficulty, probably, that Weaver was led into the error of calling the nunnery at Bromley a Convent of White Monks.

⁴ See Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 576.

⁵ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. April 21.

⁶ Vide Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. 8. Aug. 6.

⁷ Records in the Augmentation-office.

⁸ Pat. 13 Eliz. ut suprà.

⁹ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 10. Mar. 2.

¹⁰ Pat. 4 Jac. pt. 14. April 1.

¹¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 577. Morrice and Phillips had several very extensive grants

the crown again A. D. 1620, when, being valued at 71l. 2s. 6d. it was settled among other manors upon Charles I. then Prince of Wales¹², who, in the fourth year of his reign, granted it to Edward Ditchfield and others, trustees for the city of London¹³, who, five years afterwards, sold it to Sir John Jacob¹⁴. Sir John was a great sufferer in the civil war: his estates having been sequestrated, this manor appears to have passed into the hands of Abraham Wilmer, Esq. who was allied to the Jacobs by marriage, and who is styled patron of the church in 1650¹⁵. Sir John Jacob died in 1666. The manor afterwards came to the family of Roberts¹⁶. After the death of Sir John Roberts, Bart. which happened in 1692, it became the property of Sir William Benson, Knt. who dying in 1712, his son sold it about the year 1719, to Mr. Lloyd, a merchant of London¹⁷, who aliened one moiety to his relation Mr. Booth, from whom it descended to his grandson Richard Booth, Esq. of Glenden in Northamptonshire; the other moiety is held by Gamaliel Lloyd and others, as trustees for the infant children of John Lloyd, Esq. of Snitterfield in Warwickshire. The manor-house, a large brick edifice, was built by Sir John Jacob in the reign of Charles I.; his arms, with those of his second wife, are on the chimney-piece in the drawing-room¹⁸. Sir William Benson made many alterations, and appears to have built the porch, where his arms are to be seen over the entrance.

The manor of Bromley Hall in this parish, consisting of a hide and a half of land, was given by Geoffrey and William de Mande-

Manor of
Bromley
Hall.

grants that year (7 Jac.) in various counties. the manor.

Newcourt's reference is to pt. 22.

¹² Lamb. MS. Library, 663, No. 48.

¹³ Pat. 4 Car. pt. 35. June 14.

¹⁴ Cl. 9 Car. pt. 31. No. 23.

¹⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹⁶ Court rolls of the manor.

¹⁷ From the information of the steward of

¹⁸ Arg. a chevron G. between 3 wolves heads erased proper for Jacob, impaling Az. on a chevron engrailed between 3 unicorns heads erased Or, 3 crescents Gules for Clowes. Sir John Jacob appears to have been married to his second wife Alice Clowes, or Clouse, about 1633.

ville

ville to the priory of Christ Church in London¹⁹; and on the dissolution of that monastery, was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Morrifon²⁰. In 1548, the site of the manor, with a moiety of all reliefs, profits of court, view of frankpledge, &c. was aliened by William Clyfton, citizen and merchant of London, to Humphrey Luce, citizen and leather-feller²¹, whose son and heir Evan, the next year, sold it again to William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh²². It is now the property of George Nicholls, Esq. of Cambridge.

Singular tenure.

In the reign of Edward I. Idonea Cricket held certain lands in *Brembeleg*, valued at 60s. per annum, by the service of holding the King's napkin at the coronation. After her death they were divided between the nuns of St. Leonard's, the brethren of the Holy Trinity, and others²³.

The church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was, no doubt, the chapel belonging to the nunnery which had that Saint for its patroness²⁴. The remains of Norman architecture sufficiently demonstrate it to be nearly, if not quite, coeval with the foundation of the convent. It is a small structure, consisting only of a nave and chancel, which are of the same width, and separated by an ascent of one step. Some ancient columns in the south wall of the nave, the capitals of which are decorated with foliage and other ornaments, shew that the building was extended farther on that side. In the south wall of the chancel are five stone stalls²⁵, two of which have round arches; the others are Gothic; through one of these a door has been made to

Stone stalls.

¹⁹ Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 82. Robert Burel also, and William de Pirho, gave them some property in Bromley.

²⁰ 37 Hen. VIII. Aug. 29. Fee-farm roll, Augmentation-office.

²¹ Pat. 3 Edw. VI. pt. 2. Jan. 29. Sir Ralph Sadler, who had been lord of the manor of Bromley, was at this time lessee of the manor of Bromley-Hall.

²² Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Jan. 30.

²³ Records in the Exchequer, Esch. in Middlesex, de testa de Nevill.

²⁴ The chapel of St. Mary within the convent of St. Leonard, is mentioned in several ancient wills.

²⁵ Or rather perhaps four stalls and a piscina, but the lower part being entirely concealed by the wainscot, it cannot be ascertained.

communicate with the manor-house, and the others are in part concealed by the wainscot. Sir William Benson lengthened the chancel by the addition of a projecting recess, in which the communion-table is placed. In the east window are his arms²⁶ and those of his wife²⁷, the arms of England, the city of London, and the Drapers' company²⁸. In the west wall are the remains of a large round arch, ornamented with the lozenge and other Saxon mouldings. At the same end is a small wooden turret.

Within this chapel was interred the body of Elizabeth, sister of Queen Philippa, and daughter of William Earl of Henault, whose will bears date 1375²⁹. Joyce, wife of Sir Hugh Blount, was buried there the same year³⁰. Weever says, that John de Bohun (the fifth Earl of Hereford of that family) was entombed in the *abbey church* of St. Leonard's, in Stratford-Bow³¹. As that writer has evidently confounded the nunnery of St. Leonard at Bromley with the convent at Stratford, it seems more probable that this Earl was buried at the latter place. The historical account of the family of Bohun, in Dugdale's *Monasticon*³², tends to confirm the supposition.

William Gobyonne appears to have been buried at Bromley in 1435, and Robert Sudbury in 1484³³.

In the chancel were formerly the tombs of Henry Topsfield, who died in 1557³⁴, and of Thomas Grey, citizen of London, who died in 1590; and in the nave that of Michael Barker, Esq. who died at Bromley Hall in 1599³⁵.

²⁶ Arg. 3 trefoils Sab. between 2 bendlets Gules.

²⁷ Vert. a chevron erm. between 3 crowns, Or.—These arms are impaled by Sir William Benson, who married Mary Austin; but I find no such coat appropriated to that family.

²⁸ Az. 3 clouds proper, radiated in base, Or, each surmounted with a triple crown of the third, caps Gules.

²⁹ Stow's Survey, edit. 1755, vol. ii. p. 766.

³⁰ Id. *ibid*.

³¹ Funeral Monuments, edit. 1631, p. 541, 542.

³² Vol. i. p. 447.

³³ Stow *ut supra*.

³⁴ The arms of Topsfield remain—three martlets upon a chevron.

³⁵ Fun. Certif. Heralds College.

Against

Monuments.

Against the south wall of the chancel stands a large marble monument, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Abraham Jacob, Esq. who died in 1629; the figures of himself and his wife are represented kneeling under arches. The monument is adorned with the arms of the family, and its alliances³⁵. On the same wall is a monument of white marble to the memory of Sir John Roberts, Bart. patron of the church, who died in 1692³⁶, and that of William Ferrers, Esq. who married Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Vanlore, Bart. and died in 1625³⁷. The latter monument is supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and is ornamented with busts of William Ferrers and his wife, placed under arches. He is habited in a doublet and ruff, with his own hair, piked beard, and whiskers. She is represented with her hair straight.

On the east wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Elias Russell, who died in 1690³⁸, and Samuel Skinner, Esq. who died in 1757. On the north wall is the monument of Sir Richard Munden³⁹, captain in the navy, who died in 1680; he signalized himself

³⁵ 1. Arg. a chevron Gul. between 3 wolves heads erased proper, for Jacob, quartering Argent, 3 boars, gorged with bones Sable; and impaling, Arg. a chevron between 3 bucks current Sable, attires and collars, Or, for Rogers. Abraham Jacob married Mary Rogers of Kent. 2. Arg. on a bend Sab. 3 dolphins naiant embowed of the field for Rolte, impaling Jacob. Thomas Rolte married Elizabeth Jacob. 3. Sable, a chevron engrailed Or, between 3 plates charged with crosses pateé Gules, for Bury, impaling Jacob. George Bury married Mary Jacob. 4. Jacob, impaling Sable, 3 helmets Arg. within a border engrailed of the second, for Halliday. John Jacob married Elizabeth Halliday. 5. Gules, a chevron vair between 3 eagles displayed Or, for Wilmer, impaling Jacob. Thomas Wilmer married Elizabeth Jacob. 6. Az. a chief

Erm. for Syliard impaling Jacob. George Syliard married Barbara Jacob.

³⁶ Arms—Or, a lion rampant; quartering, 1. Az. a bow Or, armed with an arrow drawn, Arg. 2. Az. across fretty.....between 4 mullets Or, impaling Arg. a boar's head couped between 3 crosses crosslets Sab. for Amy. Sir John Roberts married Margery daughter of William Amy.

³⁷ Arms—Arg. on a bend Gul. cottised Az. 3 horseshoes Or.

³⁸ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 crosses crosslets fitchee Sable, for Russell, impaling Arg. on a bend Sab. 3 eagles displayed of the field.

³⁹ Arms—Per pale Gules & Sab. on a cross engrailed Or, 5 lozenges of the second, a chief of the second charged, with 3 eagles legs erased of the third—in a canton ermine an anchor Az.

self upon various occasions, and particularly by the taking of St. Helena. On the same wall is a large monument of veined marble to the memory of Sir William Benson sheriff of London, who died in 1712, erected by his son William Benson, Esq. On the floor is a brass plate to the memory of Roger Horton, citizen and goldsmith, who died in 1556; and the tomb of Captain Christopher Morgan, who died in 1705. Against the north wall of the nave is the monument of Elizabeth, daughter of Gyles Lytcott, Esq. and wife of George Turville, who died in 1704; and on the south wall that of Mary, wife of Captain Edward Rhodes, who died the same year⁴⁰. In the nave are also the tombs of Thomas Rudge, Esq. who died in 1723; and Edward Astley, Esq. third son of Sir Philip Astley, Bart. who died in 1763.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Isaac Rot, Gent. who died in 1653; Philip Starkey, citizen, (1677); William Wray, minister, (1692); and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bateman, Knt.; Andrew Orgill, of Suffex, Gent. (1705); Susanna, wife of Mr. Starkey Myddelton, citizen and surgeon, (1718); Thomas Harlow, 1741⁴¹; Mr. John Debonnaire, (1747); Richard Rudd, apothecary, (1749); Richard Charlton, Esq. (1754); Isaac Worth, Captain of the Houghton East Indiaman, (1761); Richard Newman, Esq. of Westham, (1766); Peter Newman, Esq. (1770); Captain John Caruthers, (1770); Daniel Biffon, Esq. (1777); John Curtis, Esq. (1780); Mr. Richard Hill, of Ormskirk in Lancashire, (1784); Miss Sarah Tomkins, (1784); John Duprie, Esq. (1785); Mrs. Mary Jarrett, (1786); John Milward, Esq. (1786); and Peter Lefevre, Esq. (1787).

The church of Bromley is in the diocese of London, and the arch-deaconry of Middlesex: the benefice is a curacy; the great tithes,

In the original grant to Sir Richard Munden in the Heralds' College, the field is Gules only. the second for Rhodes, impaling Arg. 3 lions passant Sable.

⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. two trefoils Sab. a chief of "erraticus hic situs est."

which, with the advowson of the church, belonged to the nunnery of St. Leonard, have always been held with the manor, except that the rectory was leased separately by Queen Elizabeth⁴². In 1650 it was presented by the inquisition to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that Bromley St. Leonard's was a parish of itself, but never depending upon the late hierarchy; that Abraham Wilmore, Esq. was the present rector; that the tithes were worth 20l. per annum; and that Benjamin Spencer was the present minister, having been approved by the commissioners of plundered ministers, and that he received 12l. per annum from the impropriator, besides offerings, &c. valued at 4l. per annum. They recommended to the committee to increase his salary⁴³. Newcourt says, that the plea of exemption from episcopal jurisdiction is ill-grounded, since the convent acknowledged the bishop's authority, and the curates have always been licensed by him⁴⁴.

Nathaniel
Cole.

Nathaniel Cole, A. M. author of some sermons and devotional tracts⁴⁵, was curate of this place, and was buried here May 4, 1626.

The present curate is William Haggitt, A. M. who was appointed in 1783.

Parish re-
gister.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1624.

			Average of baptisms.			Average of burials.	
Comparative state of population.	1630—1639	-	-	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	19 $\frac{6}{10}$
	1680—1689	-	-	16 $\frac{4}{10}$	-	-	23 $\frac{2}{10}$
	1730—1739	-	-	27	-	-	44 $\frac{1}{10}$
	1780—1789	-	-	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	48 $\frac{7}{10}$
	1790	-	-	31	-	-	58
	1791	-	-	34	-	-	40

⁴² Viz. to Richard Grey, 7 Eliz. Records, Augmentation-office. Newcourt mentions other leases, viz. to Richard Pickman, 15 Eliz. and to Ambrose Willoughby, 28 Eliz. Repertorium, vol. i. p. 577.

⁴³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

⁴⁴ Repertorium ut supra.

⁴⁵ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

The list of burials is considerably increased by the number of non-parishioners here interred.

The present number of houses in Bromley is about 200.

In 1625, there were 63 burials; in 1665, 61.

In the early part of the register are recorded several baptisms of the children of Timothy Middleton, Esq.⁴⁶; of Sir Henry Ferrers, Bart. and Anne his wife; and of Sir John Jacob and his second wife Alice.

Families of
Middleton,
Ferrers, and
Jacob.

"Anne, daughter of Sir John Maynard, K.B. and Mary his wife, baptized December 27, 1627." Sir John Maynard was brother of the first Lord Maynard: he was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. His wife was daughter of Sir Timothy Middleton. In the year 1648, being then a prisoner in the Tower, on a charge of treason, he sent a spirited remonstrance to the House of Lords, demanding to be tried by a jury of his peers. It was printed on a single sheet, under the title of "England's Champion, or the Just Man's Fortitude," and is to be found amongst the collection of pamphlets of that date in the British Museum. It appears that Sir John Maynard was released from his confinement, for he resided some years afterwards at Tooting, where he was proprietor of the manor. He was buried in the church-yard of that place A. D. 1658.

Sir John
Maynard.

"Buried Mr. Thomas Willmer, Gent. and Theologue, September 17, 1650."

"Sir John Jacob, Knight, and Bart. buried March 13, 1665-6." Sir John Jacob, a rich and loyal citizen, was one of the farmers of the customs, and a great sufferer during the civil war. In 1642 he was a prisoner at Crosby-house, for refusing to contribute money for the use of the parliament.

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Sir John
Jacob.

⁴⁶ He was afterwards Sir Timothy Middleton, Knt. and Lord Mayor of London.

" R^t Worshipful Sir John Roberts, Bart. buried December 29, " 1692." He was created a baronet in 1681: the title is now extinct.

William Benson.

" Wiliam, son of Mr. William Benson, and Martha his wife, " baptized March 17, 1681-2." Auditor Benson, who died at Wimbledon, and of whom an account is given in Vol. I. He was buried at Bromley February 9, 1754.

" Sir William Benson, Knt. buried August 29, 1712." Sheriff of London, and father of Auditor Benson.

" Sir Charles Peers, buried February 7, 1736-7." He was senior Alderman of London, and had been Lord Mayor in 1716.

Alms-houses.

In this parish, near the road side, stand two alms-houses, one of which was founded in 1613 by Sir John Jolles, Knt. and Alderman of London, for eight poor widows, four of whom are to be of Bromley, and four of Stratford-Bow. Over the door are the arms of Jolles⁴⁶. The other alms-house (for 12 poor persons) was built in 1706, by the Drapers' company, to whom a sum of money was left in trust for that purpose by Mr. John Edmondson, whose arms⁴⁷ are over the door.

Benefactions.

Mr. Thomas Ferrers, in 1625, gave the sum of 100 l. to purchase freehold lands, the profits of which should be laid out weekly in bread for the poor. Abraham Jacob, Esq. in 1633, gave 20 l. to buy coals. A person unknown gave 20 l. for the same use. Capt. Christopher Morgan, who died in 1705, gave 50 l. for the use of the poor; and William Snelling, Esq. in 1713, the same sum. With the benefactions of Messrs. Ferrers, Morgan, Snelling, and the person unknown, was purchased an estate in Suffolk, let some time ago at 9 l. but lately raised to 30 l. per annum. Alderman Phillips gave a messuage in Oat-lane to the parish, in lieu of

⁴⁶ Or, a cinquefoil Gul. between 3 pheons Sable.

⁴⁷ Gules, a pale wavy Erm. between six escallop-shells Or.

a burial-

BROMLEY ST. LEONARD'S.

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a burial-place for his family. Richard Newman, Esq. in 1766, gave 5 l. per annum to be distributed in bread and coals on Christmas-day among poor housekeepers not receiving alms.

In this parish are the calico printing-grounds of Mr. Joseph Forster, ^{Manufac-} who is tenant of the manor-house of Bromley-Hall; Mr. Copp's tam-^{tures.} bour-manufacture; and a large distillery belonging to Messrs. Hatch, Smith, and Currie.

C H E L S E A.

Etymology.

THERE have been various conjectures respecting the derivation of the name of this place. The most ancient record wherein I have seen it mentioned, is a charter of Edward the Confessor, in the Saxon language; it is there written *Cealchylle*: did local circumstances allow it, I should not hesitate a moment in saying that it was so called from its hills of chalk; but as there is neither chalk nor a hill in the parish, the derivation does not prove satisfactory. Later records vary much in the orthography of this word; it seems to have puzzled the Norman scribes; for in *Doomsday-book* we find a double reading thus ^{*Cerechede*} ~~*Chelched*~~. I have seen deeds of the age of Edward II.¹, in which it is called *Chelchey*: but the most common mode of spelling for some centuries after the Conquest, was *Chelcheth* or *Chelchith*. In the 16th century it began to be written *Chelsey*. The modern way of spelling seems to have been first used about a century ago. Skinner derives *Chelsea* from *shelves* of sand and *ey* or *ea*, land situated near water; at the same time he allows that it is written in ancient records, *Cealchyth*, i. e. *chalky haven*². Newcourt derives it from *Ceald* or *Cele*, cold, and *hyth*³. Norden, whose etymology is best supported by fact, says, "it is so called from the nature of the place, whose strand is like the chesel, (*ceosel* or *cesol*), which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones, thereof called *Cheselfey*, briefly *Chelsey*, as is *Chelsey* in *Suffex*⁴."

¹ In the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan.

² Skinner's Etymological Dictionary.

³ Repertorium, vol. i. p. 583.

⁴ Speculum Britanniae, p. 17.

C H E L S E A.

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Chelsea is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Thames, which is supposed to be wider in the adjoining reach than in any part west of London-bridge. The church is two miles distant from Buckingham-house, but the village extends almost to Hyde-park-corner, including a considerable part of Knightsbridge. The parish lies within the hundred of Offulton, and is bounded on the east by a rivulet which parts it from the parish of St. George, Hanover-Square; on the west by a rivulet which divides it from Fulham; on the north by the parish of Kensington; and on the south by the river Thames. In the year 1664, James Hamilton took an actual survey of the parish of Chelsea⁶, and found it to contain 630 acres, which he has thus particularized:

	Acres.	R.	P.
Gardens, &c. about the manor-house	-	9	0 16
Site of houses, gardens, &c.	-	53	2 7
Park	-	40	0 0
Glebe	-	23	1 38
Arable	-	300	2 8
Meadows	-	38	3 22
Pasture	-	128	1 15
Common	-	37	0 7

It is computed that there are now only 130 acres of pasture and meadow, and about 170 of arable, the greater part of which is occupied by market gardeners⁷; this deficiency is to be attributed to the prodigious increase of buildings since the abovementioned survey was taken. There is also in the parish of Chelsea, a tract of land

⁶ In the possession of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan.

⁷ It is seldom that more than 10 or 12 acres are sown with corn. Exclusive of the 170 mentioned above, about 12 acres are occupied by nursery-men and florists. The latter,

among whom Colvill should be particularly mentioned, carry on a very extensive business in the sale of scarce exotic plants; the culture of which has of late been brought to very great perfection.

not

not included in this account, which contains 137 acres, lying quite detached from the rest, and furrounded by the parishes of Kensington, Paddington, and Wilfdon; a considerable part of this land belongs to All Souls College at Oxford, being within their manor of Malurees. The whole is under grafs, and the foil clay: in other parts of the parish, the foil confifts chiefly of fand and gravel. Chelsea is affeffed the fum of 1079 l. 19 s. 8 d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1792, was 1 s. in the pound upon land, and 1 s. 2 d. upon houfes.

Soil.

Land-tax.

Synod at Chelsea.

Manor.

About the year 785, Pope Adrian having fent legates to England for the purpose of reforming the religion, they held a fynod at Cealchythe⁸.

Dart fays, that in the reign of Edward the Confeffor, Thurftan gave the manor of Chilchelle or Chelcheya, which he held of the King, to Weftminfter-Abbey; and that the grant was afterwards renewed by William the Conqueror, in whose charter it is called, Land at Chelchea⁹. In the Britifh Museum is a charter of Edward the Confeffor¹⁰, confirming the manor of Cealchylle, with all its rights and appurtenances, land and water, wood and field, meadow and pafture, pannage and fruit, and other emoluments, as fully and freely as it was held by Thurftan, the governor of his palace", with the privilege alfo of holding a court to take cognizance of caufes between the villeins, the right of punifhing thieves, and taking up fugitives: he granted them moreover, exemption from toll and every third tree, with a third of the fruit growing in his wood at Kyngesbyrig. We are told by Dart¹², that Gervafe, abbot of Weftminfter, natural fon of King Stephen, aliened fome of the

⁸ Lambarde's Topographical Dictionary. Lambarde does not feem to be aware that Cealchythe was the ancient name for Chelsea, which he gives in another place.

⁹ History of Weftminfter-Abbey, vol. i. p. 20.

¹⁰ This charter, which is in the Saxon language, has been printed in Hickes's Thesaurus (vol. i. p. 159.) with a Latin tranflation.

¹¹ Præfectus Palatinus.—Hickes.

¹² History of Weftminfter-Abbey, vol. i. p. 23.

manors of that church, and among the rest Chelchithe, which he gave to his mother Dameta and her heirs, to be held in fee with the village and appurtenances, either in land or water, to hold it peaceably and honourably, with all privileges, paying to the church of Westminster annually the sum of 4l. for which grant she gave to the church the sum of 40s. and a pall of the value of 100s. The record of Domesday-book makes no mention of any lands or manor belonging to the church of Westminster in Chelsea; but it is possible that it might have been included amongst their possessions in Westminster, where they are said to have had thirteen hides and a half; and it is more probable, as the manor of Chelched there mentioned, contained two hides only. Edward de Sarisburie, according to that record, held Chelched, containing two hides, or five carucates, one hide of which was in demesne. There were two villeins holding two virgates, and four holding half a virgate each; four borderers, each holding five acres, and three slaves: of meadow land two carucates; pasture for the cattle of the town; woods for sixty hogs, and 52d. rents; in the whole valued at 9l. Wluune, a servant of King Edward, held this manor, and had the power of aliening it. If this was, as it appears to have been, a distinct manor from that mentioned by Dart, it is probable that they were afterwards consolidated, at least we hear of only one manor at any subsequent period; and of that there is a great deficiency of records till the reign of Henry VII.; from which time its history may be very satisfactorily deduced. It is somewhat singular, that among the inquisitions *post mortem* at the Tower, there is not one of the manor of Chelsea. By the *nomina villarum* in the British Museum, dated 1316, it appears that it was then held by the heirs of Bartholomew de Septem Fontibus¹³. Robert de Wodehous, who died in 1345, held certain

¹³ Harl. MSS. No. 6281.

lands at Kingholt of Richard Heyle, Lord of Chelchith¹⁴. Robert de Heyle, in 1368, leased the whole of his manor of Chelchith, except Westbourne and Kingholt, to the abbot and convent of Westminster for the term of his own life, for which they were to allow him a certain house within the convent lately occupied by Sir John Molyns for his residence, to pay him the sum of 20l. per annum, to provide him every day two white loaves, two flagons of convent ale, and once a year a robe of esquire's filk¹⁵. Several of the court-rolls of the manor during the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. are still to be found among the records of the dean and chapter of Westminster. At one of the courts (16 Ric. II.) Florence North, a brewer, was presented for not putting up a sign, as was customary; and at another, (11 Ric. II.) the wife of Philip Wells was fined 6d. for being a common babbler (*garrulatrix*). Except that Simon Baylle was lessee of the house and appurtenances, 33 Hen. VI., I find nothing farther relating to this manor till the reign of Hen. VII. when it was the property of his faithful minister Sir Reginald Bray, from whom it descended to Margaret, the only child of his next brother John, who married William Lord Sandys¹⁶. In the year 1536, Lord Sandys being seized of the manor of Chelsea in right of his wife, gave it to King Henry VIII.¹⁷

Sir Reginald
Bray.

Queen Katherine and
the Lord Admiral.

This manor was a part of the jointure of Queen Katherine Parr¹⁸, who resided at Chelsea with her second husband Thomas Seymour, the Lord Admiral. Some of her letters, dated from Chelsea anno 1548, are printed amongst the Burleigh Papers¹⁹, in which collection

¹⁴ Esch. 18 Edw. III. No. 94. 2d numbering.

¹⁵ Cl. 41 Edw. III. m. 16. dorf. The king's licence for this lease is among the records of the dean and chapter of Westminster. The manor was valued at 25 l. 16 s. 6½ d. 42 Edw. III.

¹⁶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 311.

¹⁷ Record in the Augmentation-office. Sir Francis Bryan was made keeper of Chelsey for life by patent, 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Feb. 20.

¹⁸ It is described as late parcel of the possessions of Katherine Parr in some of the subsequent records.

¹⁹ Vol. i. p. 61. and 93.

there

there is a curious account of the Lord Admiral's familiar behaviour towards the Princess Elizabeth, then about fourteen years of age, and residing at Chelsea under the care of the Queen Dowager²⁰. After the Queen's death, which happened the same year, not without suspicion of poison, the Lord Admiral was very importunate with the Princess to consent to a marriage; but his ambitious projects were soon defeated, and he lost his head upon the scaffold March 14, 1548-9²¹.

Princess Elizabeth.

I have not been able to ascertain at what time this manor was first granted to the Duke of Northumberland, but it is certain that he surrendered it to the crown in the year 1551²²; King Edward VI. then granted it to the duke's eldest son, John Earl of Warwick²³; and again in 1553, to the duke himself²⁴, who, not many months afterwards, was beheaded for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey. His widow, Jane Duchess of Northumberland, was in possession of the manor, and died at her house at Chelsea in the beginning of the year 1555²⁵. The manor-house of Chelsea appears to have been granted in fee by patent, dated April 11, 1557, to John Caryll, Esq.²⁶ and by him aliened on the first of June following, to James Basset, Esq.²⁷ notwithstanding which, the Lady Anne of Cleve is said in the account of her funeral to have died at "the King and Quene's Majesty's place of Chelsey beside London," on the 16th of July that year²⁸. Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted the manor of Chelsea to Anne Duchess of Somerset, widow of the protector, for life²⁹. She dying in the year 1588, the Queen, in the ensuing year, granted the manor, with the manor-house of Chelsea, subject to a rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. to John Stanhope, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, (afterwards the first Lord Stanhope, of Harring-

Dudley Duke of Northumberland.

Anne of Cleve.

John Stanhope.

²⁰ Burleigh Papers, vol. i. p. 99.

²¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 368.

²² Records Augmentation-office.

²³ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 4. Mar. 13.

²⁴ Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 8. March 2.

²⁵ Collins's Mem. of Noble Families, p. 33.

²⁶ Lord Cadogan's Title Deeds.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ MS. Heralds' Coll. I. xv. f. 232.

²⁹ Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. 12. July 3.

Howard family.

Duke of Hamilton.

Cheyne family.

ton,) for life³⁰. It is probable that he soon afterwards surrendered this patent; for I find Chelsey Place granted again upon the like terms in 1592, to Katherine Lady Howard, wife of the Lord Admiral³¹. The Lord Admiral appears to have resided at Chelsea previous to this grant; some of his letters among the Harleian MSS. are dated thence in 1589 and 1591³². The Howard family obtained fresh grants of this manor at subsequent periods, either for life or a term of years³³. In 1639, King Charles I. granted the reversion to James Marquis of Hamilton³⁴, who purchased the Countess of Nottingham's interest in the premises. The marquis, who was created a duke in 1643, fell a sacrifice to his loyalty, and was beheaded in the year 1648. His brother William, who succeeded to the title, was slain at the battle of Worcester in 1651. The manor of Chelsea having been seized among the forfeited lands, was sold in the year 1654, by certain trustees appointed for that purpose, to Robert Austen, Thomas Smithsby, and others³⁵. In 1657, William Lord Douglas, and his wife Ann Duchess of Hamilton, daughter and coheir of James Duke of Hamilton, conveyed Chelsey Place to Charles Cheyne, Esq. afterwards created Viscount Newhaven, of the kingdom of Scotland; and in the year 1660, the same parties, Lord Douglas being then Duke of Hamilton, sold the manor also to Mr. Cheyne. It was purchased, as it is expressed upon the monument of Lady Jane Cheyne, with a part of the large dower which she

³⁰ Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. 12. Apr. 5.

³¹ Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. 5. July 30.

³² Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6994—11; 6995—59.

³³ Pat. 2 Jac. pt. 8. June 30.—Chelsey Place to Margaret Countess of Nottingham for life. Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 41. No. 14. Chelsey Place to James Howard, son of the Earl of Nottingham, for the term of 40 years after the decease of the countess his mother, who survived him.

³⁴ Pat. 14 Car. pt. 12. June 26.

³⁵ This conveyance is among the title deeds of the Rt. Hon. Lord Cadogan, to whose politeness and liberality I am indebted for the opportunity of procuring much curious information relating to this parish. As Austen, Smithsby, &c. joined afterwards in the conveyance to Charles Cheyne, it is probable that they purchased the manor in trust for the coheirs of the Duke of Hamilton.

brought

brought her husband. Sir Hans Sloane, of whom more particular mention will be made hereafter, purchased the manor of Chelsea in 1712, of William Lord Cheyne; and dying in the year 1752, left two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah; the former of whom married the late Lord Cadogan; and the latter George Stanley, Esq. The Right Hon. Charles Sloane, the present Lord Cadogan, inherits one moiety of this manor from his father; the other was left by the late Hans Stanley, Esq. to his sisters, Anne, wife of Welbore Ellis, Esq. and Sarah, wife of Christopher Doiley, Esq. who having no issue, the reversion is vested under Mr. Stanley's will in Lord Cadogan and his heirs.

Sir Hans
Sloane.

Dr. King, in his MS. account of Chelsea before quoted, says, that the old manor-house stood near the church; and that Henry VIII. parted with it to the ancestors of Sir Thomas Lawrence, having built a new house upon another site³⁶. I cannot find any record of this grant: the fact, as far as relates to the alteration of the site, seems very probable. I think it not unlikely that this was the manor-house granted to Caryll, as before mentioned³⁷, which by some subsequent alienation might have become the property of the Lawrence family. The circumstance of the north aisle of the church being still annexed to the premises which were Sir Thomas Lawrence's, corroborates the supposition of their having been the site of the manorial residence. Henry VIII.'s building stood upon that part of Cheyne-walk which adjoins to Winchester House, and extends eastward as far as Don Saltero's coffee-house³⁸. A row of houses now
supplies

Manor-house.

³⁶ When the king built this new house, he supplied it with water from a conduit made for that purpose at Kensington, which is still kept up.

³⁷ See p. 75.

³⁸ This well-known coffee-house was first opened in the year 1695, by one Salter, a bar-

ber, who drew the attention of the public by the eccentricities of his conduct, and by furnishing his house with a large collection of natural and other curiosities, which still remain in the coffee-room, where printed catalogues are sold, with the names of the principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane con-

supplies the place of the old mansion, which was pulled down many years ago.

Thomas
Beauchamp,
Earl of War-
wick.

Thomas Beauchamp, the victorious Earl of Warwick, who signalized himself at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, appears to have had a country seat at Chelsea, at which place his will was dated in the year 1369³⁹. It is probable that he was proprietor of the same house and premises which afterwards belonged to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, and which were granted by Richard III. to Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, for life, to be held by the service of a red rose⁴⁰.

Marquis of
Berkley.

William Marquis of Berkley, who died in 1491, left a house at Chelsea to John Whiting and his heirs⁴¹.

Earls of
Shrewsbury.

George Earl of Shrewsbury, an eminent military character in the reign of Henry VIII. resided occasionally at this place, where his son Richard was born⁴². Francis, his successor, is mentioned among the freeholders in a court-roll of the manor of Chelsea, 35 Hen. VIII.⁴³ His son George, the second Earl of Shrewsbury of that name, a faithful servant of Queen Elizabeth, (who committed the Queen of Scots to his custody,) resided sometimes at Chelsea⁴⁴, and died seized of a capital mansion there, 33 Eliz.⁴⁵ This mansion, I presume, he gave to his Countess, who was widow of Sir William Cavendish; for I find her son William Earl of Devonshire, (to whom she bequeathed the whole of her estates,) soon afterwards in pos-

Shrewsbury-
house.

contributed largely out of the superfluities of of his own museum. Vice-Admiral Munden, and other officers who had been much upon the coasts of Spain, enriched it with many curiosities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero. See Tatler, No. 34 (Nicholls's edition,) where Salter is ridiculed for his credulity in appropriating his pin-cushions and hats to Queen Elizabeth's chamber-maid, &c. &c.

³⁹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 232, 233.

⁴⁰ Pat. 2 Ric. III. pt. 2. Sept. 14.

⁴¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 366.

⁴² Ibid. vol. i. p. 332.

⁴³ In the Augmentation-office.

⁴⁴ In Lodge's Illustrations of English History, is a letter from this earl, dated thence in 1585. Several of his letters relating to the Queen of Scots are to be found in the same work.

⁴⁵ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 760.

feſſion of a large houſe by the water-ſide at Chelſea⁴⁶: the Earl's ſecond wife, who ſurvived him, reſided at this place⁴⁷, where ſhe died in 1643⁴⁸. The houſe afterwards belonged to Sir Joſeph Allſtone⁴⁹, and is now the property of Mrs. Tate, relict of Benjamin Tate, Eſq. ; at preſent it is occupied as a paper manufactory.

The celebrated Sir Thomas More purchaſed an eſtate at Chelſea, and ſettled his family there about the year 1520⁵⁰. His houſe was ſituated near the water-ſide, and, as Eraſmus deſcribes it, was "neither mean nor ſubject to envy, yet magnificent enough". He added to its conveniences by building at the end of his garden a library and a chapel, where he paſſed much of his time in retirement and devotion. To give general anecdotes of a man ſo well known as Sir Thomas More, would be ſuperfluous ; I ſhall confine myſelf therefore to ſuch as are connected with his reſidence at Chelſea. The capricious monarch, to whom he owed his riſe and fall, frequently viſited him at this place with the utmoſt familiarity, and would ſometimes dine with him uninvited⁵¹. Eraſmus's deſcription of the manner of Sir Thomas More's living with his family at Chelſea, exhibits a fine picture of domeſtic happineſs : "There he converſeth (ſays he) with his wife, his ſon, his daughter-in-law, his three daughters and their huſbands, with eleven grandchildren. There is not any man living ſo affectionate to his children as he ; and he loveth his old wife as well as if ſhe was a young maid". When we are told that this wife was not only inclining to old age, but of a nature ſomewhat harſh, and very

Sir Thomas
More.

Manner of his
living at
Chelſea.

⁴⁶ Dr. King's MS. account of Chelſea, from an old ſurvey.

⁴⁷ A ſervant of the Counteſs of Devonſhire's was buried in 1638, and another in 1641.—Pariſh Register.

⁴⁸ Churchwardens' accounts.

⁴⁹ Dr. King's MSS.

⁵⁰ Biograph. Brit.

⁵¹ See Biograph. Brit. in the notes.

⁵² More's Life of Sir Tho. More, edit. 1726. p. 49.

⁵³ Ibid. p. 90.

worldly,

worldly, or as his great grandson More says, " of good years ; of
 " no good favour nor complexion, nor very rich ; her disposition
 " very near and worldly", we must allow him great merit for his
 affectionate behaviour towards her ; nor should we omit to commend
 the means he made use of to soften the moroseness of her disposition :
 " he persuaded her (it seems) to play upon the lute, viol, and
 " some other instruments, every day performing thereon her task ;
 " and so with the like gentleness he ordered his family."—" Such is
 " the excellence of his temper, (continues Erasmus,) that whatsoever
 " happeneth that could not be helped, he loveth it as if nothing
 " could have happened more happily. You would say there was in
 " that place Plato's academy ; but I do his house an injury in com-
 " paring it to Plato's academy, where there were only disputations
 " of numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes of moral vir-
 " tues. I should rather call his house a school, or university of
 " christian religion ; for though there is none therein but readeth
 " or studieth the liberal sciences, their special care is piety and vir-
 " tue ; there is no quarreling, or intemperate words heard ; none
 " seen idle ; that worthy gentleman doth not govern with proud
 " and lofty words, but with well-timed and courteous benevolence ;
 " every body performeth his duty, yet is there always alacrity ;
 " neither is sober mirth anything wanting".

Anecdotes of
 him.

Sir Thomas More was a great benefactor to the church of Chel-
 sea, constantly attended divine service there, and frequently assisted
 at its celebration. The Duke of Norfolk coming one day to dine
 with him whilst he was chancellor, found him at church, wearing a
 surplice, and fingering with the quire ; " God's body, my Lord Chan-
 " cellor," said the Duke as they returned to his house, " what a
 " parish clerk ! A parish clerk ! you dishonour the king and his

⁵⁴ See More's Life of Sir Tho. More, edit. 1726, p. 32.

⁵⁵ Ibid. p. 90, 91.

" office."

"office." "Nay, said Sir Thomas, you may not think your master and mine will be offended with me for serving God, his master, or thereby count his office dishonoured⁵⁶."

The morning after he had resigned the great seal, he went to Chelsea church with his lady and family, where, during divine service, he sat as usual in the quire, wearing a surplice; and because it had been a custom after mass was done, for one of his gentlemen to go to his lady's pew, and say, "My lord is gone before;" he came now himself, and making a low bow, said, "Madam, my lord is gone." She thinking it to be no more than his usual humour, took no notice of it; but in the way home, to her great mortification, he unriddled the jest, by acquainting her with what he had done the preceding day⁵⁷.

Holbein, who came to England in 1526, was first patronized by Sir Thomas More, and during the space of three years lived in his house at Chelsea, where he was employed in drawing the portraits of his patron and his friends⁵⁸. Among the numerous works attributed to this celebrated master, none perhaps are more noted than the groups of Sir Thomas More's family; but very good reasons have been assigned for supposing, that though the heads were sketched by Holbein, the pictures were finished by an inferior artist⁵⁹.

Among other instances of Sir Thomas More's benevolent disposition, we are told, that he hired a house at Chelsea for the reception of aged people, who were supported by his bounty, and that it was the province of his amiable daughter Margaret to see that all their wants

Hans Holbein.

Farther anecdotes of Sir Thomas More.

⁵⁶ Hoddesdon's Life of Sir Tho. More, p. 88.—Roper's Life of More, p. 29.—and More's Life of More, p. 179.

⁵⁷ More's Life of Sir Tho. More, p. 186.

⁵⁸ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 66.

⁵⁹ See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 85

—88. The most noted of these pictures is at Burford in Oxfordshire, the seat of the Lenethalls. Another was purchased by Sir Rowland Wynne, who carried it to his seat in Yorkshire.

were duly relieved⁶⁰. This great man was beheaded in 1535, for refusing to take the oath which acknowledged the king's supremacy. It may be thought worthy of notice, perhaps, that the morning he was summoned to repair to Lambeth for the purpose of taking that oath, he went to his parish church, attended mass, and received the sacrament⁶¹; after which, stepping into his barge, he bid a last adieu to the favourite scenes of his retirement, and resigned himself to the fate he saw approaching.

Disputes
about the
place of his
interment.

A few years previous to his death, Sir Thomas More caused a vault to be made on the south side of the chancel of Chelsea church, to which he removed the bones of his first wife, and which he designed for the place of his own interment. It has been a matter of dispute whether his body was deposited there or not; some authors say, that his daughter Margaret, whose pious affection to her father's memory has frequently been the theme of panegyric, removed his corpse from the Tower, where it had been buried, to the vault at Chelsea⁶². More, the Chancellor's great-grandson, who wrote his life, does not mention this fact; and it has been thought unlikely, from the circumstance of Bishop Fisher's body having been removed to the Tower by Margaret Roper, that it might be interred, according to his request, near her father, who was there buried⁶³. Soon after Sir Thomas More resigned the office of lord chancellor, he wrote the following epitaph for himself, which is engraved upon a tablet of black marble on the south wall of the chancel at Chelsea. It has been several times printed, but not correctly: Weever's copy is the most accurate.

⁶⁰ Hoddesdon's Life of More, p. 85.—
More, p. 149.

⁶¹ More's Life of More, p. 220.

⁶² Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Wee-

ver's Funeral Monuments, p. 506.

⁶³ Remarks on More's Life of Sir Thomas
More by Dr. King, Rector of Chelsea, anno
1717. Brit. Mus. Ayscough's Cat. No. 4455.

“ Thomas

“ Thomas Morus urbe Londinensi, familiâ non cëlebri, sed ho- His epitaph.
 “ nestâ natus, in literis utcunque versatus; quum et causas aliquot
 “ annos juvenis egisset in foro, et in urbe suâ pro Shirevo jus dix-
 “ isset: ab invictissimo rege Henrico Octavo (cui uni regum om-
 “ nium gloria prius inaudita contigit, ut fidei defensor, qualem et
 “ gladio se et calamo verè præstitit, meritò vocaretur) adscitus in
 “ aulam est, delectusque in consilium; et creatus eques, Proquæstor
 “ primûm, post Cancellarius Lancastriæ, tandem Angliæ, miro prin-
 “ cipis favore factus est. Sed interim in publico regni senatu lectus
 “ est orator populi, præterea legatus regis nonnunquam fuit, alias
 “ alibi, postremò vero Cameraci Comes et collega junctus principi
 “ legationis Cuthberto Tunstallo tum Londinensi, mox Dunelmensi
 “ episcopo quo viro vix habet orbis hodie quicquam eruditius pru-
 “ dentius, melius. Ibi inter summos orbis christiani monarchas rur-
 “ sus resecta fœdera, redditamque mundo diu desideratam pacem et
 “ lætissimus vidit et legatus interfuit.

“ Quem superi pacem firment faxintque perennem.”

“ In hoc officiorum vel honorum cursu, quum ita versaretur ut
 “ neque princeps optimus operam ejus improbaret neque nobilibus
 “ esset invisus nec injucundus populo, furibus autem et homici-
 “ dis⁶⁴ molestus. Pater ejus tandem Johannes
 “ Morus eques et in eum judicium ordinem a principe cooptatus qui

⁶⁴ This blank space was originally supplied with the words “hereticisque.” As there is not the least appearance of an erasure having been made, and as the whole inscription is now perfectly legible; whereas Weever says, that in his time it was scarcely to be read; it is evident that the whole has since been restored by some descendant, it is probable, or admirer of Sir Thomas More, who hesitated whether he should introduce or suppress a passage so disreputable to his character. Fuller tells us, that he had a tree in his garden at

Chelsea, which he called the tree of truth, and to which he used to tie heretics to be scourged. (See Fuller’s Worthies, Middlesex.) A letter of Sir Thomas More’s is said to be extant, (see Biograph. Brit. p. 3767; article, More, in the notes,) in which he boasts of having expressed his enmity to heretics in his epitaph. How much is it to be lamented, that a bigoted zeal should have thus perverted a disposition in every other respect so charitable and benevolent!

“ regius confessus vocatur ; homo civilis, suavis, innocens, mitis,
 “ misericors, æquus et integer ; annis quidem gravis, sed corpore
 “ plusquam pro ætate vivido, postquam eò productam sibi vitam
 “ vidit ut filium videret Angliæ Cancellarium satis in terrâ se jam
 “ moratum ratus, libens emigravit in Cælum. At filius, defuncto
 “ patre, cui quamdiu superarat, comparatus et juvenis vocari consue-
 “ verat, et ipse quoque sibi videbatur, amissum jam patrem requi-
 “ rens ac æditos ex se liberos quatuor et nepotes undecim, respi-
 “ ciens apud animum suum cæpit perfenescere. Auxit hunc af-
 “ fectum animi, subsecuta statim velut adpetentis senii signum pec-
 “ toris valitudo deterior. Itaque, mortalium harum rerum satur
 “ quam rem a puero penè semper optaverat ut ultimos aliquot vitæ
 “ suæ annos obtineret liberos, quibus hujus vitæ negotiis paulatim
 “ se seducens futuræ possit immortalitatem meditari eam rem tan-
 “ dem (si cœptis annuat Deus) indulgentissimi principis incom-
 “ parabili beneficio, resignatis honoribus impetravit : atque hoc se-
 “ pulchrum sibi, quod mortis eum nunquam cessantis adrepere quo-
 “ tidie commonefaceret, translatis huc prioris uxoris ossibus extru-
 “ endum curavit. Quod ne superstes frustra sibi fecerit, neve in-
 “ gruentem trepidus mortem horreat, sed desiderio Christi libens op-
 “ petat ; mortemque ut sibi non omnino mortem sed januam vitæ
 “ feliciori inveniat : precibus eum piis lector optime spirantem præ-
 “ cor, defunctumque prosequere.

“ Chara Thomæ jacet hic Joanna uxorcula Mori
 “ Qui tumulum Aliciæ hunc destino ; quique mihi.
 “ Una mihi dedit hoc conjuncta virentibus annis
 “ Me vocet ut puer et trina puella patrem.
 “ Altera privignis (quæ gloria rara Novercæ est)
 “ Tam pia quam gnatis vix fuit ulla suis.

“ Altera

- “ Altera sic mecum vixit sic altera vivit,
 “ Charior incertum est, quæ sit an illa fuit.
 “ O simul, O juncti poteramus vivere nos tres
 “ Quam bené, si fatum religioque finant.
 “ At societ tumulus, societ nos, obsecro, cælum
 “ Sic mors, non potuit quod dare, vita, dabit.”

Sir Thomas More's monument appears to have been erected in his life-time, in the year 1532. The tablet on which the inscription is engraved stands under a flat Gothic arch, the cornice of which is ornamented with foliage. Over the tomb is the crest of Sir Thomas More, viz. a moor's head; and the arms of himself and his two wives⁶⁵. After the attainder of Sir Thomas More, the king seized upon all his possessions, without any regard to his widow or family, whom he left so poor, that his great-grandson says they had not money wherewith to buy him a winding-sheet⁶⁶. The king afterwards granted Lady More a pension of 20l. per annum; a poor pittance, as the author above quoted observes, to maintain a chancellor's lady. In the year 1544, she had a grant of a house in Chelsea, (formerly part of the possessions of her late husband, and then in the occupation of the rector,) for the term of 21 years, paying a rent of twenty shillings per annum⁶⁷. Her husband's son-in-law, William Roper, appears to have been a freeholder in this parish about the same time⁶⁸. The custody of Sir Thomas More's capital man-

Distress of Sir
Thomas
More's fa-
mily.

⁶⁵ Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a chevron en-
grailed between 3 moorcocks. Sab. crests and
legs Gules—2 & 3.—Arg. on a chevron be-
tween three unicorns heads erased Sab. as
many besants for More impaling Arg. a fesse
Az. between three colts in full speed Sab. for
Colt, the name of his first wife.

More impaling Ermine, a fesse checky Or,
and Azure; the arms of his last wife Alice

Middleton, a widow. Her maiden-name is
no where mentioned. She was buried at Nor-
thall in Hertfordshire. More's Life of Sir
Thomas More, p. 5.

⁶⁶ More's Life of More, p. 276.

⁶⁷ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 6. Aug. 4.

⁶⁸ Court Roll of the Manor, 35 Hen. VIII.
in the Augmentation-office.

Grant of his
house to the
Marquis of
Winchester.

Subsequent
proprietors.

Lord Dacre.

Lord Bur-
leigh.

Robert Earl
of Salisbury.

Henry Earl
of Lincoln.
Sir Arthur
Gorges.

The Earl of
Middlesex.

sion at Chelsea was granted to Sir William Pawlet, afterwards Marquis of Winchester⁶⁹, to whom Edward VI. granted in fee both that and all other premises in Chelsea and Kensington, forfeited by his attainder⁷⁰. The Marquis of Winchester, who had been Lord High Treasurer of England thirty years, died at the advanced age of 96, in the year 1571, and was succeeded by his son John, who died at Chelsea in 1576⁷¹. Winifred, widow of the old Marquis, died in 1586⁷²; and this house appears to have been soon afterwards in the possession of Gregory Lord Dacre, who married Anne, her daughter by her first husband Sir Richard Sackville, and died in 1594. Lady Dacre, who survived him but a few months, bequeathed her house at Chelsea, with all its appurtenances, to the great Lord Burleigh, with remainder to his son Robert⁷³, afterwards Earl of Salisbury and Lord High Treasurer. Sir Robert Cecil is supposed to have rebuilt the house; the initials of his name, and that of his lady, Elizabeth, were to be seen on the pipes, and in some of the rooms⁷⁴. Sir Robert Cecil sold the house to Henry Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln⁷⁵, from whom it passed to Sir Arthur Gorges, who married his daughter Elizabeth. In 1619, Sir Arthur conveyed it to Lionel Lord Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex and Lord Treasurer⁷⁶. It has been erro-

⁶⁹ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. April 26.

⁷⁰ Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Sept. 20. No. 27. The Marquis of Winchester greatly improved and enlarged the house, as appears both by Norden and Lambard, who tell us that he adorned Chelsea with stately buildings.

⁷¹ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. 1. p. 237.

⁷² Ibid. vol. i. p. 713.

⁷³ I have seen, among the records at the Rolls chapel, a pardon of alienation to Sir Robert Cecil, dated June 21, 39 Eliz. for acquiring these premises of Thomas Lord Buckhurst. This distinguished nobleman was brother to Lady Dacre, and resided frequently

with his sister at Chelsea, whence many of his letters are dated; but it does not appear how he had any interest in this estate. He is not mentioned in Lady Dacre's will either as executor or legatee. The Roll above quoted, (Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 19.) contains also a pardon to Lord Burleigh for having acquired this house and lands under Lady Dacre's will.

⁷⁴ Remarks by Dr. King, Rector of Chelsea, MSS. Brit. Mus. Ayscough's Cat. No. 4455.

⁷⁵ More's Life of Sir Thomas More, and the recital in Charles I.'s grant to the Duke of Buckingham.

⁷⁶ Lord Cadogan's Title-deeds.

neously

neously asserted, that when he was dismissed from that office and fined, the Duke of Buckingham got this house at Chelsea for his share of the fine⁷⁷. The fact is, that Lord Cranfield was in possession of it till the year 1625 in the next reign, when he sold it to King Charles I.⁷⁸, who two years afterwards granted it to George Villiers, the great Duke of Buckingham⁷⁹; from that time it was called Buckingham-house, and by that name was, in the year 1649, committed to the custody of John Lisle, one of the commissioners of the great seal⁸⁰. The same year it was granted for 21 years to Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, a commissioner also of the great seal, and one of Cromwell's peers⁸¹, who resided at Chelsea some years⁸². After the restoration, George, the second Duke of Buckingham, celebrated for his wit and profligacy, recovered his father's estates, and was the possessor of this house for a few years, but was soon obliged to dispose of it for the benefit of his creditors, and it was accordingly sold to John Godden, Esq. and others, for their use, in the year 1664⁸³. James Plummer, one of the principal creditors, was the person in whose name it was aliened, in 1674, to Strode and others, in trust for George Digby Earl of Bristol⁸⁴, who is said to have died at Chelsea, and to have been buried in the church there⁸⁵: I find no memorial of him, nor any entry of his interment in the pa-

Duke of
Buckingham.

John Lisle.

Bulstrode
Whitlocke.

Duke of
Buckingham,
author of the
Rehearsal.

George Dig-
by Earl of
Bristol.

⁷⁷ Wilson's Life of James I. p. 279.

⁷⁸ Lord Cadogan's Title-deeds.

⁷⁹ Pat. 3 Car. pt. 35. Aug. 2: No. 4.

⁸⁰ Pat. ann. 1649, pt. 2. June 27. In the month of April 1646, the Duchess of Lenox, (daughter of the Duke of Buckingham,) being then at Oxford, petitioned the Lords for leave "to come to London, or to her house at Chelsea, to lie under Dr. Mayon's (Sir Theodore Mayerne's) hands for her health. A pass was ordered for her, and the concurrence of the Commons desired." Perf. Occurr. Ap. 10, 1646. Buckingham-house,

perhaps, is here meant. A few months afterwards it was seized by the Parliament.

⁸¹ Pat. ann. 1649, pt. 2. March 6,—to Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke and others. In July 1649, the House had made an order for letting the Duke of Buckingham's house at Chelsea to two persons for 21 years, at a certain rent. Perfect Diurnal, July 16—23, 1649.

⁸² Frances, daughter of the Lord Commissioner Whitlocke, was baptized June 4, 1655.

⁸³ Lord Cadogan's Title-deeds.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

Henry Duke
of Beaufort.

Sir Hans
Sloane.

Site of the
house.

Traditions
relating to it.

rish register. It is certain, that by his will, dated 1677, he directed that his body should be buried in the church belonging to the parish where he should die. He bequeathed his house at Chelsea to his Countess, who, in the month of January 1682, sold it to Henry Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort⁸⁶; from this time it was known by the appellation of Beaufort-house, and continued to be the occasional residence of that noble family till about the year 1720. Mary, relict of the first Duke, died there in 1714, and was buried in the family vault at Badminton in Gloucestershire⁸⁷. Beaufort-house, after having stood empty for several years, was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, in the year 1738⁸⁸, and was pulled down in 1740. The gate, which was built by Inigo Jones for the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, Sir Hans Sloane gave to the Earl of Burlington, who removed it to his gardens at Chiswick. The old mansion stood at the north end of Beaufort-row, extending westward at the distance of about 100 yards from the water-side. I trust I shall not be thought too minute in describing a spot once the residence of Sir Thomas More, and since his time inhabited by such a series of illustrious characters, as seldom have been known to occupy the same premises. Dr. King, Rector of Chelsea, writing in the year 1717⁸⁹, says, that no less than four houses have contended for the honour of Sir Thomas More's residence, viz. 1. Beaufort-house; 2. that which was late Sir William Powell's, then divided into several tenements; 3. that which was formerly Sir John Danvers's, then the site of Danvers-street; and 4. that which was lately Sir Joseph Allstone's. This last is now a paper manufactory, and still appropriated by tradition to Sir Thomas More, but with how little reason the foregoing statement will prove.

⁸⁶ Lord Cadogan's Title-deeds.

⁸⁷ Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. iv. p. 288.

⁸⁸ Lord Cadogan's Papers.

⁸⁹ MSS. Remarks Brit. Mus. No. 4455. Ayscough's Cat.

Robert

Robert Ratcliffe, the first Earl of Suffex of that family, and Lord High Chamberlain of England, died "at his place at Chelsea," Ratcliffe Earl of Suffex.
Nov. 26, 1542⁹⁰.

The Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Lords⁹¹, and John Pym, a distinguished Member of the House of Commons⁹², Earl of Manchester and John Pym.
lived at Chelsea during the civil war.

Count D'Estrades, Ambassador from Louis XIV. who came to England to negotiate the sale of Dunkirk, and who maintained the famous dispute about precedence with the Spanish Ambassador, resided at Chelsea during the years 1661 and 1662, as appears by the dates of his letters, an English translation of which (in one vol. 8vo.) was published in 1755. Count D'Estrades.

The Duchess of Mazarine, who had lived many years in England, and had been one of the most celebrated beauties of Charles II.'s court, about the year 1694, came to reside at Chelsea, where her house was the constant resort of people of fashion, who were attracted by her *conversaziones*, her basset table, and her concerts. The latter were chiefly dramatic, and conducted upon a most magnificent scale. The vocal parts were performed by the principal female singers from the theatres. The celebrated St. Evremond, whose home was principally at the Duchess's house, wrote the words, and composed some of the music⁹³. The expence of these costly entertainments was defrayed, no doubt, in some way or other, by the visitors. The Duchess's finances, after the death of Charles II. (who allowed her a pension of 4000l. per annum,) were very slender. She appears to have been in arrear for the parish rates during the whole time of her residence at Chelsea; and I have been told, that it Duchess of Mazarine.
St. Evremond.

⁹⁰ Description of his funeral in the Herald's College.

⁹¹ "Aug. 19, 1647. This day the Lords sat not, some of them purposing to dine at the Earl of Manchester's house at Chelsea."

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Perfect Summary of every Day's Proceedings in Parliament, Aug. 16—23.

⁹² Nelson's Collections, vol. ii. p. 490.

⁹³ Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v. p. 89, 90.

was usual for the nobility and others, who dined at her house, to leave money under the plates to pay for their entertainment. The Duchess of Mazarine died at her house at Chelsea in the year 1699, and in the 52d year of her age.

Gerrard Earl
of Maccles-
field.

Fitton Gerrard, the last Earl of Macclesfield of that family, died at his house at Chelsea in 1702⁹⁴. A lawsuit was commenced concerning the right of succession to his estate, between Lord Mohun and the Duke of Hamilton, who married his nieces. This occasioned a quarrel, and a duel was fought between the competitors, in Hyde-park, which proved fatal to both parties.

Vaughan Earl
of Carbery.

Gough fa-
mily.

John Vaughan, the last Earl of Carbery, died at Chelsea in 1712⁹⁵. He occupied the premises which afterwards came to the Gough family. Henry Gough, Esq. was created a baronet in 1728, with remainder to John Gough, Esq. of Chelsea. Gough-house is now a boarding-school for young ladies.

Bishop
Fowler.

Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, died at his house at Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1714⁹⁶.

Sir Robert
Walpole.

About the year 1722, Sir Robert Walpole became possessed of a house and garden in the Stable-yard at Chelsea. Sir Robert frequently resided there, improved and added to the house, considerably enlarged the gardens by a purchase of some land from the Gough family, built the octagon summer-house at the end of the terras, and a large green-house⁹⁷, where he had a fine collection of exotics. One summer, when Queen Caroline was regent during the King's absence in Germany, her Majesty honoured Lady Walpole with her presence at a dinner in this green-house, which was elegantly fitted

⁹⁴ Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. iv. p. 51.

⁹⁵ Ibid. vol. iv. p. 251.

⁹⁶ Biograph. Brit.

⁹⁷ This green-house, which adjoined to the

west end of the dwelling-house, was pulled down some years ago. In the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1734, are verses upon Lady Walpole's grotto at Chelsea.

up for the occasion, and hung with some of the finest of those pictures which afterwards formed part of the Houghton Collection. After Sir Robert Walpole's death, the house was sold to the Earl of Dunmore, of whose executors it was purchased by George Aufrere, Esq. the present proprietor, who has a very fine collection of pictures there, consisting for the most part of the productions of the Venetian, Bolognese, and Lombardy schools: among these may be particularly noticed the Seven Works of Mercy, by Sebastian Bourdon; two fine landscapes, by Gaspar Pouffin; a portrait of a pirate, by Georgioni; a beautiful picture of St. Catherine, by Corregio; and a holy family, by Titian. The gardens belonging to this house are very beautiful, and laid out with much taste. In the octagon summer-house above-mentioned, stands Bernini's famous statue of Neptune, late the property of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who purchased it from the gardens of the Villa Negroni at Rome.

Mr. Aufrere's
collection of
pictures.

Lord Cremorne's elegant villa by the water-side, near the western extremity of the parish, was built by Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards belonged successively to Lord Powerscourt, the Countess Dowager of Exeter, Sir Richard Littleton, and the Duke of Bridgwater. At this villa Lord Cremorne has a good collection of pictures, by the Italian and Flemish masters, among which are several pieces of Ferg; a portrait of Gessler, by Vandyke; and the Earl of Arlington and his family, by Netscher. Here is also a very beautiful window of stained glass, consisting of about twenty pieces, by Jarvis, being the only considerable collection of the smaller works of that artist. The subjects are various; landscapes, sea pieces, Gothic buildings, &c. In the latter, the effect of the sunshine coming through the windows, is admirably well managed.

Lord Cre-
morne's villa.

Adjoining to Lord Cremorne's premises is a house belonging to Lady Mary Coke, which was formerly the property and residence of

Lady Mary
Coke's, late
Dr. Hoadly's.

Dr. Hoadly, author of the *Suspicious Husband*; and afterwards of the Earl of Ashburnham.

Various eminent persons resident at Chelsea.

The following persons of rank and eminence, whom I shall not have an opportunity of noticing elsewhere, appear, by the parish books, to have been resident at Chelsea: Sir Robert Atkins⁹⁸, (1684); the Duke of St. Alban's, (1692); William Aglionby, Queen Anne's Envoy to the Swiss Cantons, (1700); Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford⁹⁹, (from 1703 to 1707); the Countess of Bristol, (1705); the Duchesses of Buccleugh, the Duchesses of Monmouth, the Duchesses of Hamilton, and the Duke of Kent, (1714—16); Sir Richard Steele¹⁰⁰, (1714—15); Doctor Richard Mead, (1719—1720); the Duchesses of Ormond, (1720—1733). Captain Balchen¹⁰¹, and Sir James Wisheart¹⁰², (1723); and Mr. Stackhouse¹⁰³, (1741).

Dr. Alexander Blackwell and Mrs. Blackwell.

Mrs. Blackwell, author of the *Herbal*, lived at Chelsea, where she took a house opposite the physic-garden, for the convenience of procuring specimens for her work. Her husband, Alexander Blackwell, who resided there also, wrote a treatise on agriculture. He was afterwards tempted, by an advantageous offer, to go to Sweden, where he was appointed physician to the King; but being suspected of some treasonable designs, lost his head upon a scaffold, July 29, 1747¹⁰⁴.

Parish church.

The parish church of Chelsea, which is dedicated to St. Luke¹⁰⁵, stands by the water-side; it is built, for the most part, of brick, and consists

⁹⁸ Either the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or his son, the Historian of Gloucestershire.

⁹⁹ The Earl of Orford was very little at Chelsea; it was his intention to have built a house on the west side of the College, like that belonging to the Earl of Ranelagh on the east. His premises adjoined to the house in the Stable-yard, and appear to have been the same land which Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, afterwards purchased of the Goughs. Ancient Surveys of Chelsea, among Dr. King's MSS.

¹⁰⁰ Sir Richard Steele appears to have rented a house by the water-side, at 14l. per annum.

¹⁰¹ A distinguished naval officer, afterwards an admiral, and Sir John Balchen. He was lost in the *Victory*, anno 1744.

¹⁰² A naval officer, knighted by Queen Anne. He was made an admiral in 1703, and dismissed from the service in 1715.

¹⁰³ Author of the *Body of Divinity*, *History of the Bible*, and other works.

¹⁰⁴ See *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1747.

¹⁰⁵ In the King's Books it is said to be dedicated

consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles; the chancel appears to have been rebuilt early in the sixteenth century; the chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, was added by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1520; that at the end of the north aisle exhibits the architecture of the fourteenth century¹⁰⁶. The church was considerably enlarged, and the present tower, which is of brick, built between the years 1667 and 1674¹⁰⁷. On the north side of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb, without any inscription. John, brother of Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. is said to have been buried under a high tomb in the *middest* of the chancel. In Weever's time, there was the following mutilated inscription to the memory of his son Edmund, the first Lord Bray of Eaton: "Of your charitie pray for the soul of
 " Edmund Bray, Knight, Lord Bray, cosin and heire to Sir Reig-
 " nold Bray, Knight of the Garter." John, his son, the second and last Lord Bray, who died in 1557, was buried also at Chelsea with his father. The following account of his interment, as a specimen of the funeral ceremonies of that age, perhaps, may not be unacceptable. It is copied from the original account of his funeral in the Heralds' College¹⁰⁸.

Tombs of the
Brays.

Funeral of
John Lord
Bray.

"Thentyrement and buryall of the Right honorable John Lorde
 "Braye, who depected this lief within the late Blackefryers in Lon-
 "don, on Thursdays the 18 of Novembre, at 3 of the clocke in the
 "aftrenone, 1557. An. 4 & 5 Phi. & Mar. and was buryed at Chel-
 "seye in the myddeft of the hyghe chauncell there, with his father
 "and grandfather undre one highe tombe there.

dedicated to All Saints; perhaps it was dedicated to St. Luke and All Saints, a practice not unusual.

¹⁰⁶ In the gothic windows, which are now stopped up, except one.

¹⁰⁷ This work was undertaken, principally, by the contributions of the principal inhabitants. The roof was finished at the expence of

Lady Jane Cheyne: Dr. Baldwin Hamsey gave the sum of 370l. with 106l. of which money the great bell was purchased. It is thus inscribed: "D. Lucae Medico Evangelico
 "Baldwinus Hamsey, Philevangelicus Medi-
 "cus, D.D." Dr. King's MS. Account of Chelsea, before quoted.

¹⁰⁸ I. xv. f. 279.

"Itm,

“ Itm, he lefte behinde hym his wief Anne, daughtre to Frauncys
 “ Erl of Shrewisburys, then lyvinge, by whom he had no childe, and
 “ fo died without iffue, and made no will, but comytted thordre of
 “ all things to hys mother Dame Jane Braye, late wyfe to Edmond
 “ Lorde Braye.

“ Itm, after the bodye was colde hyt was bowellid, cered, and
 “ coffend, and browght into the greate chambre, where hyt was leyd
 “ undre a table coverd with a large pawle of blacke unwaterd chamb-
 “ lett, with a whyte croffe of the lyke, with 6 fchocheons of his
 “ armes and his wief, wrought on buckeram; fett thereon a croffe,
 “ 2 tapres and 4 other, al the which ftill burned duringe his abode
 “ there with contynewall wathe, which was tyll Tuedsdaye the 23 of
 “ Novembre, about 8 of the clocke in the mornynge, that al things
 “ was in a readyness, at which tyme he was conveyed to Chelsey as
 “ followeth,—Fyrft, the croffe, and on eyther fide the 2 whyte
 “ branchis borne by 2 clerks,—then 24 clerks and 8 pryfts;—then
 “ Edward Merlyon, his hooe on his heade, bearing the ftanderde;—
 “ after hym S^r. Richard Wheytley and S^r. Richard Harrys, chapleyns,
 “ in theyre gownes and typpetts;—then Thomas Udall with the
 “ bann^r. of armes;—after hym Rudge Dragon, with the helme and
 “ crefte;—then Rychemonde with the cote of armes,—and after
 “ hym Garter:—then the corpe as afore borne by 6 of his men,
 “ viz. Christopher Banks, George Vaux, George Stadley, Alexan-
 “ der Morley, Davye Morgan, and John Lackey; and on thone fyde
 “ went Frauncys Sawnders with the bann^r. of the Trynytye, and on
 “ thother fyde Tryamor Smyth, with S^t. George, bothe of them
 “ havinge theyre hoodes on theyre heades;—and along on both fydes
 “ were 18 staffe torchys, carryed by 18 poore men in black gownes.
 “ Then next aftre the corps, as chiefe morner, went S^t. George
 “ Broke, Knight of the Garter, Lorde Cobham,—aftre hym his fon
 “ Mr.

“ Mr. Thom̄s Broke, and Mr. Edmond Verney ;—then Mr. John
 “ Broke, and Mr. Thomas Lyefylde ; and laſte Mr. Edmonde Braye,
 “ and Mr. Halſhe ; and aſtre them all other comers ; in which ordre
 “ they proceeded to the bridge at the blackfreers, where was 2 greate
 “ barges coverd with black, garnyſhed with ſchoocheons, thone for
 “ the morner and gentlemen thother for the bodye, quere, hatch-
 “ ments, and other. Where althings placed, they rowyd uppe tyll
 “ they cam to Chelſey (alwaies that with the bodye afore thother),
 “ where they landed, and proceeded as afore tyll they cam to the
 “ churche, where at the dore the body was recefyd, and then con-
 “ veied into the quere, where yn the myddeſt it was ſett upon treſſles,
 “ with dowble and barryers, ſtoles and Quyiſheons for the morner
 “ coverd with blacke, garnyſhed with ſchocheons, and in lyke man-
 “ ner was the chauncel and quere hangyd and garniſhed, and at
 “ every corner of the inner barryers ſtode a highe ſtanding candle-
 “ ſtycke gylte, with a greate mayne tapre thereon, and on eche two
 “ ſchoocheons of hys armes.

“ Then the bodye placed with the hatchements ſett thereon, and
 “ all other things in ordre, Richemond herald bade the prayer as fol-
 “ loweth : “ For the ſoule of the Right hon̄able S^r. John Braye,
 “ Knyght, late Lorde Braye, of your charytie ſay a p^r. n^r. ” which
 “ he bade at other tymes accoſtomyd, and then dyridge began, which
 “ ended, maſſe of requiem began, durynge which tyme at the fyde
 “ awltre were dyverſe maſſes ſeid, and at *magnificat* ; *benedictus* ; aſtre
 “ the goſpell, and at *libera me* the perſon cenfyd the corps.

“ Then at the offerynge, Mr. Garter, Rychemond, and Rudge-Dra-
 “ gon proceeded uppe before the chiefe morner, thother 6 mourners
 “ followinge hym, where all onely he, offeryd the maſſe pennye, a
 “ peece of golde returnyd to hys place.—Then Mr. Garter at thend of
 “ theſe, delyvered the cote of armes to Mr. Thomas Cobham and Mr.
 “ Verney,

“ Verney, who with Rychemond before them, offeryd the fame,
 “ which Roudge-dragon at the pryft’s hands received, and placed on
 “ the awltre, and so they returnyd, goinge uppe the northe ile, and
 “ returnynge downe the sowthe ile.—Then Mr. Garter $\overline{d}$ $\overline{d}$ the tar-
 “ gett to Mr. John Cobham and Mr. Lyefylde, who with Roudge-
 “ dragon before them in lyke ordre, offeryd the fame, which Rych-
 “ mond placed on the awltre, and returnyd.—Then Mr. Garter $\overline{d}$ $\overline{d}$
 “ the fwerde to Mr. Braye and Mr. Halthe, who with Rychemonde
 “ before them likewise offeryd the fame, the hylte forwarde, which
 “ Roudge-dragon placed on the awltre.—Then the 2 fyrste mourners
 “ agayne proceded uppe with Roudge-Dragon before them, in all
 “ poynts as afore, and offeryd thelme and creste, which Rychemond
 “ placed on the awltre, and so they returnyd to theyre places—and
 “ then the Lorde Chiefe morner alone, with Rychemond afore hym,
 “ proceded uppe and offeryd for hymselfe, and afre returnyd, and
 “ toke hys place.—Then Mr. Thomas Cobham and Mr. Verney of-
 “ feryd for themselves, and returnyd to theyre places.—And afre them
 “ thother 4 morners offeryd likewise for themselves, 2 afre 2,—and
 “ then all gentlemen and other that wolde : which offeryng fynished
 “ the sermon began by Father Peryn, a blacke freer, whose An-
 “ theme was “ Scio quia resurget in resurrectione in novissimo die,”
 “ where uppon he declaryd howe Chryste raised Lazarus from
 “ deathe, seying howe he was a gentleman geven to Chyvalrie for
 “ the welthe of hys countrey ; and so he seid that noble man
 “ which there laye deade was in whose commendacion amonge
 “ manye other things, he fynished his sermonde, which don, mas
 “ proceded till St. John’s gospels, that the bann^r and standarde were
 “ offeryd, and afre the body buried, in which meane tyme *et libera*
 “ *me*, the morners departed to theyre botts, and so to London to his
 “ seid howse to dynnr, where they and other dynyd, which endyd,
 “ everye

“ everye man de[̄]pted at theyre pleasure. And the morrowe the
 “ hatchments and banners were fett uppe in the chauncell at Chelfey
 “ accordingle.”

“ The paynter’s chardge at the feid buryall of the Lorde Braye.”

“ Itm for his standarde whys crest of the lyon be-

“ tween two wyngs, powderd with the dunne

“ croppe earyd connye and the brake, and his Sh. d.

“ woorde : “ Sera comme a Dieu plaira,” pryce 33 4

“ A banner and armes, pryce - - - 26 8

“ Two banners of Seynts - - - 40 0

“ A coote of armes - - - 33 4

“ A crefte carved and kylte - - - 10 0

“ The mantells of blacke velvet, with the gylte

“ knopps and fylke taffels - - - 13 4

“ A targett - - - 10 0

“ Six schoocheons in buckeram - - - 10 0

“ Two doz. in mettall at 15^d the pece - - - 30 0

“ Four doz. in cooler at 10^d the pece - - - 40 0

“ For 5 iron braffles (braces) - - - 10 0

“ Four black staves - - - 4 0

“ Sum $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 13 & 0 & 8. \end{smallmatrix}$ ”

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Thomas Hungerford, with the following inscription : Monument of
Thomas
Hungerford.

“ Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Hungerford of Chelfey, in the
 “ county of Middlesex, Esquier, the second sonne of Robert Hun-
 “ gerford of Cadname, in the county of Wilth, Esquier, which hath
 “ served King Henry the 8 in the rometh of a gentilman pencioner,
 “ and was with his Ma^{tie} at the wining of Bologne and King Edward
 “ the 6. at Muffelbroughe feild, besides Quene Mary and Quene Eli-
 Vol. II. O “ zabeth

“ zabeth in their affaires, being of thadge of 70 yeres, who had to
 “ wife Urfula Maidenhead, the daughter of Lady Sands. An^o Dom.
 “ 1581¹⁰⁸.”

Dr. Adam
 Littleton.

On the same wall is the monument of Dr. Adam Littleton, with the following inscription :

“ Hic prope situm est corpus doctissimi viri et de literis optime
 “ meriti Adami Littleton, S. T. P. Capellani Regii Canonici West-
 “ monasteriensis, hujus ecclesiæ (per spatium 24 annorum) rectoris,
 “ omnibus hujus parochiæ incolis unicé chari: e stirpe antiquâ et
 “ venerabili oriundi. Obiit ultimo die Junii 1694. Anno Ætatis
 “ suæ 67.”

Of various
 persons.

On the north wall also is a monument to the memory of Maria, daughter of William Bukby¹⁰⁹, Serjeant at Law, who died in 1733, and Anne Skinner, who died in 1756. On the east wall is a small monument of white marble, to the memory of Lucy Smith and Anne Wilton, (two sisters,) who died in 1781. On the south wall is the monument of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to Charles I. and wife of Peter de Caumont, Marquis de Cugnac¹¹⁰, who died in 1653. On the floor is a flat stone to the memory of Henry Luffan, Esq. justice of the peace for the county of Monmouth, who died in 1750; and Mrs. Catherine Horton, who died in 1782.

¹⁰⁸ Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4 Sab. two bars Arg. in Chief 3 plates. The ancient coat of Fitz John of Heytsbury, adopted by one of the Hungerfords who married an heiress of that family. 2 & 3 Per pale indented Gules, and Vert, a chevron Or, ancient coat of Hungerford—quartering 1 Az. 3 garbs Arg. banded Gules, a chief Or, for Peverell. 2. Quarterly 1 & 4. Erm. a lion ramp. Gules, crowned Or, within a border engrailed Sab. bezanty for Plantagenet Earl of Cornwall. 2 & 3 Or, a Saltier engrailed Sab. for Bote-tourt. The colours, which are indistinct, and

in some instances inaccurate, are here corrected.

¹⁰⁹ Arms—Sab. a chevron betw. 3 bucks heads caboshed Or.

¹¹⁰ The Marquis de Cugnac was a French protestant, who distinguished himself in the reigns of Henry IV. Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. He took refuge in England from the persecutions which he saw preparing for the Huguenots, and brought with him a considerable fortune, which was much augmented by marrying the daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne. Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 3.

All the monuments hitherto mentioned, are in the upper part of the chancel, formerly called the high chancel, to which there is an ascent of two steps. On the south wall of the lower chancel is the monument of Thomas Stewart¹¹¹, of Barbadoes, merchant, who died in 1722. On a pillar at the north-west end is that of Baldwin Hamey, M. D.¹¹², with the following inscription :

Dr. Hamey.

“ In ipso ecclesiæ adyto sub lato marmore, juxta deponitur Baldwinus Hamey, M. D. Academiæ Lugduni Batavorum, Oxoniensis Anglorum, collegiique medicorum Londinensis, deliciæ, decus et desiderium : eruditorum olim asyllum, facultatis lumen, vera encyclopædia, ex animo Philevangelicus Medicus Anglus. Obiit An. Ætatis 76.—Restauratæ salutis 1676. Radulphus Palmer, Ar. e Soc. Med. Temp. pronepos pie posuit.”

Bowack, who omits this, gives another inscription, (now scarcely to be traced,) from a black marble stone in the floor of the chancel, to the memory of Dr. Hamey, whom he calls Howley :—“ The return of Baldwin Howley, Doctor of Physic, on the 14th of May, being Whitfunday, in the year of our Lord 1676.”

Ralph Palmer, Esq. died in 1715, as appears by a tablet¹¹³ to his memory on the above-mentioned pillar; on the west side of which is the monument of Henry Powell, Esq.¹¹⁴ who died in 1752. On the south side of the lower chancel are tablets to the memory of Hugh, son of Hugh Stafford, of the county of Devon, who died in 1729; and Edward Stanley, Esq. of Dalgarth, in the county of Cumberland,

Various monuments.

¹¹¹ Arms—Or, a fesse checky Arg. and Az. within a double tressure counter flory Gules for Stewart impaling Sab. on a cross betw. 4 fleurs de lis. Arg. 5 pheons Az.

¹¹² Arms—Gules, a fesse Or, in chief a roebuck current of the second, in base 3 mullets of 6 points Arg.

¹¹³ Arms—Arg. 3 palmers staves Sab. the heads, rests, and ends Or for Palmer quar-

tering 1. Hamey as above, 2. Arg. a fesse Sab. in chief a demi lion rampant Gules in base 3 mullets azure, and impaling Gules, a chevron between 3 boars heads erased Argent.

¹¹⁴ Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4. Gules, a lion ramp. regard. Or. 2 & 3. Arg. 3 boars heads couped Sab. for Powell of Shropshire, impaling Arg. a fesse between 3 estoils of 6 points Az.

who died in 1751. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Putland, Esq. who died in 1723; and Nicholas Ray, Esq. who died in 1788.

Duchefs of
Northumber-
land's.

At the east end of More's chapel, against the south wall, is the monument of Jane Duchefs of Northumberland¹¹⁵. Under a rich gothic canopy, supported by pillars of mosaic work, the whole of which appears now in a very mutilated condition, is a tablet with the following inscription:

"Here lyeth y^e right noble and excellent prynces Lady Jane
"Guyldeford, late Duches of Northumberland, daughter and sole
"heyre unto y^e right honorable S^r Edward Guyldeford, Knight,
"Lord Wardeyn of y^e fyve portes, y^e which Sir Edward was sonne
"to y^e right honorable S^r Richard Guyldeford, sometymes Knight
"and companion of y^e most noble ordre of y^e gartor; and the said
"Duches was wyfe to the right high and mighty prince John Dud-
"ley, late Duke of Northumberland, by whome she had y^flew 13
"children, that is to wete, 8 sonnes and 5 dawghters; and after she
"had lyved yeres 46, she departed this transitory world at her maner
"of Chelse y^e 22 daye of January, in y^e second yere of y^e reigne of our
"sovereyne Lady Quene Mary the first, and in An^o 1555; on whose
"soul Jesu have mercy." Over the tablet are some upright brass plates, with figures of the Duchefs and her children, very coarsely executed. The Duchefs is represented habited in a furcoat, on which the arms of her father and mother¹¹⁵ were enamelled. The enamel having been worn off, the colours have been since restored with paint.

¹¹⁵ Or, a saltier between 4 martlets Sab. for Guildford quartering Arg. a bend engrailed Gules, and a chief Sab. for Halden, impaling Arg. a fesse dauncettee Sab. for West, Lord La War, quartering 1. Gules a lion ramp. within an orle of cross crosslets fitché Arg. for La War. 2. Az. 3 leopards heads jef-

sant lis Arg. for Cantelupe. 3. Az. 3 bars Or, an inescutcheon Arg. on a chief between two cantons party per bend Or, and Az. dexter and sinister, as many pallets for Mortimer. (This ought to have been among the quarterings of Guildford.) 4. Gules, 3 bendlets Or, for Grelle.

The

The Duchess of Northumberland was a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune : having been the wife of one of the greatest men of that age, she lived to see her husband lose his head upon a scaffold¹¹⁶; to see one son share his father's fate; another escape it only by dying in prison; and the rest of her children living but by permission. Amidst this distress, which was heightened by the confiscation of her property, she displayed great firmness of mind, though left destitute of fortune and of friends, till the arrival of some of the nobility from the Spanish court, who interested themselves so warmly in her favour, that they prevailed upon the Queen to reinstate her in some of her former possessions¹¹⁷; and she conducted herself with such wisdom and prudence as enabled her to restore her overthrown house even in a reign of cruelty and tyranny¹¹⁸. Her surviving progeny were no less remarkable for their prosperity than their brethren for their misfortunes. Ambrose was restored to the title of Earl of Warwick, and enjoyed many other honours and preferments. Robert was created Earl of Leicester, and became one of Queen Elizabeth's prime ministers, and her daughter Mary was the mother of Sir Philip Sidney.

Anecdotes of
the Duchess
and her family.

The Duchess, a short time before her death, wrote her will with her own hands. She bequeathed to Sir Henry Sidney the gold and green hangings in the gallery at Chelsea, with her lord's arms and hers; to her daughter Mary Sidney, her gown of black barred velvet furred with fables, and a gown with a high back of fair wrought velvet; to her daughter Catherine Hastings, a gown of purple velvet, a summer gown, and a kirtle of new purple velvet to it, and sleeves; to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Cobham, a gown of black-barred velvet furred with lizards; to the Duchess of Alva, her green

Singular extracts from
her will.

¹¹⁶ John Duke of Northumberland was beheaded Aug. 22, 1553, for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey.

¹¹⁷ Biograph. Brit.

¹¹⁸ Dedication to Collins's Sidney Papers.

parrot,

parrot, having nothing else worthy for her. "My will (says she) "is, earnestly and effectually, that little solempnitie be made for me, "for I had ever have a thousand foldes my debts to be paide, and the "poore to be given unto, than anye pompe to be shewed upon my "wretched carkes; therefore to the wormes will I goe, as I have "afore wrytten in all poyntes, as you will answer yt afore God." "And you breke any one jot of it, your wills hereafter may chaunce "be as well broken."

In another place she says, "After I am departyd from this worlde, "let me be wonde up in a shete, and put into a coffyn of woode, "and so layde in the grounde with such funeralls as parteyneth to "the buriall of a corse. I will at my yeres mynde have such devyne "service as myne executors shall thynke mete, with the whole arms of "father and mother upon the stone graven; nor in no wise to let me "be opened after I am dead.—I have not loved to be very bold afore "women, much more wolde I be lothe to come into the hands of any "lyving man, be he phyfician or surgeon¹¹⁹." Notwithstanding her strict injunctions to the contrary, she was buried with great solemnity, Feb. 1, 1554-5, two heralds attending, with many mourners, six dozen of torches, and two white branches, and "a canopy "borne over her effigies in wax, in a goodly hearse, to the church of "Chelsey¹²⁰."

Close to the Duchesse of Northumberland's monument, under the canopy, stands an altar-tomb, the top of which is inlaid with a small slab of white marble, to the memory of Catherine, relict of Henry Earl of Huntingdon, and daughter of John Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1620.

Near that of the Duchesse of Northumberland, at the east end of the chapel, is a splendid monument to the memory of Sir Robert

¹¹⁹ The whole will is printed in Collins's *Memoirs of the Sidney Family*.

¹²⁰ Collins's *Memoirs of the Sidneys*, p. 36.

Stanley, K. B.¹²¹, on the front of which is his bust of veined marble in alto relievo: he is represented with whiskers, but no beard; his hair long and flowing. There are busts also of two of his children: round the ledge of a slab of black marble is the following inscription:—"To the faire memorie of the truly honorable Sir Robert Stanley, K^t of the noble order of the Bath, and seacond sonne to the right ho^{ble} William Earle of Darbie, whoe deceased the 3 day of January An^o Dñi 1632." On the south wall is the monument of Sir William Milman¹²², who died in 1713. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. Ludar Lang, who died in 1791; and Richard Lamborne, Esq. who died in 1793.

Sir Robert
Stanley's
monument.

This chapel belonged to the proprietor of Sir Thomas More's house, till it was sold by Mr. Arthur Gorges to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, at which time he reserved the chapel to himself, as he continued to reside at Chelsea in another house. In 1664, when he sold this last-mentioned house to Thomas Pritchard, he only reserved a right of burial for his family; the chapel passed therefore, with the house, through various owners, to Sir William Milman, and is now the property of Francis Milman, M. D. Between this chapel and the lower chancel is a pointed arch supported by ancient pillars, whose capitals are ornamented with various singular devices.

Sir Thomas
More's cha-
pel.

¹²¹ Arms—Arg. on a bend Az. 3 stags heads caboshed Or, for Stanley, quartering, 1. Or, on a chief indented Az. 3 besants for Lathom. 2. Gules, 3 mens legs proper conjoined in fesse at the upper part of the thigh; flexed in triangle garnished and spurred Or, —arms of the Isle of Man. 3. Checky, Or, and Azure, for Warren. 4. Gules, 2 lions pass. Arg. for Strange of Knockin. 5. Arg. a fesse and canton Gules, for Woodville. 6. Or, a cross engrailed Sab. for Moyne. 7. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. for Monhault. 8. Barry of 10 Arg. and Gules, a lion ramp. Or, ducally crowned Gules for Brandon.

9. Az. a cross flory Or for Bruyn. 10. Lozengy Gules and Ermine, for Rokeley, impaling Arg. a whirlpool Azure for Gorges, quartering, 1. Lozengy, Gules and Or a chevron Gules—ancient coat of Gorges. 2. Arg. on a chief Gules, 3 besants for Russel. 3. Gules, a lion ramp. Erm. for Oldhall. 4. Arg. a chevron Sab. between 3 billets Ermines for Englowese.—Sir Robert Stanley married Elizabeth Gorges.

¹²² Arms—Az. 3 sinister gauntlets Arg. for Milman impaling Sab. a chevron Arg. between 3 boys heads couped, with adders about their necks, proper—born by Vaughan.

Between

Tombs of the
family of
Gorges.

Between Sir Thomas More's chapel and the south aisle, stands a table tomb, covered with a slab of black marble, on which are the arms and quarterings of Gorges¹²³; on the south side of the tomb is the following inscription: "Here lies interred the body of that
" generous and worthy Gent. Arthur Gorges, Esq. eldest son of Sir
" Arthur Gorges, Knt. the last surviving branch of the first male line
" of that hon^{ble} family, who departed this life the eighth of April 1668.
" He maryed Mary, one of the daughters and coheires of Paul Lord
" Viscount Banning. She first maryed to William Lord Grandison,
" afterwards to Charles Earle of Anglesey; and thirdly to the sayd
" defaced Arthur Gorges, whom she survived; and departed this life
" - - - - - lyes here buried with her loving huf-
" band, to whose and her own memory she erected this tombe."

In Bowack's account of Chelsea¹²⁴, are some English verses, now concealed by pews, to the memory of Mr. Gorges, whom that author erroneously calls the translator of Lucan. Bowack describes also another monument to the memory of Sir Arthur Gorges, with the effigies of himself and his family in brass plates. No trace of this remains.

Lord Dacre's
monument.

Against the wall of the south aisle stands a large marble monument, very richly ornamented with roses and mosaic work, to the memory of Gregory Lord Dacre, and Anne his wife. The effigies of Lord and Lady Dacre, as large as life, lie under an arch supported by pillars of veined marble, of the Corinthian order. He is represented in armour; his hair short; his beard round, and of considerable length, as are his whiskers. She is habited in a gown and long cloak, and wears a ruff. At the feet of each lies a dog; over the arch are the arms and quarterings of Dacre¹²⁵.

Gregory

¹²³ They are not emblazoned here. See an account of them in note 121.

¹²⁴ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 10.

¹²⁵ Az. 3 lions Or for Fiennes quartering,
1. Gules 3 escallops Arg. for Dacre. 2. Arg.
3 bars Gules, a label Az. for Moulton.
3. Checky

Gregory Lord Dacre died Sept. 25, 1594; Anne Lady Dacre, May 14, 1595. She was daughter of Sir Richard Sackville; was a woman of great piety, and founder of the alms-houses near Tot-hil-fields. The monument is inscribed with several Latin verses, recording Lady Dacre's virtues; and her grief for the loss of her husband, whom she survived but a few months. The following lines are given as a specimen:

" Nobilis Anna jaces prudens Sackvillia proles,
 " Viva tui defles funera mœsta viri,
 " Nil mortale placet, cœlum tua pectora spirant.
 " Postque parca viri conscidit atra diem,
 " Fœminei lux clara chori, pia, casta, pudica
 " Ægris subsidium pauperibusque decus"————

Near one of the windows of this aisle is a small brass plate, fixed in a marble tablet, to the memory of Humphrey Peshall, son of Sir John Peshall, of Horsley in the county of Stafford, who died of a fever in London in the year 1650, aged 51. On the south wall also are the monuments of Mary Bolney¹²⁶, daughter of Bartholomew Smith, Esq. and wife, first of John Wybarnd, Esq. and secondly of George Bolney, Esq. (1716); and Anne, daughter of Thomas Lowfield¹²⁷, (1720). On the floor is the tomb of Francis Thomas, director of the porcelain manufacture, who died in 1770.

Various monuments.

3. Chequy Or, and Gules for Vaux. 4. Az. semée des lis and fretty Or, for Morville. 5. Az. a chief Or, 3 chevronels in base interlaced, for Fitzhugh. 6. Barry of 8, Arg. and Gules, a fleur de lis Sab. for Staveley. 7. Az. a bend between 6 crosses crosslets Or, for Furneaux. 8. Barry of 6 Arg. and Az. on a bend Gules, 3 martlets Or, for Grey. 9. Vaire, a fesse Gules, for Marmion. 10. Or, 3 chevrons Gules, a chief Vaire, for St. Quintin. 11. Barry of 10, Or and Az. an eagle displayed Gules, for Gernegan—and impaling

quarterly, Or and Gules, a bend Vaire, for Sackville.

¹²⁶ Arms—Sab. a fesse Or between 3 swans, for Wybarnd; and Or, in chief 2 mullets, and in base a crescent Gules, for Bolney, impaling Az. 3 mascles Or between 2 unicorns' heads erased Sab. for Smith of Yorkshire.

¹²⁷ Arms—Per fesse Vert and Or, a pale counterchanged, in chief a bull's head Sab. and in base two garbs Gules. The garbs should be fable.

Lawrence
chapel.

Monument of
Sir John
Lawrence,
&c.

The chapel at the end of the north aisle belonged, for many generations, to the family of Lawrence, many of whom are there buried. At the east end is the monument of Sir John Lawrence, Bart.¹²⁸ of Iver in the county of Bucks, who died in 1638; on the north wall that of his father Thomas Lawrence, Esq.¹²⁹ who died in 1593; and adjoining to it, that of Sarah Colvill¹³⁰, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, and wife of Richard Colvill of Newton in the Isle of Ely, who died in 1631. The latter monument is of white marble; the deceased is represented clothed in a winding-sheet, in the act of rising from her tomb, her hands and eyes being lifted to heaven. On the floor is the tomb of Henry Lawrence, Turkey merchant, who died in 1661. This chapel was some time ago the property of Mr. Offley, who bequeathed it to Colonel Needham, of whom it was purchased about the year 1782, with some messuages to which it is an appendage, by Mr. Lewer, the present proprietor.

Lady Jane
Cheyne's
monument.

On the wall of the north aisle is Lady Jane Cheyne's monument, the work of the celebrated Bernini, and said to have cost 500l. Within a spacious nich, supported by columns of veined marble of the Corinthian order, upon a black sarcophagus, lies the effigies of the deceased, being of white marble as large as life: she is represented leaning with her left elbow upon a cushion, her hand upon a book. A long Latin inscription informs us that she was daughter of William Duke of Newcastle, and the wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq. by

¹²⁸ Arms—Arg. a cross raguly Gules, on a chief Az. 3 leopards' heads Or for Lawrence (with the arms of Ulster), impaling Sab. a lion ramp. guard. between 3 escallops Or for Gibbon.—Sir John Lawrence married Elizabeth Gibbon.

¹²⁹ Arms—Quarterly Gules & Az. 1 & 4. a leopard's head—2 & 3. a covered cup, and in chief 2 round buckles Or—born by the Company of Goldsmiths; and Barry nebuly of 6 Arg. and Az. a chief quarterly Gules and

Or, on the first and fourth quarter, a lion passant of the fourth, and on the second and third 2 roses Gules, seeded Or, barbed Vert, born by the Company of Merchant Adventurers.

¹³⁰ Arms—Az. a lion rampant Arg. and a label Gules for Colvill of the Isle of Ely,—quartering, 1. Or 3 cheffrooks Gules, an ancient coat quartered by Colvill temp. Edw. III. and 2. Arg. on a bend Sab. a befant for Pinchbeck, and impaling Lawrence.

whom

whom she had three children, Elizabeth, William, and Catherine, the latter of whom died soon after her mother. Lady Jane was a considerable contributor to the repairs and ornaments of the church; she resided chiefly in the parish, and died in the year 1669. Underneath, upon the sarcophagus, is an inscription to the memory of Charles Cheyne, lord of the manor of Chelsea, who died in 1698, aged 74, being then Lord Viscount Newhaven of the kingdom of Scotland. In Bowack's account of Chelsea¹³¹, is an inscription copied from a stone placed over the vault in the chancel, which is now illegible. The purport of it was, that the vault was made in 1669, by Charles Cheyne, Esq. lord of the manor, which was purchased with the rich dowry of his wife.

On the wall of the north aisle are the monuments also of James Buck, Esq.¹³² who died in 1680; of Richard Guilford, who died the same year, and bequeathed 10l. per annum to be distributed to the poor on the anniversary of his marriage with his last wife Elizabeth; of Jennet, wife of Alexander Hamilton, Gent. who died in 1716; and of Henry Hewitt, who died in 1771. On the floor is the tomb of Mrs. Anne Banks, who died in 1759.

Between the north aisle and the lower chancel stands a large monument, with an open arch about ten feet in height, ornamented with fluted carving. On the inside of one of the pillars is an inscription to the memory of Richard Gervoise, who died in the prime of life in 1563. The monument, I imagine, was erected to the memory of his father Richard Gervoise, sheriff of London¹³³, who died in 1557,

Gervoise's
monument.

¹³¹ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 7.

¹³² Arms—Per fesse wavy Arg. and Sab. 3 bucks' attires fixed to the scalp counter-changed, on a canton Az. a cup Or for Buck impaling Arg. a chevron between 3 bucks Sab. for Rogers.—James Buck married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Rogers, of Richmond.

¹³³ The arms on the monument are Sable, a chevron between 3 birds Or for Gervoise impaling quarterly, 1 & 4 Sable a chevron between 3 spears' heads Or within a border Gules, 2 & 3 Az. 3 crescent lights or beacons burning, Or.

and was buried at Chelsea. The Gervoises occupied a house within the precincts of the palace¹³⁴.

At the west end of the church against the wall, are the monuments of Anne, widow of Mr. Thomas Wakelin, apothecary, who died in 1722; and of Anne, wife of Captain Richard Culliford¹³⁵, who died in 1726. In the belfry are those of Hester, wife of Thomas Hill, who died in 1699; William Clarkson, who died in 1712; and Anna Maria Powel, wife of Captain Dawly Sutton, who died in 1745.

Monuments
of the Cham-
berlayne fa-
mily.

Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, are the monuments of several of the family of Chamberlayne, for the erecting of which, and making a vault, Dr. Chamberlayne obtained a grant from the parish in the year 1694, in consideration of a benefaction which will be mentioned hereafter: he himself was buried there in 1703. On his monument is the following inscription:

Epitaph of
Dr. Cham-
berlayne.

“Posteritati sacrum—More majorum extra urbis pomæria juxta
“viam publicam, in tumultu editiore heic prope inhumari voluit Ed-
“wardus Chamberlayne Anglus, Christicola, Legum Doctor; ex an-
“tiquâ Comitiss Tanqueruillæ profapiâ Normanicâ oriundus, Oding-
“toniæ natus 1616, Glocestriæ Grammaticâ, Oxonii Jurisprudentiâ,
“Londini humanitate imbutus fuit. Per Galliam, Hispaniam, Ita-
“liam, Hungariam, Bohemiam, utramque Germaniam, Daniam et
“Sueciam migravit. Susannam Clifford ex equestri familiâ prog-
“natam in matrimonium duxit 1658. Novem liberos genuit, sex
“libros composuit. Tandem, 1703, in terram oblivionis semigravit.
“Benefaciendi universis, etiam et posteris, adeo studiosus fuit ut se-
“cum condi jufferat libros aliquot suos cerâ obvolutos seræ forsan
“posteritati aliquando profuturos. Abi viator, fac simile, Deus te
“servet incolumem. Hoc monumentum non impunè temerandum

¹³⁴ Rental of the Manor of Chelsea temp. Eliz. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6853, fol. 384.

¹³⁵ Arg. a fesse between 3 nags pass. Sable for Culliford impaling Sab. a lion ramp. ducally crowned between 3 crofs crofslets Or.

“ in

"in honoris juxta ac mœroris testimonium poni curavit Gual.
"Harris, M. D. Amicus Amico."

On the same wall is the monument of Sufannah his widow¹³⁶, who survived him but a few months; that of Peregrine Clifford Chamberlayne, his eldest son, (a captain in the navy, like his father a great traveller, and, as his epitaph informs us, a man of very universal knowledge and accomplishments,) who died in 1691, aged 31; that of Edward, his youngest son, who was of the Inner Temple, but preferring a naval life, engaged in the service of his country, and died in 1698, aged 29; and that of Anne, his only daughter, who, catching the naval ardor from her brothers, actually entered on board a fire-ship of which one of them had the command, and being dressed in man's apparel, fought bravely against the French for the space of six hours¹³⁷. A few months after her return, she married John Spragg, Esq. and died soon after being delivered of her first child, which was a daughter. The writer of her epitaph (which is here given) laments that she was thus cut off before she had produced a race of naval heroes.

Monument of
Anne Cham-
berlayne, who
fought on
board a fire-
ship.

"Hic juxta in conditorio jacet Anna Edwardi Chamberlayne,
"L. D. filia unica, Londini nata 20 Januarii 1667, quæ diu spreto
"connubio magnaue supra sexum et ætatem moliens, 30 Junii
"1690,

¹³⁶ Arms—Gules an inescutcheon Arg. with-
in an Orle of cinquefoils Or for Chamberlayne
of Oddington quartering a chevron between 3
escallops for Chamberlayne of Oxfordshire,
and impaling checky Or & Az. on a bend
Gules 3 lioncels ramp. of the first, for Clifford
of Frampton. The arms on the monument are
not emblazoned.

¹³⁷ This fact was alluded to in a public
newspaper in the year 1692: "Courage is so
"natural to the English, that even the tender

"sex give frequent marks of it. We have
"had a young lady on board the fleet, in
"man's apparel, who showed all the signs of
"undaunted valour." The whole paragraph
was copied in the Gazetteer, October 30, 1788,
but a reference to the original was not given.
Mention was made also of another English
lady, then living, (1692,) and about 26 years
of age, who had served two years as a volun-
teer in the French army in Piedmont.

"Contra

“ Contra Francigenas armis habituque virili
 “ In rate flammiferâ sex horas sub duce fratre
 “ Pugnavit, dum virgo fuit ; dum casta virago
 “ Heroum poterat stirpem generare marinam
 “ Ni præmaturis fatis abrepta fuisset.

“ Redux ab ista navali pugnâ, ac post aliquot menses nupta Jo-
 “ anni Spragge Armigero, quocum vixit amantissime fefquiannum.
 “ Tandem enixa filiam post paucos dies obiit 30 Octobris 1692.
 “ Hoc monumentum uxori charissimæ necnon pudicissimæ poni cu-
 “ ravit maritus moestissimus.”

Monument of
 John Cham-
 berlayne.

On the same wall is the monument of John Chamberlayne, Esq.¹³⁸
 with the following inscription :

“ In a vault near this place lies the body of John Chamberlayne,
 “ Esq. F. R. S. some time Gent. Waiter to Prince George of Den-
 “ mark ; Gent. of the Privy Chamber to Queen Anne and to King
 “ George. He was given to hospitality and doing good offices,
 “ especially to foreigners. In hopes of a glorious eternity, he left
 “ this mortal state Nov. 2, 1723, aged 57.”

Against the north wall of the church, is the monument of Cathe-
 rine, wife of Joseph Biscoe, Esq.¹³⁹ who died in 1731. Against the
 wall of the vestry, are the monuments of Mrs. Methuen¹⁴⁰, who
 died in 1723 ; Thomas Bower, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of Mathe-
 matics at Aberdeen, who died in 1723 ; and William Moncrieff,
 Professor of Humanity at St. Andrews, who died in 1732.

Near the former, on a north wall, is the monument of Thomas
 Allstone, Esq. of the county of Suffolk ; the date is obliterated.

¹³⁸ Arms—Chamberlayne as before—im-
 paling quarterly 1 & 4. a lion ramp. between
 4 crofs crofslets ; 2 & 3. two swans between
 as many flanches Ermine.

¹³⁹ Arms—Arg. 3 greyhounds current in

pale Sab. impaling a lion ramp. in base—in
 chief 3 escallops—not blazoned.

¹⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. 3 wolves' heads erased
 proper—two and one.

Against

Against the north wall of the church-yard, is the monument of Sir John Munden, who died in 1719; and those of John Pennant¹⁴¹, second son of David Pennant, Esq. of the county of Flint, who died in 1709; and of Robert Woodcock, Gent. who died in 1710. Near the south wall stands the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and M. D.¹⁴²: on the south side of the pedestal, upon which stands an urn entwined with serpents, emblematical of his profession, is the following inscription: "In memory of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. President of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, who in the year of our Lord 1753, the 92d of his age, without the least pain of body, and with a conscious serenity of mind, ended a virtuous and beneficent life, this monument was erected by his two daughters, Elizabeth Cadogan and Sarah Stanley." On the same monument is a memorial of Elizabeth Lady Sloane, who died in 1724.

Monument of
Sir Hans
Sloane.

Against a house adjoining to the church-yard, is the monument of Thomas Tilford, who died in 1698. In the church-yard are also the tombs of S. Pattison, architect, (without date); Richard Munden, who died in 1672; Samuel Forest, (1692); Christopher Cratford, Gent. (1702); Flora, daughter of Henry Butts, Gent. (1704); Robert Butler, Esq. (1712); Clayton Milbourne, Esq. (1726); Mr. Andrew Churchill, (1731); Major General John Cavallier, (1740); Mr. Alexander Reid, (1743); Joanna, wife of Christopher Rhodes, Esq. and daughter of Sir Oliver Boteler, Bart. (1753); Sarah, wife of Francis Eyre, (1755); Mrs. Mary Agnes Smith, (1773); Mary Emilia, wife of the Rev. David Williams, (1774); Martha, widow of

Various
tombs.

¹⁴¹ This John Pennant was of the same family as Thomas Pennant, Esq. of Downing, whose name is so well known in the literary world. The arms upon the tomb are three bars wavy, on the centre 3 martlets, not blazoned. This coat was an ancient quar-

tering of Pennant.

¹⁴² Arms—A sword in pale, the point downwards between two boars' heads couped, on a chief Erm. a lion pass. on an escutcheon of pretence, a cockatrice for Langley; the arms are not blazoned.

Colonel

Colonel John Cottrell, (1778); William Rush, Esq. (1779); Major George Henderson of the 13th regiment of foot, (1787); Miss Mary Hall Stanton of Barbadoes, (1789); Charlwood Lawton, Esq. (1790); and Mary, wife of John Haynes, Esq. (1791).

Cemetery
near the
King's Road.

Adjoining to the King's private road, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the church, is a cemetery, given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane in the year 1733. Near the centre of this ground

Andrew Mil-
lar.

is an obelisk, erected in the year 1751 by Andrew Millar, an eminent bookseller, over a vault appropriated to his family, as appears by an inscription on the south side of the obelisk. He himself was buried there in 1768; his widow (afterwards married to Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.) in 1788.

Cipriani the
artist.

Towards the north side of the ground, is the tomb of Cipriani the artist, with the following inscription: "Eximio viro, artifice, et
"amico, Johanni Baptistæ Cipriani, Florentino, hic humi defosso, ho-
"noris, luctus et benevolentia, uno inscripto lapide triplex edidit
"monumentum Franciscus Bartolozzi superstes. Obiit die decimâ
"quartâ Decembris, Anno Domini 1785. Ætatis 58."

Dr. Martyn,
Dr. Withers,
&c. &c. &c.

In the same ground are the tombs of John Martyn, F. R. S. Professor of Botany at Cambridge, who died in 1768, aged 69; and his wife Eulalia, daughter of Dr. John King, Rector of Chelsea, who died in 1749; that of Philip Withers, D. D. who died in 1790; and those of the following persons, viz. Isaac Desbordes, merchant, who died in 1741; William Dent, of Winkham in Northumberland, Gent. (1742); James Bennet, Esq. (1743); Robert Norris, Esq. (1752); Daniel Webb, Esq. (1753); P. Charron, Esq. (1754); Capt. James Hodfoll, (1754); Anna Virginia, wife of William Buttar, merchant, and daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Goodwin, minister of Droughton, Northamptonshire, (1754); Thomas Hamilton, Esq. (1757); Michael Armstrong, Esq. (1757); Anne, wife of Henry Vander-

Vander-esch, Esq. (1757); Michael Duffield, Gent. (1761); Emor North, apothecary, (1761); Margaret, daughter of Richard Crofs, Rector of Steepleton, in the county of Salop, (1764); Wm. Frederick St. Paul, Esq. Equerry of the Crown Stables, (1765); Sloane Ellesmere, D. D. Rector of Chelsea for the space of 34 years, (1766); Lewis Seleries, Esq. (1772); John Lloyd, Gent. (1773); Elizabeth Hockley, (1773); Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Francis of Norwich, (1774); Capt. Edward Kyffin, of the marines, (1774); Mrs. Sarah Allen, who preferred waiting on E. C. to many lucrative offers made by others from 1764 to 1776, (the tomb erected by E. C.); Anne, wife of the Rev. John Millar, (1777); Lady Rous¹⁴³, aged 90, (1777); John Innys, Esq. of Redland-court, in the county of Gloucester, (1778); Amelia, wife of Richard Townsend Herbert, Esq. of Currans, in the county of Kerry, (1779); Lieutenant Samuel Bradstreet, (1780); Martin Howard, Esq. of North Carolina, (1781); Robert Harris, Esq. (1783); John Wilkins, Lieut. Col. of the 18th regiment of foot, (1789); Lucy Frances, wife of William Furrell, (1789); John Hornsby, Esq. (1790); Christopher Kelly, M. D. (1790); James Delancy Muirson, M. D. (1791); Anne, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hotchkis, of Stockwell, (1792); and Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, (1792).

The church of Chelsea is a rectory within the diocese of London, Rectory. and the archdeaconry of Middlesex. The advowson formerly belonged to the church of Westminster. In the year 1538, the dean and chapter gave it to the king, together with their manors of Neyte and Hide, in exchange for the priory of Hurley¹⁴⁴. Since this time

¹⁴³ Relict of Sir William Rous, Knt. and Alderman of London, who died in 1743.

¹⁴⁴ Records in the Augmentation-office, and among the muniments of the dean and chapter of Westminster. The advowson is included

also in Lord Sandys's grant to Hen. VIII. but it appears that the dean and chapter had always been in possession, and had presented the rectors. See Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 585, 586.

it has always been annexed to the manor. In 1327, it was rated at thirteen marks¹⁴³; in the king's books at 13l. 6s. 8d. In 1650, it was reported to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that the parsonage-house at Chelsea, with twenty acres of glebe thereto belonging, were worth 60l. per annum, and that the tithes were worth 60l. more; that Dr. Samuel Wilkin-son, the minister, was a man of very scandalous report; and that it was said that the presentation formerly belonged to the Earl of Nottingham¹⁴⁶. In the year 1566, Robert Richardson, then rector of Chelsea, exchanged the parsonage-house, and about eighteen acres of land, for another house, and nearly the same quantity of land, with William Marquis of Winchester; which exchange was confirmed by the Queen and the Bishop of London¹⁴⁷.

Rectors.
John Larke.

John Larke, presented to the rectory of Chelsea in 1530, by Sir Thomas More¹⁴⁸, who had a grant of the advowson, for that turn, from the abbot and convent of Westminster, was executed at Tyburn in 1544, for following the example of his patron in denying the King's supremacy¹⁴⁹.

Robert
Richardson.

Robert Richardson, instituted to this rectory in 1543, was ejected in 1554, for being a married priest; but was restored by Queen Elizabeth¹⁵⁰.

Adam Lit-
tleton.

Adam Littleton, who was presented to the rectory of Chelsea in 1669, was master of Westminster school, and prebendary of that church. He published the well-known Latin dictionary which goes by his name, several translations, a volume of sermons in folio, and

¹⁴³ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁴⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹⁴⁷ Pat. 8 Eliz. pt. 3. May 6, and pt. 5. June 12.

¹⁴⁸ Lamb. Reg. Warham, f. 314. b.

¹⁴⁹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 346.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid. p. 586.

some other books of divinity¹⁵¹. Dr. Littleton died insolvent, and left his widow in very distressed circumstances¹⁵². He was succeeded in the rectory of Chelsea by Dr. John King, who published a tract John King. against Toland, the Case of Bishop Atherton fairly represented, Animadversions on a Pamphlet addressed to the Non-Conformists, and some single sermons. A great intimacy subsisted between him and Sir William Dawes, the learned Archbishop of York¹⁵³, who resided several years at Chelsea¹⁵⁴. Some poems, and other MSS. by Dr. King, are among the Sloane collection in the British Museum¹⁵⁵; and a short MS. account of this parish, with a terrier of the glebe, &c. is in the possession of the present rector, who has obligingly favoured me with access to it.

Dr. Sloane Elsmere, who was instituted to the rectory of Chelsea Sloane Elsmere. after the death of Dr. King, which happened in 1732, died in 1766, and left behind him a volume of sermons, to be published for the benefit of the charity-school.

The present rector is the Hon. William Bromley Cadogan, M. A. second son of the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan, who was instituted in the year 1775.

The parish register commences in the year 1559, and, excepting Parish register. that it is rather imperfect during the time of the civil war, and that there is a chasm in the burials from 1564 to 1591, appears to have been kept very accurately to the present time.

¹⁵¹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

¹⁵² Dr. King's MSS.

¹⁵³ Preface to Martyn's Dissertation on the Æneids of Virgil, p. 45.

¹⁵⁴ William, his son, was baptized there May 1, 1696; Frances, his daughter, Nov. 29, 1697. They both died in their infancy,

and were buried at Chelsea; as was also William, another infant son, and Jane his daughter. The latter was buried June 19, 1712; Sir William Dawes being then Bishop of Chester.

¹⁵⁵ No. 4455, Ayscough's Catalogue.

Comparative state of popu- lation.	Average of baptisms.				
		-	-	-	
1560—1569	-	-	$5\frac{8}{10}$		
1580—1589	-	-	$5\frac{9}{10}$		
1592—1601	-	-	-	-	$10\frac{9}{10}$
1600—1609	-	-	$8\frac{4}{10}$		
1630—1639	-	-	$16\frac{1}{2}$	-	$17\frac{4}{10}$
1655—1664	-	-	$27\frac{4}{10}$	-	$30\frac{1}{10}$
1680—1689	-	-	$43\frac{4}{10}$	-	$56\frac{1}{2}$
1730—1739	-	-	$108\frac{1}{2}$	-	$152\frac{7}{10}$
1780—1784	-	-	$146\frac{4}{5}$	-	$243\frac{2}{5}$
1785—1789	-	-	170	-	$210\frac{2}{5}$
1790	-	-	198	-	232
1791	-	-	225	-	275
1792	-	-	253	-	284

Few parishes in the kingdom have increased in population to so great a degree as that of Chelsea, within the last two centuries. In the first year of Edward VI. it appears by the Chantry Roll¹⁵⁶, that there were only seventy-five communicants in Chelsea, which was a less number than was found in any other parish in Middlesex. The average of baptisms, about that period, is comparatively small; in the year 1568, it is expressly said in the register, that there was not one. The increase appears to have been gradual during the first hundred years here recorded, which may be thus accounted for: Queen Elizabeth published a proclamation, to forbid the building of any new houses within three miles of the metropolis. James I. soon after he came to the throne, published another edict to the same effect. In 1656, an act passed, extending the prohibition to ten miles. Chelsea began to increase rapidly about the latter end of the last, or the beginning of the present century. Dr. King, in his MS. account of

¹⁵⁶ In the Augmentation-office.

Chelsea, written about the year 1717, says, that the parish then contained 350 houses, and that they had been much increased of late. Great increase of buildings. Bowack, who wrote in 1705, computes their number at 300, being, according to his account, nine times as many as they were in the year 1664. Within the last ten or twelve years, about 600 new houses have been built¹⁵⁷, most of which lie within a district called Hans-town. The principal street takes its name from the Sloane family, and is about six furlongs in length; it contains 160 houses, the buildings, for the most part, occupying only the west side; behind this street, is a spacious and handsome square, as yet unfinished. The present number of houses in the parish is about 1350, of which about 1240 are inhabited, the remainder being, for the most part, unfinished. On account of the great increase of population, a market-place was built at Chelsea, about three years ago, for the convenience of the inhabitants.

The burials at Chelsea appear to have uniformly exceeded the baptisms in a considerable degree, which is principally to be attributed to the number of nursed children and strangers there buried. Since the foundation of the royal hospital, 247 children have been baptized in the chapel there, which, on an average, is not three in a year. These are inserted in a register belonging to the hospital; where also are recorded the burials, which bear a much greater proportion, having been about fifty in each year.

The number of burials at Chelsea in 1603, was thirteen; in 1625, thirty-six; in 1665, seventy-eight; being at neither period quite double the average number. It appears that this village, and its opposite neighbour Battersea, suffered much less from that dreadful calamity the plague, than Putney and Mortlake, though situated, like Chelsea, by the water-side, and at a greater distance from London.

¹⁵⁷ Or rather the foundations of so many have been laid; above 100 of this number being at present in an unfinished state.

Extracts from the Register.

"Mr. Thomas Mansell, Esquier, sone and heire to S^r Edward
"Mansell, and Mrs. Mary Mordant, daughter to the right honour-
"able the Lord Mordant, were married July 30, 1582."

"Urfula fil. Dñi Roberti Stapleton Militis, bapt. 10 die Julii
"1587."

Stanhope fa-
mily.

"Johannes Stanhope Armiger, et Margaritta Mackwilliams, alias
"Cheecke, traxerunt matrimonium 6 die Maii, An^o Dñi 1589, et
"regni Elizabeth. 31." This John was gentleman of the privy
chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and was created a baron by James I. in
1606; his wife's father was one of the Queen's gentlemen pen-
sioners. Sir John Stanhope was at this time lessee of the manor;
his daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir Lionel Talmach, ancestor to
the Earl of Dyfart, was baptized at Chelsea, August 14, 1593; and his
son Charles, the second Lord Stanhope, at whose death the title became
extinct in 1677, was baptized April 27, 1595. The Earl of Chester-
field, the Earl of Harrington, and Earl Stanhope, are descended from
an elder brother of John Lord Stanhope, above-mentioned.

Trevor fa-
mily.

"Johes Treavor, Esq. & Margaret Trevanion, traxerunt matri-
"monium 24 die Maii 1592." Parents of Sir John Trevor, Secre-
tary of State to Charles II. and ancestors of the present Lord Hamp-
den.

Bishop
Fletcher.

"Maria fil. Rici Fletcher, Bristol Epi, bapt. 15 Oct. 1592."

"Eliz. ux. Rici Fletcher, Bristol Epi, sepult. in cancello subter
"mensâ (Dec.) 1592." Richard Fletcher, afterwards Bishop of
London, had a house at Chelsea, where he was honoured with a visit
from Queen Elizabeth, which was supposed to be a proof that she
was reconciled to him, after the offence which he had given her by
marrying a young wife. Sir John Harrington informs us¹⁵⁸, that

¹⁵⁸ Sir John Harrington's Brief View of the Church, p. 27, 28. See Biograph. Brit. ar-
ticle, Fletcher.

the bishop made "a stayre and a dore in a bay window" for her Majesty's reception upon this occasion.

"Gregorie Fynes Lorde Dacres of the fowth, diede the 25th day Lord Dacre.
"of Septemb. beinge Weddensdaie, whose funeralls were kepte the
"5th of Novemb. here at Chelsey, 1594." The title became extinct
in him. His ancestor, Sir Richard Fynes, was the first Lord Dacre
of that family, anno 1459, having married the heirefs of William
Lord Dacre of Gilleland.

"The Lady Anne, wife to the right honorable Lorde Dacres afore- Lady Dacre.
"named, was buried the 15th of May, whose funeralls were fo-
"lemnized at Chelsey, the 19th of June followinge, 1595."

"A servant of Mr. Anthony Bacon, was buried May 26, 1595." Anthony Bacon.
Anthony Bacon was elder brother of the Lord Chancellor, and the
confidential friend of the Earl of Essex. Rowland White, writing
to Sir Robert Sydney, Dec. 21, 1597¹³⁹, says, "Yesterday, in the af-
"ternoon, the Earl of Essex gave over his white staff as lord steward,
"and this day is gone to Chelsey, where he purposes, as I hear, to be
"sick." Dr. Birch published memoirs of Queen Elizabeth's reign,
in two volumes quarto, collected from Mr. Bacon's letters and
MSS.

"Dñus Willmus Howarde & Agneta St. John, filia et hæres Family of Howard Earl of Nottingham.
"Dñi St. John de Bletfoe, traxerunt matrimonium 7º die Februarii
"1596-7." William Howard was eldest son of Charles Earl of Not-
tingham, the lord admiral, and died during his father's lifetime,
leaving issue one daughter, Elizabeth, married to the first Earl of Pe-
terborough. His wife's name was Anne; Agnes is a misnomer.

"Anna filia Dñi de Effingham and Annæ uxor. baptiz. 12 Octo-
"bris 1605." Daughter of the above William Howard, then styled
Lord of Effingham. She is not mentioned in Collins's Peerage.

¹³⁹ Sidney Papers, vol. ii. p. 77.

"The Lord of Effingham" was buried at Chelsea in 1615. Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, then Countess Dowager of Peterborough, was buried at Chelsea Nov. 18, 1671.

"William, the sonne of Charles Lord Admiral, was bapt. Dec. 5, 1617." He was buried at Chelsea two days afterwards; and Thomas, another son, who died young, was buried Feb. 5, 1616-7. "Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Nottingham, was baptized Dec. 22, 1618." Of these children there is no mention in the Peerage. His son James was buried at Chelsea, June 5, 1610. The Earl of Nottingham resided many years in the manor-house, the lease of which was granted successively to his wives, Catherine and Margaret. At this place he frequently was honoured with visits from Queen Elizabeth¹⁶⁰. Both his wives were buried at Chelsea, as appears by the following entries: "Catharyne the Countess of Nottingham, died the 25 day of February, at Aronedell-howse, London, and buried at Chelsey the 28 day of the same, whose funeralls were honorably kepte at Chelsea the 21st day of March 1603: and Elizabeth, our blessed Quene, died at Richmount the 24 day of the same moneth aft^r, in the morninge; after whome, the same day, before 8 of the clock, that most happie and christian Kynge, James the 6th of Scotland, was in good righte by our nobles and states proclaymed James the firste of Englande, to the admirable peace and comforte of the realme, whose raigne and posteritie God contynew in peace, with God's truth, longe and longe among us." Catherine Countess of Nottingham was daughter of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon.

¹⁶⁰ In the Sidney Papers, mention is made of the Queen's visits to him here, in 1597, 1599, and 1600. Rowland White, in a letter to Sir Robert Sidney, speaking of the last visit, says, "Her Majestie dind this day at

Chelsey, at my Lord of Nottingham's; yt is thought she will stay there till Monday; she tooke with her but the Lord Worcester, Sir John Stanhope, and two or three ladies. Vol. ii. p. 17. 140, 141. and 161.

"The

"The Ritte Hon^{ble} Margaret Countess of Nottingham died on
 "the 4th day of August, in Commun Garden, London, and buried
 "heare at Chelsey the 19th day of the same month, 1639." She
 was daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Murray; and after the Earl
 of Nottingham's death, married William Viscount Monfon of the ^{Lord Mon-}
 kingdom of Ireland, who was degraded from his honours in 1661, ^{fon.}
 for having been accessory to the murder of King Charles I.¹⁶¹
 Steward, his son by the Countess of Nottingham, was baptized at
 Chelsea, March 31, 1628; and buried April 8, the same year.

"Charles, a boy, by estimation, 10 or 12 years olde, brought by
 "Sir Walter Rawlie from Guiana, baptized 13^o Februarii 1597-8."

"Maria filia Johis Townsend Milis, baptizat 6 Dec. from Brompton, 1604."

"Jhon Stewarte, Lorde of Orkeney, marriede the La. Elizabeth
 "Southwell, widow, 26^o die Octobris 1604."

"Sir Robert Dynely married Olive Stapleton, 25 die Junii
 "1605."

"Thomas Forrest, a godly preacher, was buried 7^o die Feb.
 "1607-8."

"Mr. Rob. Fynes, therl of Lyncoln's sonne, was buried 22 ^{Family of}
 "March 1608-9." Second son of Henry Earl of Lincoln by his ^{Fiennes Earl}
 second wife. ^{of Lincoln.}

"Margaret, daughter to the Earl of Lincolne, baptized Aug. 9,
 "1628." Daughter of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, by his first
 wife; she married Hugh Boscawen, Esq. of the county of Cornwall.

"George Fines, son of the Earl of Lincoln, buried Sep. 21, 1629."
 Son of the said Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, by his first wife.

"La. Eliz. the La. & Countis of Kyldare's daughter, was buried
 "Feb. 14, 1609-10." Henry Earl of Kildare married Frances, the

¹⁶¹ Beatson's Political Index.

Earl of Nottingham's daughter, by whom he had a daughter, who died in her infancy.

Family of
Afton,
Lord Afton.

"Frances, the daughter of Sir Walter Afton, Knt. baptized Ap^l 16, "1612."

"Harbertus filius Dñi Walteri Afton, bap. erat. 16 Januarie "1613-4." Children of the first Lord Afton, of Forfar in Scotland, who was sent as ambaffador to Spain, with the Earl of Bristol, to treat of the marriage between Prince Charles and the Infanta¹⁶².

"Katherin Countesse of Huntingdon, was buried Aug. 14, 1620." Daughter of John Duke of Northumberland, and relict of Henry Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1595.

Earl of Mid-
dlesex.

"James, the fon of Lienell Lord Cranfield, was baptized Dec. 27, "1621." Lord Cranfield was afterwards created Earl of Middlesex, and was Lord High Treafurer to James I. He refided at Chelsea fome years.

"Sir Robert Lane, Knt. & Mrs. Dudley Gorges, were married "Aug. 12, 1619." Dame Dudley Lane was buried Aug. 24, 1667.

Family of
Gorges.

"Sir Arthur Gorge, buried Oct. 10, 1625." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had feveral children, fome of whom were baptized at Chelsea, viz. William, May 30, 1599; and Tymoleon, Oct. 1, 1600. The name was frequently fpelt Gorge in ancient records. Sir Arthur Gorges refided at Chelsea, and built a new houfe there, before he became poffeffed of that which was Sir Thomas More's. Rowland White, writing to Sir Robert Sydney, Nov. 15, 1599, fays, "As the Queen paffed by "the faire new building, Sir Arthur Gorge prefented her with a faire "jewell¹⁶³." Sarah, daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges jun. was baptized here Jan. 23, 1626-7. Timothy Gorge was buried April 15,

¹⁶² British Compendium, vol. ii. p. 333.

¹⁶³ Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 141.

1629; "Mr. Hendry Gorges," May 13, 1641; the R^t Honorable Lady Elizabeth Gorges, July 29, 1643.

"Sir Arthur Gorge was buried Aug. 22, 1661." He was a great sufferer for his loyalty during the civil war.

"Arthur Gorges, Esq. was buried Ap^l 8, 1668." Bowack erroneously calls this man the translator of Lucan¹⁶⁴. Gorges's translation was published in the year 1614, and by its title¹⁶⁵, appears to have been posthumous; if so, it must have been written by the father of the first Sir Arthur Gorges here mentioned. There are some other publications which bear the name of Arthur Gorges¹⁶⁶; but I know not to which of the family they are to be attributed.

Arthur
Gorges.

"Henry, son of the Lord Gray, baptized June 22, 1626."

"Magdalen Davers, wiffe of Sir John Davers, buried the 8 of "June 1627." Sir John Danvers was brother to Henry Earl of Danby. Lady Danvers (by her first husband, Sir Richard Herbert) was mother of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury; her funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Donne¹⁶⁷. There are several entries of baptisms of the Danvers family; viz. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Danvers, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, May 1, 1629; Mary, Sept. 29, 1631; Charles, Feb. 14, 1632-3; Henry, Dec. 5, 1633; John, son of Sir John Danvers, Aug. 10, 1650. Mary and Charles died in their infancy. Sir John Danvers, Knt. had freehold lands in Chelsea, valued at 60l. per annum, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth¹⁶⁸. The old mansion called Danvers-house was pulled down about the year 1696, when Danvers-street was built on the site.

Family of
Danvers.

¹⁶⁴ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 10.

¹⁶⁵ "Pharsalia in English Verse, by Sir Arthur Gorges, published by his son Carew Gorges." Sir Arthur Gorges the elder was knighted in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

¹⁶⁶ Bacon de Sapientiâ veterum, translated by A. Gorges, 1619. His name is subjoined

also to the dedication. — An Explanation of his Majesty's Letters Patent for erecting an Office called the Public Register for General Commerce, by Sir Arthur Gorges, 1612.

¹⁶⁷ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. iv. p. 8.

¹⁶⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1711.

Dominiceti.

The present Sir John Danvers has a leasehold house at Chelsea, by the water-side, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Butler, and some time ago occupied by Dominiceti, an Italian physician, who established medicinal baths there for the cure of all disorders, and fitted up apartments for the reception of such patients as chose to lodge in his house¹⁶⁹.

Family of Stanley.

"James Standley, the son of Sir Robert Standley, was baptized "the last day of September 1631."

"The Right Worshipful Sir Robert Stanley was buried the 23d "day of January 1632." He was second son of William Earl of Derby, and brother of James, the brave and loyal Earl who was beheaded in 1651. Sir Robert was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. His son Ferdinando, and his daughter Mary,

¹⁶⁹ It appears, from an advertisement in the London Chronicle, (Aug. 17,) to have been in the year 1765 that Dr. Dominiceti took "a "large, pleasant, and convenient house in "Cheyne-walk, which contains (says the advertisement) four spacious and lofty parlours, two dining-rooms, and thirteen bed-chambers, which are genteelly furnished, to accommodate sick and infirm gentlemen and ladies of rank, and others of good reputation. On the right side of the garden, and communicative with the house, is erected an elegant brick building, of an hundred feet long, and sixteen wide, in which are the baths and fumigating stoves; adjoining to which are four sweating bed-chambers, to be directed to any degree of heat or cold; and the water of the bath, and vapourous effluvia of the stove, impregnated with such herbs and plants as may be most efficacious to the case, state of the disorder, constitution of the patient, weather, and other circumstances. When the patient is in the stove, and his body invested of the salutary volatile effluvia, and either an universal

"gentle or strong perspiration has begun to "act, then, by proper engines and fit pipes, "dry fumes of such gums, and mineral or vegetable substances, as are adapted to the disorder, are introduced into the ears, eyes, nostrils, mouth, throat, or to any other part of the body." Dr. Dominiceti continued several years at Chelsea, during which time frequent puffs for the medicinal baths appeared in the daily papers in various forms; sometimes an account of a concert given there, (Lond. Chron. Oct. 29, 1768;) sometimes a letter from the Doctor himself; and sometimes from an anonymous correspondent *totally unacquainted with him*; (Lond. Chron. Sept. 18, 1766, &c. &c.) One of the latter description laments, that the late Duke of York was not in England when he was taken ill, being convinced, that had he been in the most distant part of this kingdom, he would have ordered himself to be carried to the medicinal baths, by which means, in all probability, his invaluable life would have been spared to this country for many years. (St. James's Chron. May 13, 1769.)

who

who died in their infancy, were buried at Chelsea; the former in 1632, the latter in 1629. His widow married Theophilus Earl of Lincoln. There are several other entries relating to the Stanley family, viz. Charles, son of James Stanley, Esq. buried July 20, 1657; Robert, his son, April 1, 1658; Elizabeth, his daughter, April 10, 1658. Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Stanley, buried Dec. 14, 1658; Clinton, son of Charles, baptized April 19, 1659. Brilliana, wife of James Stanley¹⁷⁰, buried Dec. 1, 1660. Lady Stanley (first wife, I imagine, of Sir Charles) buried Nov. 2, 1661. "Sr Charles Stanley, buried Oct. 17, 1676." He was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. "The Right Hon^{ble} Lady Stanley, buried Oct. 8, 1681." "William Stanley, Esq. buried April 21, 1691." He was son of Sir Charles Stanley; by his death, this branch of the Stanley family became extinct in the male line. Stanley-house, at Chelsea, came to Sir Robert Stanley by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges¹⁷¹. It was rebuilt about the beginning of the present century, and being left in an unfinished state, was for several years unoccupied: in 1724, it belonged to Henry Arundell, Esq. Sir Charles Wager, the admiral, died there in 1743. After passing through various hands, it became the property of Miss Southwell, now the Lady of Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and was by her, in the year 1777, sold to the Countess of Strathmore. Stanley-house was purchased some years ago of the Countess and her husband, (Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq.) by Mr. Lochée, who kept the military academy at Little Chelsea. It now belongs to his widow, and is in the occupation of Richard Warren, M. D.

Sir Charles
Wager.

Stanley-
house.

¹⁷⁰ Edmondson, in his Pedigree of the Earls of Derby, makes this James Stanley die unmarried; whereas it appears by this, and the other entries above-mentioned, that he was married, and had three children, who died in their infancy.

¹⁷¹ Title-deeds in the possession of Mrs. Lochée.

"The

Wilmot Earl
of Rochester.

"The R^t worshipful Henry Wilmot, eldest son, and heir apparent of y^e Right hon. Charles Wilmot, Viscount of Athlone in Ireland, and Frances Morton, the daughter of the Right worshipful S^r George Morton, of Clenson in the county of Dorset, were married by licence Aug. 21, 1633." Henry Viscount Wilmot, of Athlone, was created Earl of Rochester in England in 1652, and was father of the celebrated Earl of Rochester.

"The ritte worshipful Lady Wanlore was buried the last of April 1636." The wife, perhaps, of Peter Vanlore, created a baronet in 1628.

Family of
Lawrence.

"S^r John Lawrence, Kn^t buried Nov. 14, 1638."

"Sir Thomas Lawrence, Bart. buried Ap. 25, 1714."

"Anne Lady Lawrence, buried Nov. 2, 1723." Sir John Lawrence was created a baronet in 1628: the title is now extinct. There are several other entries relating to this family, who were settled at Chelsea for many years.

"The Lady Elizabeth Winkfield, buried Jan. last, from Westminster, 1638-9."

Sir Theodore
Mayerne.

"A servant of S^r Theodore Mihearne, was buried Ap. 13, 1639." Sir Theodore Mayerne was physician to Charles I. and of great eminence in his profession; he resided many years at Chelsea, in a house which he is said to have built¹⁷², and which afterwards became the property of the Earl of Lindsey¹⁷³. Sir Theodore Mayerne, who had the title also of Baron of Aulbone in France, died at this house in the year 1655, aged 82, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields¹⁷⁴.

Family of
Cheyne,
Lord New-
haven.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Cheyne, Esq. baptized May 18, 1656." This was about a year before Mr. Cheyne purchased the manor-house, of which it is probable he was at this time a tenant.

¹⁷² Bowack's Middlesex, p. 14.

¹⁷³ Dr. King's MSS. relating to Chelsea.

¹⁷⁴ Aikin's Biographical Memoirs.

Mr.

Mr. Cheyne was created Lord Viscount Newhaven of the kingdom of Scotland in 1681; the title became extinct in 1728.

"Wm. Cheney, the son of Charles Cheney, Esq. baptized July 14, 1657."

"Wm. Cheney, Esq. only son of Charles Cheney, Esq. lord of this manor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, grand-daughter to the Lady Morgan, and both of this parish, were married the 16th of Dec, 1675, by the R^t Rev. Father in God George Bishop of Winton." William Cheyne was the second Lord Newhaven: his wife Elizabeth was buried Aug. 10, 1667.

"The Honourable Lady Jane Cheney, eldest daughter to William Duke of Newcastle, wife to Charles Cheney, Esq. lord of this manor, was buried Nov. 1, 1669¹⁷⁵." Catherine, her daughter, was buried March 25, 1670.

"The Right honorable Charles Lord Viscount Cheyne, lord of the manor of Chelsea, buried July 13, 1698¹⁷⁶."

"Richard, second son of Sir Henry Herbert, Knt. baptized Feb. 25, 1657-8."

"The Right Hon^{ble} Armonde de Coumonde Lord Marquest de Montpolion, & Mrs. Adriana di Miherne, were married July 21, 1659."

"Charles, son of Sir Thomas Leddell, baptized Nov. 3, 1660."

"Mary, daughter of the R^t Hon. John Lord Robarts, Lord Privie Seal, was baptized June 18, 1661." John, the second Lord Robarts of Truro, at the commencement of the civil war, had the command of a regiment under the Earl of Essex, and was thought to have deserved so well of the Parliament, that a committee was appointed in 1645, to consider of a recompence for his good services; and when, during a treaty for peace, it was proposed that

Family of
Robarts.
John first Earl
of Radnor.

¹⁷⁵ See an account of her monument, p. 106.

¹⁷⁶ See p. 107.

certain

certain of their friends should have honours conferred on them, an earldom was required for Lord Robarts. All hopes of peace having vanished, and the party to which he had attached himself pursuing measures which he disapproved, his Lordship withdrew himself from acting with them, and led a retired life till the restoration of Charles II. in which he heartily concurred¹⁷⁷. On the 4th of September 1660, he gave a noble entertainment to his Majesty, at his house at Chelsea¹⁷⁸. The next year he was made Lord Privy Seal, and was afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord President of the Privy Council, and created Earl of Radnor. He died in 1684, and was buried at Lanhedrock, near Bodmin in Cornwall¹⁷⁹. His daughter Mary, whose birth is here recorded, died in 1670; she is not mentioned in Collins's Peerage. His son Warwick, baptized April 27, 1667, died in his infancy. His daughter Essex was baptized April 7, 1669¹⁸⁰. John Robarts, his son by his first wife, was buried at Chelsea in 1663. Lord Radnor's house was situated at the west end of Paradise-row¹⁸¹.

Letitia Countess of Radnor.

"Letitia Countess Dowager of Radnor senior, buried July 15, 1714." She was daughter of Sir John Smith of Kent, and second wife of John Earl of Radnor above-mentioned. Collins calls her Isabel. As her eldest daughter appears to have been named Letitia Isabella, it is probable that she bore both these names herself.

Sarah Countess of Radnor.

"The R^t hon^{ble} Lady Catherine Roberts, buried Sept. 22, 1700."
"R^t Hon^{ble} Sarah Countess Dowager of Radnor, buried Sept. 20, 1720." She was daughter of John Bodville, of the county of

¹⁷⁷ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. ii. p. 480.

¹⁷⁸ Merc. Politicus, Aug. 30—Septem. 6, 1660.

¹⁷⁹ Collins, p. 481.

¹⁸⁰ Collins says, she was married to John Speccot, Esq. of Penhaile in the county of

Cornwall, Ap. 9, 1689, in Westminster-abbey. The following entry would lead one to suppose that she died unmarried: "Mrs. Essex Robarts buried Jan. 16, 1693-4." There was no other Essex Robarts.

¹⁸¹ Dr. King's MSS. relating to Chelsea.

Carnarvon,

Carnarvon, and wife of Robert Viscount Bodmyn, who died in 1681, his father being then living. In the year 1685, a patent of precedence was granted to Lady Bodmyn and her daughters, (of whom Catherine above-mentioned was one,) by which they enjoyed the same place, titles, &c. as if Lord Bodmyn had been Earl of Radnor¹⁸².

"Hon^{ble} Francis Roberts, Esq. buried Feb. 7, 1717-8." He was ^{Francis Roberts.} eldest son to John Earl of Radnor by his second wife; sat in several parliaments during the reigns of Charles II. James II. King William, Queen Anne, and George I.; was a man of general learning, and a Vice-President of the Royal Society¹⁸³.

"Hon^{ble} Ruffel Roberts, Esq. buried Feb. 1, 1718-9." Son of ^{Ruffel Roberts.} Robert Viscount Bodmyn, and father of Henry Earl of Radnor.

"Lady Olympia Roberts, buried Feb. 24, 1732-3." Daughter to John, the first Earl of Radnor, by his second wife. "Hon^{ble} John ^{John Roberts.} Roberts, Esq. buried Sept. 22, 1746." Grandson of Francis Roberts above-mentioned, and nephew of John, the last Earl of Radnor of that family, who died in 1758.

"Robert Clinton, son of Sir Francis Clinton, Knt. was buried Nov. 28, 1667."

"William Courtney, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Courtney, ^{Family of Courtney.} Knt. and Bar., of Poudram Castle in the county of Devon, buried July 27, 1670." Francis, his son, was buried May 12, 1699;

Mary, his daughter, Sept. 2, 1705; James, his son, Feb. 16, and another, William, March 23, 1707. Mary, wife of Peter Courtney, Gent. was buried May 30, 1700. Mrs. Mary Courtney, Jan. 21, 1715-6.

"The Lady Elizabeth Bartie, daughter to the Right Hon. Robert ^{Earl of Lindsey.} Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, baptized

¹⁸² Collins, p. 482.

¹⁸³ Ibid. p. 481.

"this year, being 1671, and the 23d of the month of June." Daughter of the Earl of Lindsey by his third wife; she died unmarried. The Earl was proprietor of a large mansion adjoining to the Duke of Beaufort's premises; it is now divided into several tenements, which are called Lindsey-Row.

Dr. Hamey. "Dr. Baldwin Hamey, buried May 18, 1676." Dr. Hamey published a Treatise on the Quinsy, and other tracts¹⁸⁴. He was a great benefactor to the College of Physicians, and wrote some memoirs of medical men, which he left behind him in manuscript¹⁸⁵.

Family of
Medows.

"Francis, son of Sr Philip Meadows, baptized Aug. 29, 1678."
"Charles, son of Sir Philip Meadows, Dec. 20, 1679."—He died in his infancy, and was buried at Chelsea. Sir Philip Medows¹⁸⁶ was grandfather to Charles Pierrepont, Esq. and to Major General Sir William Medows.

Anthony
Maynard.

"The Right Hon. Sr James Smith, buried Nov. 18, 1681."
"Anthony, son of the R^t Hon. Bannafter Maynard, baptized Feb. 27, 1681-2." Third son of Banafter, afterwards Lord Maynard; he died in his infancy.

"The Hon^{ble} Sr Dudley North and Dame Anne Gunning were married Ap. 12, 1683." Sir Dudley North was third son of Dudley Lord North. Anne Gunning was daughter of Sir Robert Cann, Bart. and relict of Sir Robert Gunning.

Family of
Allstone.

"Sir Joseph Allstone, Knt. buried May 31, 1688." He was a baronet also, having been so created by Charles II. in 1682. There are several entries of the Allstone family in the register: the title is extinct.

Family of
Cope.

"Gallen, son of Sir John Cope, Bart. baptized June 19, 1690."

¹⁸⁴ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Fasti.

¹⁸⁵ Aikin's Biograph, Mem. p. 276. 278.

¹⁸⁶ The name is so spelt in the pedigree of the family at the Heralds' College.

"John,

" John, son of Capt. Gallen Cope, and Jane his wife, baptized
" Feb. 8, 1719-20." Sir John Cope lived at Little Chelsea.

" Robert, son of Robert Woodcock, baptized Oct. 9, 1690." Robert Woodcock.
Robert Woodcock, the father, a native of Upton-upon-Severn, was
buried at Chelsea in 1710. His son, who was by profession a painter,
excelled in sea pieces; he was a proficient also in music, and pub-
lished some compositions in several parts¹⁸⁷. He died of the gout at
the age of thirty-eight, and was buried at Chelsea, April 15, 1728.

" The Lady Katherine Perſival, buried Feb. 5, 1690-1."

" Anne, daughter of the Right Rev^d Father in God Doctor John Archbishop Sharp.
" Sharp, Archbishop of York, baptized Nov. 25, 1691." She mar-
ried Dr. Deering, Dean of Rippon. The Archbishop was a worthy
and learned prelate, and distinguished himself by his zealous oppo-
sition to the popish doctrines in the reign of James II.

" Thomas Shadwell, Esq. poet laureat, buried Nov. 24, 1692." Thomas Shadwell.
Shadwell, though not very eminent as a poet, possessed considerable
merit as a dramatic writer. His plays, which are thought to abound
with fine strokes of humour, and to exhibit much originality of cha-
racter, were in great esteem towards the beginning of the present
century, especially the Duke of Guise, the Lancashire Witches, and
the Squire of Alfatia, which were frequently acted. The latter was
occasionally revived in Woodward's time, who excelled in the prin-
cipal character. It was Shadwell's misfortune to engage in an une-
qual contest with a formidable opponent, who has held him up to
ridicule in one of the severest satires that was ever penned¹⁸⁸. An
edition of his works was published in 1720, in four volumes 8vo.
to which was prefixed an account of his life. Mrs. Anne Shad-
well, his widow, (who had been an actress in the reign of Charles II.)
was living at Chelsea in 1696.

¹⁸⁷ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 36.

¹⁸⁸ Dryden's Mac Fleecnoe.

"Margaret, daughter of Sr John Shadwell, Knt. buried Sept. 30, "1715." Sir John Shadwell, son of the laureat, was a physician; he appears to have resided at Chelsea, in a house which had been quitted by the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot the year before¹⁸⁹.

Family of
Pearce.

Between 1695 and 1719, are several entries relating to the family of Sir George Pearse, or Pearce, Bart. I find no baronet of this name among the creations of that order in either of the three kingdoms. Henry Piers, of the county of Westmeath, was created a baronet in the year 1660.

"George Bradbury, Esq. Baron of the Exchequer, buried Feb. "17, 1695-6." He was curfitor baron, to which place he was appointed July 9, 1689.

"James Elphinston, son of the Lord Elphinston, buried July 18, "1696."

"Dorothy, daughter of the Hon^{ble} Robert Tracy, Esq. baptized "Oct. 26, 1697."

"Mrs. Anne Tracy was buried Feb. 23, 1697-8."

"The R^t Hon^{ble} Lady Frances Holford, buried April 16, 1698."

"Sr James Holford, buried Nov. 17, 1713."

Family of
Bishop Atter-
bury.

"Francis, son of Francis Atterbury, buried Aug. 20, 1701."

"Francis, son of Francis Atterbury, D. D. and Catherine his wife, baptized June 26, 1703." He died in 1705, and was buried at Chelsea.

Swift at
Chelsea.

"Osborne, son of Francis Atterbury, D. D. and Dean of Carlisle, "and Catherine his wife, baptized April 23, 1705." The celebrated Dr. Atterbury resided at Chelsea several years¹⁹⁰. It was there that he commenced an intimacy with Swift, who, in the year 1711, ac-

¹⁸⁹ "Shadwell says he will have my place to whom he had been physician. Ibid. "at Chelsea."—Arbuthnot to Swift.—Swift's p. 250. Letters, 4to. vol. i. p. 259. Arbuthnot re-
¹⁹⁰ One of his letters, in Nicholls's Collec- moved to Chelsea upon the Queen's death, tion, is dated 1698.

cidentally

cidentally took lodgings opposite his house. They were at that time wholly unknown to each other, and Swift by no means prejudiced in favour of his neighbour; "I lodge (says he, in his journal to "Stella) just over against Dr. Atterbury; and perhaps I shall not "like the place better for that." An acquaintance, nevertheless, commenced, and soon improved to an intimacy¹⁹¹. It may be collected from circumstances, that Atterbury's house was in Church-lane¹⁹².

"Lady Dickswell, buried by her son, Sr Basil Dickswell, Baronet, "Sept. 14, 1702."

"Edward Chamberlayne, L.L. D. buried May 27, 1703." Dr. Dr. Edward Chamberlayne. Chamberlayne was of an ancient family, settled at Oddington in Gloucestershire; he was born in the year 1616, and made the tour of Europe during the civil war. When the Earl of Carlisle was sent with the order of the Garter to Charles IX. King of Sweden, Chamberlayne attended him in the character of secretary¹⁹³. As an author, his most noted work was, the Present State of Great Britain, which went through thirty-eight editions. He published also, a Dialogue on the Dutch War; a History of the Civil Wars in the Reign of Henry III. compared with that of the last Century; a book called England's Wants; and several translations¹⁹⁴.

"John Chamberlayne, Esq. buried Nov. 6, 1723." Son of Dr. John Chamberlayne. Chamberlayne—a man of general science, and an eminent linguist, as appears by an edition of the Lord's Prayer, translated into the language of almost all nations, published by him at Amsterdam, with Dissertations upon the Origin of Languages. He augmented and improved his father's book of the Present State of Great Britain, to the latter editions of which his name is prefixed.

¹⁹¹ Atterbury's Letters, published by Nicholls, vol. ii. p. 34—38.

¹⁹² Swift says, his lodgings were just beyond the church; and Atterbury, in one of his letters, directs some things to be left in Church-lane.

¹⁹³ Noorthouk's Dictionary.

¹⁹⁴ Biograph. Brit. and Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. See Dr. Chamberlayne's epitaph, p. 108.

"The

Family of
Windsor.

"The Lord Windsor, Viscount Blackwater in the kingdom of Ireland, and Charlotte Lady Dowager Jeffreys, were married Aug. 28, 1703." Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Earl of Plymouth, by his second wife Urfula, was created Baron Montjoy in England, and Viscount Windsor of *Blankcastle* in Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke, and relict of the famous Judge Jeffreys.

"Thomas Philip, son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Viscount Windsor, and Lady Charlotte his wife, was baptized Feb. 7, 1705-6." He died in his infancy. Urfula, their daughter, was baptized Dec. 2, 1704; she married John Wadman, Esq. of Imber in Wiltshire. Herbert their son, afterwards the second and last Lord Windsor, and father of the present Countess of Bute, was baptized at Chelsea May 1, 1707. Charlotte, their daughter, was baptized April 19, 1709. Lord Windsor resided in Lindsey-house, with his mother the Countess Dowager of Plymouth¹⁹⁵.

"Lady Hester, wife of S^r Francis Windham, buried Ap^l 24, 1708."

"Elizabeth Viscountess Purbeck, buried Aug. 22, 1709."

"Elizabeth Lady Atkyns, buried Aug. 22, 1711."

Villiers Bathurst.

"Villars Bathurst, Gent. buried Sept. 9, 1711." Villiers Bathurst was son of George Bathurst, Esq. and great uncle of the present Earl Bathurst. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, and enjoyed the post of Judge Advocate of the navy in the reigns of King Charles II. William III. and Queen Anne¹⁹⁶.

Marriages of
the Beaufort
family.

"The Hon^{ble} Algernon Greville, and the Hon^{ble} Mary Somerset, grand-daughter to her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, were married by Mr. Atkinson, Dec. 24, 1711." Algernon Greville was second son of Fulke Lord Brooke; Mary Somerset, daughter of Lord Arthur, fifth son of Henry Duke of Beaufort.

¹⁹⁵ Bowack's Middlesex, p. 14.

¹⁹⁶ Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 318, ed. 1756.

"The most noble Charles Duke of Grafton, and the Right Hon^{ble}
"the Lady Henrietta Somers^{et}, were married April 10, 1713."

"Olivia Lady Vavasor, buried Nov. 26, 1714."

"Charlotte, daughter of Francis Lord Conway, and Charlotte his
"Lady, baptized Aug. 9, 1717." She died in her infancy. Conway
family.

"Francis, son of Francis Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, and
"Charlotte Lady Conway his wife, born July 5, 1718, and baptized
"Aug. 2, following." The present Marquis of Hertford. Marquis of
Hertford.
Conway family at that time resided at Lindsey-house.

"The R^t Hon^{ble} Lady Margaret Spencer, buried Aug. 24, 1721."
An infant daughter of Charles Earl of Sunderland, by his third
wife.

"Francis, son of the Right Hon^{ble} William Lord Forbes, and the
"Lady Dorothy his wife, born Dec. 19, baptized Jan. 13, 1721-2." Family of
Forbes.
Anne their daughter, baptized June 10, 1724, died a few days
afterwards. Mary, baptized Nov. 3, 1725, was buried Nov. 9, 1734.
Francis above-mentioned, then Lord Forbes, was buried Aug. 8,
1734.

"Lady Philadelphia Lockhart, buried July 6, 1722."

"Rev. Mr. John Lowthorp, Clerk, buried Sept. 5, 1724." Mr. John Low-
thorp.
Lowthorp published an Abridgement of the Philosophical Transac-
tions, to which he himself was a contributor by a paper on the
Refraction of the Air.

"Elizabeth Lady Sloane, buried Oct. 1, 1724."

"Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. buried Jan. 18, 1753." This eminent Sir Hans
Sloane.
physician, whose collection laid the foundation of that national or-
nament the British Museum, was the son of Alexander Sloane, Esq.
of the kingdom of Ireland, but of Scottish extraction. He was
many years president of the Royal Society, and created a baronet in
1716. After an active life, dedicated to the duties of his profession,
and the encouragement of science, in the year 1742, he retired to
Chelsea,

Chelsea, whither he removed his library and collection of natural curiosities. "He did not, however, pass into that kind of solitude which excludes men from society; he received at Chelsea, as he had done at London, the visits of people of distinction, of all learned foreigners, of the royal family, who sometimes did him that honour¹⁹⁵; and what was still more to his praise, he never refused admittance or advice to rich or poor who came to consult him concerning their health¹⁹⁶." Sir Hans Sloane, during his residence at Chelsea, was so infirm as to be wholly confined to his house, except occasionally taking the air in his garden in a wheeled chair. Edwards, the naturalist, used to visit him every Saturday, and inform him what was passing among his old acquaintance in the literary world¹⁹⁷. Sir Hans died at Chelsea, after an illness of only three days, Jan. 11, 1753, and was interred in the church-yard of that place on the 18th, his funeral being attended with such a concourse of people, of all ranks and conditions, as had seldom been seen on the like occasion: the sermon was preached by Zachary Pearce, then Bishop of Bangor¹⁹⁸. On the 27th of the same month, a meeting of the trustees, whom Sir Hans Sloane had appointed by his will to superintend his valuable collection, was held at the manor-house¹⁹⁹; in which, by a codicil of the will, it was directed to be preserved, the advowson of the church being appropriated also for its support. This disposition was afterwards altered; and when the collection was purchased by parliament, Montague-house, as is well known, was allotted for its reception. The only survivor of the original trust-

¹⁹⁵ An account of an entertainment given by Sir Hans Sloane, in 1748, to the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came to see his museum, was published in the form of a letter, drawn up by Dr. Cromwell Mortimer.—Gough's Brit. Topography, vol. ii. p. 569.

¹⁹⁶ Biograph. Brit. article Sloane.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.—new edit. article Edwards, in the notes.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹ Gent. Mag. Jan. 1753.

tees nominated by Sir Hans Sloane's will is the present Earl of Orford.

"Sir James Abercromry, buried Nov. 17, 1724."

"Mrs. Isabella Willis, wife of the R^t Rev^d Richard Lord Bishop of Winchester, was buried in the north vault in the chancel, Nov. 27, 1727."

"Sir John Kennedy, Bart. buried Mar. 26, 1729."

"Dr. Jean Gasper Scheuchzer, from Sir Hans Sloane's, buried April 24, 1729." Dr. Scheuchzer was Sir Hans Sloane's librarian, and foreign secretary to the Royal Society. He translated Kaempfer's History of Japan into English; and wrote a paper on the method of measuring the heights of mountains, which is published in the Philosophical Transactions. Dr. Scheuchzer was son of the learned John James Scheuchzer, M. D. Professor of Mathematics at Zurich.

Jean Gasper
Scheuchzer.

"Mrs. Mary Aftell, buried May 14, 1731." Mrs. Aftell was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, about the year 1668; being herself a very learned woman, she formed a design of founding a college for the education of females; but was dissuaded from her purpose by Bishop Burnet. She published an Essay in Defence of the Fair-sex, written in 1690, which has gone through several editions; and was author also of "Reflections on Marriage;" "An impartial Inquiry into the Cause of Rebellion;" and a pamphlet entitled "The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England." Lord Stanhope, speaking of the last-mentioned publication, in a letter to Bishop Atterbury, says, "I must now quarrel with you, Mr. Dean of Carlisle, because I am informed this day, that you have put out in print a mighty ingenious pamphlet; but that you have been pleased to father it upon one Mrs. Aftell, a female friend and witty companion of your wife's²⁰⁰." Bishop Atterbury, in a letter

Mary Aftell.

²⁰⁰ Atterbury's Letters, published by Nicholls, vol. ii. p. 33.

to Dr. Smallridge, speaks in very high terms of Mrs. Aftell's abilities, but blames the bluntness of her expressions: "Had she as much good breeding as good sense, (says he,) she would be perfect²⁰¹." Mrs. Aftell resided at Chelsea the greater part of her life²⁰².

"Dame Frances Norcliffe, buried Dec. 16, 1731."

Hugh Shorthose.

"Hugh Shorthose, lecturer, buried Feb. 9, 1734-5." In the year 1738, a volume of sermons, written by Mr. Shorthose, was published for the benefit of his daughter; with a short biographical preface, containing nothing remarkable. Mr. Shorthose was born at Amesbury in Wiltshire, and was a successful candidate for the lectureship against Dr. Langford, Chaplain to Chelsea College.

"The Hon. & Rev. Edward Townshend of Pulham, Norfolk, and Mary Price of St. Margaret, Westminster, were married May 4, 1747." Edward Townshend was fourth son of Charles Viscount Townshend by his second wife; his lady was daughter of Brigadier General Price.

"Augustus Henry, son of the Hon^{ble} Augustus Hervey, baptized by the Hon^{ble} & Rev^d Henry Aston, Nov. 2, 1747." The discovery and production of this entry might have spared many interrogatories at the Duchess of Kingston's trial²⁰³.

"Hon^{ble} Matthew Aylmer, Esq. buried Sept. 8, 1748."

Th. Barnardiston.

"Thomas Barnardiston, serjeant at law, buried Oct. 20, 1752." He published three volumes of reports.

"The Hon^{ble} Mrs. Mary Crawford, buried March 2, 1753."

"The Hon^{ble} George Dawney, buried Aug. 8, 1765."

John Martyn, M. D.

"John Martyn, M. D. buried Feb. 5, 1768." Dr. Martyn was born in London in the year 1699. He discovered an early attach-

²⁰¹ Atterbury's Letters, published by Nicholls, vol. i. p. 19, 20.

²⁰² Ballard's Memoirs of learned Ladies,

p. 445-460. There is a full account also of Mrs. Aftell in the Biographia Brit.

²⁰³ See State Trials, vol. xi. p. 241-245. ment

ment to literary pursuits, to which he dedicated the greater part of his life. Natural History was his favourite study, particularly botany, in which he read several courses of lectures both in London and Cambridge. He was chosen professor of botany by that university in the year 1734. About the year 1729, he came to reside at Chelsea, where he practised physic for the space of twenty years. In 1752, he removed to a farm in the parish of Streatham, where he spent most of the remainder of his life in rural retirement. He returned to Chelsea the year before his death, which happened Jan. 29, 1768. Dr. Martyn published several botanical works; and a well-known edition, with a translation, of the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil. He translated some medical treatises; was engaged in a periodical publication called the Grub-street Journal, in which he wrote the papers signed B.; assisted in the three first volumes of the General Dictionary; and abridged some of the Philosophical Transactions, to which he was himself a valuable contributor. In the year 1739, he communicated to the Royal Society an account of an aurora borealis seen at Chelsea, March 18, being the first time that phenomenon had been described. He communicated also, an account of another seen at the same place, Feb. 16, 1750; and of an aurora australis seen there Jan. 23, the same year. Dr. Martyn left behind him various MSS. in Natural History, Biography, Chronology, and the Practice of Physic; collections for a History of the Royal Society; for an English Grammar and Dictionary, &c. &c. A more full account of his MSS. and publications may be seen in a biographical preface, drawn up by the Rev. Thomas Martyn, the present professor of botany at Cambridge, and prefixed to "Dissertations on the *Æneids* of Virgil," a posthumous work of his father's, which was published in 1770.

"The Hon^{ble} Mrs. Frances Rooke, buried Oct. 22, 1770."

"Dame Elizabeth Manningham, buried July 11, 1771."

T 2

"Philip

Philip Miller. "Philip Miller, buried Dec. 22, 1771." The well-known author of the Gardener's Dictionary, which has gone through several editions, and been translated into various languages. Mr. Miller was gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at Chelsea, during a period of nearly fifty years, and acquired great reputation, not only for his successful culture of plants, but for his intimate knowledge of their structure and characters²⁰⁴. Linnæus paid him the compliment of saying, that his dictionary was not a work for gardeners only, but for botanists. Mr. Miller communicated some papers to the Royal Society, and published also the Gardener's Calendar, a Catalogue of the Plants at Chelsea, and two volumes in folio of figures of plants adapted to his dictionary. He died Dec. 18, 1771, in the 80th year of his age, having resigned his office at Chelsea a short time before his death.

Henry
Mossop.

"Henry Mossop, buried Jan. 1, 1775." Henry Mossop was the son of a clergyman of small fortune in Ireland, who gave him, nevertheless, the advantage of a liberal education at the University of Dublin. Having been disappointed in his expectations from an uncle, who had encouraged him to leave Ireland with the hopes of becoming his heir, he turned his thoughts to the stage, and offered his services to Garrick and Rich, without success. He then returned to Dublin, where he got an engagement, and made his first appearance in the character of Zanga, in the month of November 1749. He was very favourably received by the public, and warmly supported by his fellow-collegians; but was hardly established as an actor, when a difference with the manager induced him to quit Dublin. In the season of 1751, he procured an engagement at Drury-Lane, where he made his first appearance in the month of September that year. From this time (with the interval of one

²⁰⁴ Pulteney's Anecdotes of English Botanists, vol. ii. p. 242.

year)

year) he continued at Drury-Lane till 1759, when he was unfortunately tempted to return to Dublin in the capacity of manager, a situation for which he was not qualified, and which proved fatal both to his health and fortune. About two years before his death, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him. His health at the same time rapidly declining, he was advised to go to the South of France, whence he returned without having received any benefit, and died Dec. 27, 1774, aged 45 years²⁰⁵. As an actor, he excelled chiefly in parts of declamation; and was most admired in the characters of Zanga, Wolfey, Barbarossa, and Richard III. Churchill, in his *Rosciad*, has treated him with more severity than justice.

“ Dame Elizabeth Hare, buried June 13, 1776.”

“ William Kendricke, L.L. D. buried June 13, 1779.” Dr. Ken- Dr. Kenrick: rick was a man of considerable abilities, and author of several dramatic and poetical works; his plays were in general unsuccessful²⁰⁶: *The Lady of the Manor*, his last production, was the most fortunate. Dr. Kenrick was editor of the *London Review*; and in the year 1774, read public lectures upon Shakespear's plays. He appears also to have been deeply engaged in mechanical pursuits. On the 19th of May, previous to his death, he waited on the Attorney General with a petition, for a patent for the exclusive benefit of the discovery of a mechanical principle of self-motion²⁰⁷.

“ Sir John Fielding, Knt. and Justice of the Peace, buried Sept. 13, Sir John Fielding, “ 1780.” Sir John Fielding, so well known for his activity as a magistrate while he presided over the Police-office in Bow-street, succeeded his half-brother, the celebrated Henry Fielding, in that department, in the year 1754. He published a book, entitled “ *The*

²⁰⁵ Most of the above facts are taken from a preface (to the *Modish Wife*) written by Francis Gentleman, who was intimately acquainted with Mossop, and well informed with regard to the circumstances of his life.
²⁰⁶ *Falstaff's Wedding, the Duellist, &c. &c.*
²⁰⁷ *Gentleman's Mag.* 1779, p. 269.

“ True

"True Mentor," being a collection of aphorisms; a Treatise on the Penal Laws, and a few other Tracts.

"Robert Jeffries, Esq. Rear Admiral of the White, buried Nov. 1, 1780."

J. B. Cipriani.

"John Baptist Cipriani, buried Dec. 21, 1785." This celebrated artist was a native of Florence, where he first settled as an historical painter, and acquired considerable reputation. In the year 1754, he came over to England, having been invited by Lord Tilney, who employed him in painting several subjects from history. Among his earliest patrons was the Duke of Richmond, who having formed a design of establishing an academy in his own house, appointed Cipriani the master. He was afterwards mostly employed by the printfellers in making drawings, which were much admired for their taste and correctness, particularly in the delineation of the human figure: they are well known by Bartolozzi's beautiful engravings. The combined merits of these two artists, have given a more than temporary value to numerous tickets of admission to places of public entertainment. The ceilings at the Queen's house, at Lansdown, and at Melbourn (now York) house, were painted by Cipriani after the manner of the antique. He did not, however, wholly give up that branch of his profession which he first pursued, having finished three large historical paintings for the late Earl of Orford a short time before his death.

Philip Withers.

"The Rev. Philip Withers, D. D. buried July 29, 1790." Philip Withers was son of a blue-dyer at Westbury in Wiltshire. After having been an apprentice to a country shopkeeper, at the age of 20 years he became a pupil to Mr. Milner, who kept a school at Hull in Yorkshire. In the year 1777, he was admitted a member of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he resided about a year and an half, and then removed to Queen's-college, where Mr. Milner's brother was tutor, and where he is said to have made a considerable proficiency in

in the Greek language, of which he was not a little vain. During his residence at Cambridge, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Coleman, received a gold snuff-box, from an unknown hand, to be offered as a prize for the best Greek exercise. Upon this being made public, Withers declared himself a candidate; and it was much suspected that the snuff-box came from himself; for his tutor, upon comparing the letter with others received from him, had no doubt of their having been written by the same person. About this time (1778) appeared proposals for a splendid edition of the Table of Cebes, with plates and notes, to be published by some gentlemen of the University of Cambridge, for the benefit of the sons of the clergy. Withers, who was one of the editors, or perhaps the sole editor, as he never discovered his coadjutors, waited upon Archbishop Cornwallis with the proposals, and requested his patronage. The Archbishop received him civilly; but deferred giving him any answer till he had made some inquiries about his unknown visitor. Withers, nevertheless, published new proposals, with the Archbishop's name annexed as patron of the undertaking. Some letters passed between the editor and Mr. Bacon, treasurer of the charity, in which the former complains of the work having been injured by the report of his having used the Archbishop's name without being properly authorized; and says, that it had been already attended with much expence and infinite labour: the publication never took place. After leaving Cambridge, Withers opened an academy in St. Mary Axe. In 1781, he was lecturer of St. Clement's, Eastcheap. In 1783, he resided at Paddington, and was preacher or reader at Bentinck Chapel: during that year he published an address to Dr. Dennis, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, in reply to a letter signed Vindex, in the St. James's Chronicle, which he supposed to have been directed against *him*. In this address, he endeavours to vindicate himself from the charge of ignorance and methodism, and challenges any person of the University of Oxford to

to a trial of skill in the Greek language. In 1787, he commenced his career as a libel-writer, by an anonymous pamphlet under the signature of Cassandra. In 1789, he advertised a book called Aristarchus, or a methodical arrangement of improprieties which occur in writing and conversation; and a caution to gentlemen using Sheridan's Dictionary. The same year, being then resident in Sloane-square, Chelsea, he signalized himself by writing some pamphlets upon popular topics, containing many scurrilous and libellous paragraphs, which exposed him to a prosecution in the court of King's Bench, where he was convicted of the libel with which he was charged. When brought up to receive judgment, he behaved in so indiscreet a manner as tended to heighten his punishment, which was a fine of 50*l.* and imprisonment in Newgate for twelve months. He died in that prison not long before the expiration of his confinement, in consequence of a fever which he caught by over-heating himself in playing at fives. Dr. Withers, at the time of his death, was not quite forty years of age. The foregoing account is principally taken from some MSS. collections of the late Dr. Michael Lort.

No instances of longevity occur in the parish register. Mary Bird is said to have died at Chelsea, Aug. 25, 1771, aged 100²⁰⁷; Mr. Benjamin Price, June 30, 1776, aged 104²⁰⁷; and Mr. Johnson, Oct. 6, 1782, aged 103²⁰⁷. Of these, Mary Bird only was buried at Chelsea; her age is not mentioned in the register.

Inventory of
goods be-
longing to
the church
anno 1552.

In the year 1552, an inventory was taken, by commissioners appointed by the King, of the plate and ornaments belonging to all the churches in the kingdom; the returns of the jury relating to several counties, of which Middlesex is one, are in the Augmentation-office. The jury at Chelsey returned a very long list, consisting of "cha-

²⁰⁷ Gent. Mag.

" lices,

Extracts from the Church-wardens' Books.

“ 1594. Rec^d more of the women that they gott “ in hockinge - - - - - o 33 sh. “ 1597. To the Lo. Almoners officers for not “ ringinge at the Q. remove from “ Kenfington to Richmont - - - o 4 sh. “ 1606. Of the good wyves their hockyng money o 53 sh. “ Of the women that went a hocking 13 April “ 1607 - - - - - o 45 sh. “ 1611. Rec^d of Robert Munden that the men “ dyd gett by hocking - - - - o 10 sh. “ 1632. Given the ringers at his Majesties com- “ ing to the Ducheesses house²⁰⁸ - o 1 o “ 1665. To the ringers when his Majesty dind at “ the Spanish Embaffador's - - o 3 o “ 1670. Spent at the perambulation dinner - 3 10 o	Church-war- dens' ac- counts.
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²⁰⁵ Most probably the Duchefs of Buckingham.

- " 1670. Given to the boys that were whipt - 0 4 0
 " Paid for poynts for the boys - 0 2 0
 " 1688. Paid for a prayer-book for the Prince of
 " Wales
 " Paid for a boke for the Prince's coming "

Benefactions. Edward Page, who died in the year 1597, left by will 10l. per annum to the poor of this parish, to be distributed at the discretion of the rector and church-wardens. Thomas Younge, yeoman of the guards, who died in 1604, gave twenty shillings per annum to the poor. These benefactions, recorded in the parish register, are lost.

Lady Stoner, in 1645, gave twenty shillings per annum to be distributed in bread²⁰⁹; Edward Cheyne, (anno 1662,) six shillings per annum; Christopher Plukenett, (anno 1684,) twenty shillings per annum; and Mr. John Franklin, the interest of 100l. 3 per cent. consol. for the like purpose; Thomas Leveret, in 1647, gave 20l. to the parish²¹⁰; Henry Ashton, in 1657, gave forty shillings, to be lent in fums of five shillings each, to eight poor tradesmen for the space of two years, and then called in and lent to others; Mrs. Judith Cale, (1717,) left the interest of 100l. to six poor widows; this benefaction was recovered by a suit in the court of Chancery in the year 1736, with 80l. interest, to which the parish adding 20l. made up the sum 200l.; Richard Guildford, in the year 1679, left the sum of 10l. per annum to the parish of Chelsea, 8l. of which was to be distributed yearly on the 5th of December, (being the anniversary of his marriage with his last wife,) between sixteen poor people (if so many should be found); the remainder was appropriated to pay for a sermon, and to distribute fees among the clerk, ringers,

²⁰⁹ This benefaction, and that of Mr. Ashton, are lost.

²¹⁰ Dr. King's MSS. relating to Chelsea.

&c. This benefaction is a rent-charge upon some houses in London.

Anne Lady Dacre, by her will, dated 1594, gave directions for the founding an hospital in Tothill-fields, to be called Emanuel-hospital, pursuant to a plan which she and her Lord intended to have completed during their lifetime. This hospital is allotted for the reception of a certain number of old persons, who receive 16l. per annum each, and a chaldron of coals; and a like number of children, who are maintained and educated till the age of fourteen, and have 10l. each as an apprentice fee when they leave the hospital. A man, woman, boy, and girl, of the parish of Chelsea, receive the benefit of this charity, upon condition that the church-wardens keep the tomb of Lord and Lady Dacre in good repair. But the election of all the pensioners is vested in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

Lady Dacre's
alms-houses.

In the year 1706, a vestry and school-room, (adjoining the church-yard,) with lodgings for the master, were built at the charge of Wm. Petyt, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower. John Chamberlayne, Esq. pursuant to the intentions and promise of his father, who died intestate, gave 5l. per ann. to the master, and 5l. per ann. to apprentice one of the children. The school has been supported from time to time by voluntary contributions; at first it was appropriated only to the educating of boys. Dr. Ellesmere, a former rector, instituted another for girls, and bequeathed towards its support the profits of a posthumous volume of sermons, which produced the sum of 115l. 18s. 4d. Various benefactions have from time to time been given to both²¹¹;

Charity-
schools.

²¹¹ Thomas Bromwich, 20s. per annum; Mr. Clarkson, the same; Mr. Charles Lar-kin, in 1766, to each of the schools 10l.; Stephen Fox, Esq. (1772) to each 100l.; Henry Hewitt, (1772) to each 25l.; George Beck, (1782) to each 10l.; Mr. John Frank-
lin, to the charity-schools, 20l.; Wm. Jousse-
lin, Esq. (1782) to each 15l.; Peter Cornud,
(1788) to each 5l.; Mrs. Sarah Coggs,
(1791) to each 20l.; Mrs. Mary Franklin,
to each 2l. 10s.; and Mr. David Rice, in
1788, the sum of 10l. to the Sunday school.

and the present joint stock amounts to 700*l*. Forty boys and thirty girls are now clothed and educated, which the parish is enabled to do with the interest of their stock, aided by voluntary contributions, and the collections at three annual sermons.

Silk manu-
facture.

In the year 1721, a patent having been obtained for a manufacture of raw silk at Chelsea, the Duke of Wharton's park²¹¹ was taken for that purpose, and planted with mulberry-trees; it attracted a considerable share of the public attention, as we are informed by the newspapers of that day²¹². The premises belonging to the raw-silk company are rated at 200*l*. in the parish books. This undertaking, like many others of that period, proved unsuccessful.

Porcelain.

Stained
paper.

Some years ago, a manufacture of porcelain, which acquired great celebrity, was established at an old mansion by the water-side. Upon the same premises is now a manufacture of stained paper, stamped after a peculiar manner; the invention of Messrs. Eckhardts, who first established it in partnership with Mr. Woodmason, in the year 1786. It is now the property of Messrs. Bowers and Co. who employ about a hundred hands. In the year 1791, Mr. A. G. Eckhardt, F. R. S. and his brother Mr. Frederick Eckhardt, natives of Holland, well known in this country for their many ingenious inventions²¹³, established at Whitelands House in this parish, (lately an eminent boarding-school for young ladies,) a new and beautiful manufacture of painted silk, varnished linen, cloth, paper, &c. for the hangings and furniture of rooms; the paper, silk, leather, &c. is for the most part stamped; some of the pieces are very highly finished by hand.

Manufacture
of painted
silk, &c. for
furniture of
rooms.

²¹¹ This park was formerly part of Sir Thomas More's estate; it was situated on the north side of the King's Road, and extended eastward from the road which leads up by Park-chapel to Little Chelsea. Wharton-house and gardens were on the south side of the King's Road, opposite to Beaufort-house, from which it was divided by the road leading to the ferry

(now Battersea-bridge).

²¹² Reed's Weekly Journal, Aug. 12, 1721, &c. &c.

²¹³ A ruling machine for books of account; the paper manufacture mentioned above; and a mill with inclined float-board wheels, for draining of marshes.

The linen is painted entirely by hand, and is done by girls from eight or nine to fourteen or fifteen years of age ; about forty of these have constant employ, and work in a room, which is kept in a proper state of ventilation by an air-pump, to prevent any deleterious effects from the paint. Above a hundred persons in the whole are employed upon the premises. Near the King's Road is Triquet's manufacture of artificial stone, and that of fire-proof earthen stoves, kitchen ware, &c. &c. carried on by Johanna Hempel, widow, who is also patentee of the artificial filtering-stones for cleansing foul water. Artificial stone, earthen-ware and filtering-stones.

The manufacture of Chelsea bunnns should not be omitted, having been so long noted, and carried on upon the same spot for more than 100 years. Chelsea bunnns.

The Bunn-house is situated in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, which extends over a considerable part of the village.

Towards the beginning of the last century, Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of King James's College: Exeter, set on foot a project for establishing a college of Polemical Divines, to be employed in opposing Doctrines of Papists and Sectaries²¹⁴. At first the undertaking attended with good omens ; Prince Henry was a zealous friend the King consented

²¹⁴ The preamble of the charter sets forth at his
the objects of the foundation thus:—" Ut its obj
" religionis puritas illibata permaneat & sacræ " the
" theologiæ studium magis magisque floreat ; " toli
" phanatica dogmata heresesque sedulo extir- " pra
" pentur ; ut palantes oviculæ in ovile Christi " and
" recolligantur et ad orthodoxæ religionis " soph
" causam propugnandam qui adversarii omni- " other the Pope's factors and followers ; and
" bus suis viribus opprimere et extirpare co- " thirdly, against the treachery of pelagian-
" nantur, omnia sua studia theologi nostri con- " izing Arminians and others, that draw to-
" ferant muneraque sibi imposita strenue reli- " wards popery and Babylonian slavery, en-
" giosque exequantur." Dr. Sutcliffe, in " deavours to make a rent in God's church,
his will, speaking of this college, which he " and a peace between heresy and God's true
says was procured, founded, and almost built " faith, between Christ and Antichrist."

to be deemed the founder, called the college after his own name²¹⁵, endowed it with the reversion of certain lands at Chelsea, which were fixed upon for its site, laid the first stone of the building, gave timber out of Windsor Forest, issued his royal letters to encourage his subjects throughout the kingdom to contribute towards the completion of the structure; and as a permanent endowment, procured an act of parliament to enable the college to raise an annual rent by supplying the city of London with water from the river Lee²¹⁶.

It appears by the charter of incorporation, dated May 8, 1610²¹⁷, that the college consisted of a provost and twenty fellows, eighteen of whom were required to be in holy orders; the other two, who might be either laymen or divines, were to be employed in writing the annals of their times. Sutcliffe himself was the first provost; Camden and Haywood the first historians. When a vacancy happened in any department, the successor was to be nominated and re-

²¹⁵ The charter says, "That it shall be called 'King James's College at Chelsey';" though Sutcliffe had certainly more right to have given his name to the foundation. Archbishop Laud called it, with much propriety, Controversy College, and has indorsed some papers relating to it, by that name, which are among Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

²¹⁶ The act empowers them to convey water from a certain place in Hackney-fields, between Lock-bridge and Bow-bridge; for which purpose they were allowed to dig a trench, not exceeding ten feet in breadth, to erect engines, water-works or wheels, to dig and open ground, to make conduit heads, &c. &c.

²¹⁷ Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 58. No. 3. The first fellows were, William Helyar, Archdeacon of Barnstable, treasurer; John Overall, Dean of St. Paul's (afterwards Bishop of Norwich); Thomas Morton, Dean of Winchester (afterwards Bishop of Durham); Richard Field,

Dean of Gloucester; Miles Smith, D. D. (afterwards Bishop of Gloucester); Robert Abbott, D. D. (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury); Martin Fotherby, D. D. (who succeeded Abbott in the see of Salisbury); John Howson, D. D. (afterwards Bishop of Durham); John Spencer, D. D.; William Covitt, D. D.; John Layfield, D. D.; Benjamin Charyer, D. D.; John Boys, D. D.; Richard Brett, D. D.; Peter Lilly, D. D.; Francis Burghley, D. D.; and John White, Fellow of Manchester college. No bishops were allowed to hold fellowships in this college. Many vacancies having happened by the promotion of some of the fellows above mentioned, to bishoprics, and by the death of others, King James by his letters patent, Nov. 14, 1622, substituted others in their room, among whom was the celebrated Archbishop of Spalato, then Dean of Windsor. See Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 587.

commended

commended by the Vice-chancellor and heads of colleges in the two universities, and approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor of each university, and the Bishop of London. The charter granted the college the power of using a common seal; various privileges and immunities, and licence to possess lands in mortmain to the value of 3000 l. per annum.

With these good omens Dr. Sutcliffe began to erect the college at his own expence, and built one side of the first quadrangle; "which long range alone (says Fuller) made not of free stone, though of free timber, cost, O the dearness of college and church work! full three thousand pounds"²¹⁸. Such was the progress of the work at Dr. Sutcliffe's death, who by his will, dated Nov. 1, 1628, bequeathed to the college the greater part of his estates, consisting of lands in Devonshire, the benefit of an extent on Sir Lewis Stukeley's estates valued at more than 3000 l. a share in the great Neptune (a ship at Whitby in Yorkshire); a tenement at Stoke Rivers, and other premises; all his books and goods in the college, and a part of his library at Exeter; but all these bequests were subject to this proviso, "if the work of the college should not be hindered."

Dr. Sutcliffe's benefactions.

The total failure of pecuniary resources soon proved a very effectual hindrance to any farther progress in this undertaking. The national attention had been so much engaged by the extensive repairs of St. Paul's cathedral, that the college saw little hopes of success from the circulation of the King's letters for the purpose of promoting a public contribution; and at the time of his death no collections had been made under their sanction²¹⁹. The success of Sir Hugh Middleton's project for supplying London with water, which took place the very year after the act of parliament in favour of the col-

Various obstacles to the success of the institution.

²¹⁸ Church History, b. 10. p. 52.

College, among Bishop Tanner's Collection in the Bodleian Library.

²¹⁹ MSS. Documents relating to Chelsea

lege,

lege, and the total inability of its members to avail themselves of the privileges they enjoyed, for want of money to carry on such an undertaking, destroyed all hopes of advantage from that source. Of all Dr. Sutcliffe's benefactions, the college never possessed more than a house and premises, worth about 34*l.* per annum, the greater part of which was expended in repairs²²⁰.

After Sutcliffe's death, Dr. Featly, a celebrated polemical divine, who was recommended by the Dean as his successor, became Provost; but so little was the original intention of the institution regarded, even at this early period, that one Richard Dean, a young merchant, was made one of the fellows²²¹. Such was the state of the foundation, when the court of Chancery, in the year 1631, decreed that Dr. Sutcliffe's estates should revert to the right heirs, upon their paying to the college the sum of 340*l.*²²² Under these difficulties, which were afterwards increased by a dispute with Lord Monson (who married the Earl of Nottingham's widow) about the lease of the land on which the college stood, no farther progress, as it may be supposed, was ever made in the building. That part which was already completed, consisted of a library and a few rooms, occupied by the provost and two fellows.

Sir Francis
Kynaston ap-
plies for the
use of the
college.

Even this fragment of a college they were not permitted to enjoy in peace. Sir Francis Kynaston, in the year 1636, (being Regent of the new academy called the Museum Minervæ²²³), petitioned the King that he might be allowed Chelsea-college as a place of retirement during the plague, where the noblemen and gentlemen who were his pupils, might continue with safety their discipline in arts and arms²²⁴. The King so far listened to this application, that he signified his royal pleasure that Sir Francis's request should be com-

²²⁰ Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

²²¹ Ibid.

²²² Ibid.

²²³ See note 11, p. 30.

²²⁴ Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

plied



Chelsea College.

plied with ; but Dr. Featly, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, represented so strongly the hardship of being turned out of his own college, that his Majesty withdrew his consent ; and Sir Francis Kynaſton, with Dr. May, one of the profeſſors, removed the academy to Little Chelſea. About the ſame time the King received an application to appropriate the college to a more unworthy purpoſe, and to make it a peſt-houſe for the city of Weſtmiſter²²⁵. The Provost ſeems nevertheleſs to have been permitted to enjoy the uſe of it without further interruption ; and in the year 1645, being then a priſoner to the parliament in Petre-houſe, he was ſuffered to retire to Chelſea-college for his health, and died there in the month of April that year²²⁶. The property of a college founded for the purpoſe of oppoſing ſectaries, had little chance of being reſpected when thoſe ſectaries were in power : it was ſeized by the parliament, and appropriated to various purpoſes. After having been uſed for ſome time as a priſon²²⁷, it became, to quote the words of an author of that day, “ a cage of unclean birds ; a proſtitutum for “ whores ; a ſtable for horſes ; and not only a place petitioned for “ to make leather guns in, but deſired alſo for a palæſtra to manage “ great horſes, and to practice horſemanſhip²²⁸.”

Various pur-
poſes to which
the college
was applied.

In the ſurvey of Chelſea college, taken by order of the parliament in 1652, it is deſcribed as “ a brick building, 130 feet in length from “ eaſt to weſt, and 33 in breadth ; conſiſting of a kitchen, two “ butteries, two larders, a hall, and two large parlours below ſtairs ; “ on the ſecond ſtory, four fair chambers, two withdrawing-rooms, “ and four cloſets ; the ſame on the third ſtory ; and on the fourth,

Description
of Chelſea-
college.

²²⁵ Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library. “ commodation.” Perfect Diurnal, Oct. 6—
²²⁶ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, 13, 1651. “ John Brown, being a priſoner
p. 170. “ in Chelſey-college, was buried March 28,
²²⁷ “ The Scots officers taken at Worceſ- “ 1652.” Pariſh Register.
“ ter, priſoners at the Mews, were this week “ Darley's Glory of Chelſey-college re-
removed to Chelſey-college for better ac- vived.



Chelsea College.

plied with ; but Dr. Featly, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, represented so strongly the hardship of being turned out of his own college, that his Majesty withdrew his consent ; and Sir Francis Kynaſton, with Dr. May, one of the profeſſors, removed the academy to Little Chelſea. About the ſame time the King received an application to appropriate the college to a more unworthy purpoſe, and to make it a peſt-houſe for the city of Weſtminſter²²⁵. The Provost ſeems nevertheleſs to have been permitted to enjoy the uſe of it without further interruption ; and in the year 1645, being then a priſoner to the parliament in Petre-houſe, he was ſuffered to retire to Chelſea-college for his health, and died there in the month of April that year²²⁶. The property of a college founded for the purpoſe of oppoſing ſectaries, had little chance of being reſpected when thoſe ſectaries were in power : it was ſeized by the parliament, and appropriated to various purpoſes. After having been uſed for ſome time as a priſon²²⁷, it became, to quote the words of an author of that day, “ a cage of unclean birds ; a proſtitutum for “ whores ; a ſtable for horſes ; and not only a place petitioned for “ to make leather guns in, but deſired alſo for a palæſtra to manage “ great horſes, and to practice horſemanſhip²²⁸.”

Various pur-
poſes to which
the college
was applied.

In the ſurvey of Chelſea college, taken by order of the parliament in 1652, it is deſcribed as “ a brick building, 130 feet in length from “ eaſt to weſt, and 33 in breadth ; conſiſting of a kitchen, two “ butteries, two larders, a hall, and two large parlours below ſtairs ; “ on the ſecond ſtory, four fair chambers, two withdrawing-rooms, “ and four cloſets ; the ſame on the third ſtory ; and on the fourth,

Description
of Chelſea-
college.

²²⁵ Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library. “ commodation.” Perfect Diurnal, Oct. 6—

²²⁶ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, 13, 1651. “ John Brown, being a priſoner
p. 170. “ in Chelſey-college, was buried March 28,

²²⁷ “ The Scots officers taken at Worceſ- “ 1652.” Pariſh Register.

“ ter, priſoners at the Mews, were this week “ 228 Darley's Glory of Chelſey-college re-
removed to Chelſey-college for better ac- vived.

" a very large gallery, having at each end a little room with turrets, covered with slate." The building, with its appurtenances, was valued at 30*l.* per annum; the whole of the premises, which occupied 28 acres, at 69*l.* 10*s.* Before the college, on the south side, stood a row of elms²²⁹.

Chelsea-col-
lege granted
to the Royal
Society.

Foundation of
the Royal
Hospital upon
its site.

After the restoration, John Darley, a Cornish man, published a pamphlet, entitled "The Glory of Chelsey-college revived;" in which, after reciting its origin and design, with the causes of its failure, he endeavoured to persuade the King (to whom he addressed his work) to take measures for completing the college according to the original intention of the founder, and settling on it a fixed and competent revenue. To this pamphlet is prefixed a print of the college, with a double quadrangle, as it was intended to have been built. Darley's exhortation met with little attention; and the college being virtually annihilated²³⁰, the property reverted to the crown, and the building was once more made a prison, and appropriated for the reception of Dutch seamen²³¹. In 1669, the King granted the site of Chelsea-college, with its appurtenances, to the Royal Society, then lately incorporated, who having for several years endeavoured to make an advantageous lease (without success) of the premises, sold them again in the month of January 1682, for the sum of 1300*l.* to Sir Stephen Fox, for the King's use²³². His Majesty at that time wanted a convenient spot for the purpose of erecting an hospital for the reception of maimed and superannuated soldiers; and in the month of March the same year, he went to Chelsea²³³, attended by many

²²⁹ Parliam. Surveys, Augmentation-office.

²³⁰ Dr. Featly has been considered by some as the last provost; but it appears by Darley's pamphlet, that he was succeeded by Dr. Slater; and that after Slater's death, Dr. Samuel Wilkinson, rector of Chelsea, styled himself provost. Darley calls him the self-usurping provost.

²³¹ Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 14. In the churchwardens' accounts, anno 1665, is the following entry: "For burying the Dutch captives at several times, 3*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*"

²³² Birch's History of the Royal Society, vol. iv. p. 117.

²³³ Monthly Recorder, March 1681-2.

of the nobility, to lay the first stone of a better-fated fabric, which promises to be a monument of national honour to far distant ages. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect of the new structure, which was not completed till the year 1690, the whole charge of it has been computed at 150,000*l*. Sir Stephen Fox, who is said to have been the first projector of this noble design²³⁴, contributed very largely towards the building²³⁵. Archbishop Sancroft gave 1000*l*.²³⁶, and it is probable that other opulent persons followed their example.

The Royal Hospital at Chelsea stands a small distance from the river-side; it is built of brick, except the coins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of freestone. The principal building consists of a large quadrangle, open on the south side; in the centre stands a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II. in a Roman habit, the gift of Mr. Tobias Rustat²³⁷. The east and west sides, each 365 feet in length²³⁸, are principally occupied by wards for the pensioners; at the extremity of the former is the governor's house, in which there is a very handsome state-room, surrounded with portraits of Charles I. and II.; William III. and his Queen; George II.; their present Majesties, &c. In the centre of each of these wings, and in that of the north front, are pediments of freestone, supported by columns

Description
of the Royal
Hospital.

²³⁴ A tradition prevails at Chelsea, that the famous Nell Gwyn first projected the scheme of building an hospital for superannuated soldiers, and persuaded the king to become the founder. The sign-board of a public house, not far from the college, is still decorated with her portrait, underneath which is an inscription ascribing the foundation to her desire. Whether this celebrated lady has any claim to dispute the palm with Sir Stephen Fox, it would be difficult perhaps to determine. The following paragraph from a newspaper of that day, affords a presumption that she had been resident in the

neighbourhood: "We hear, that Madam Ellen Gwyn's mother, sitting lately by the water-side at her house by the neat-houses near Chelsey, fell accidentally into the water, and was drowned." Domestic Intelligencer, Aug. 5, 1679.

²³⁵ Collins says, that he expended above 13,000*l*. upon the institution. *Peerage*, vol. v. p. 392.

²³⁶ *Biograph. Brit.*

²³⁷ It cost 500*l*.

²³⁸ Measured from the extremity of the north front.

of the Doric order. In the centre of the south front is a portico supported by similar columns, and on each side a piazza, on the frieze of which is the following inscription: "IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN EMERITORUM SENIO, BELLOQUE FRACTORUM, CONDIDIT CAROLUS SECUNDUS, AUXIT JACOBUS SECUNDUS, PERFECERE GULIELMUS ET MARIA REX ET REGINA, 1690." The internal centre of this building is occupied by a large vestibule, terminating in a dome; on one side is the chapel, and on the other the hall. The former was consecrated by Bishop Compton in the year 1691. It is about 110 feet in length, paved with black and white marble, and wainscotted with Dutch oak. The altar-piece, which represents the ascension of our Saviour, was painted by Sebastian Ricci²³⁹. A rich service of gilt plate, consisting of a pair of massy candlesticks, several large chalices and flaggons, and a perforated spoon, was given by James II.; the organ was the gift of Major Ingram. The hall, where the pensioners dine, is situated on the opposite side of the vestibule, and is of the same dimensions as the chapel. At the upper end is a large picture of Charles II. on horseback, the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh; it was designed by Verrio, and finished by Henry Cooke²⁴⁰. The whole length of the principal building, as it extends from east to west, is 790 feet; a wing having been added at each end of the north side of the great quadrangle, which forms part of a smaller court. These courts are occupied by various offices, and the infirmaries; the latter are kept remarkably neat, and supplied with hot, cold, and vapour baths. To the north of the college is an inclosure of about thirteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chestnuts; and towards the south, extensive gardens. The whole of the premises consists of about fifty acres.

Account of
its establish-
ment.

The establishment of the Royal Hospital or College at Chelsea, consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, major, two chaplains, an

²³⁹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 142.

²⁴⁰ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 92.

organist,

organist, a physician, surgeon, apothecary, secretary, steward, treasurer, controller, clerk of the works, and various subordinate officers²⁴¹. The number of ordinary pensioners is 336; these men must have been twenty years in his Majesty's service; but such as have been maimed or disabled, may be admitted at any period. The number of those who can enjoy the advantages of this establishment, being so small in proportion to that of the brave veterans who stand in need of them, the present governor, very much to his credit, has made a rule, that except under very particular circumstances, no person shall be admitted into the house under sixty years of age; by this means the benefit of the charity is appropriated with much greater certainty to those who are its most proper objects. The pensioners who live in the house (commonly called the in-pensioners) are provided with clothes (an uniform of red lined with blue); lodging and diet; besides which they have an allowance of eightpence a week. The college being considered as a military establishment, the pensioners are obliged to mount guard, and to perform other garrison duty. They are divided into eight companies, each of which has its proper complement of officers, serjeants, corporals, and drummers. The officers, who have the nominal rank of captain, lieutenant, and ensign, are chosen from the most meritorious old serjeants in the army, and have an allowance of three shillings

²⁴¹ The present governor is Sir George Howard, K. B.; the lieutenant-governor, Lieut. Gen. Hale; the major, William Bulkeley, Esq.; the adjutant, Lieut. Col. Dawson; the chaplains, Thomas Comyn, M. A. and Wm. Haggitt, M. A.; the physician, Benjamin Moseley, M. D.; the surgeon, Thomas Keate, Esq.; apothecary, Richard Robert Graham, Esq.; secretary and register, Samuel Estwick, LL.D.; organist, Dr. Burney; steward, Val Fowler, Esq.; treasurer, the Paymaster-general of the land forces for the time being; deputy-treasurer, Hon. Frederick Vane; controller, H.

Tompkins, Esq.; paymaster to the out-pensioners, William Brummell, Esq.; clerk of the works, Samuel Wyatt, Esq. The fixed salary of the governor is 500*l.* per annum; that of the lieutenant-governor, 200*l.*; the major, 150*l.*; the adjutant, 100*l.*; the chaplains, 100*l.* each; the physicians, 100*l.*; the surgeon, 73*l.*; the secretary, 100*l.*; the treasurer, 100*l.*; the steward and controller, 50*l.* each. The whole amount of the salaries of the officers and the servants is about 2600*l.* per annum.

and

and sixpence per week ; the serjeants have two shillings ; the corporals and drummers ten-pence. Two serjeants, four corporals, and fifty-two of the most able privates, are appointed by the King's sign-manual, to act as a patrol upon the road from Chelsea to Pimlico, for which duty they have an additional allowance. The patrol consists of half the number here mentioned, the duty being taken alternately. There is likewise in the college a small corps, called the light horsemen, thirty-four in number, who are allowed two shillings per week, and are chosen indiscriminately out of any of the regiments of cavalry. The various servants of the college, among whom are twenty-six nurses, make the whole number of its inhabitants about five hundred and fifty. There are also belonging to the establishment, four hundred serjeants, who are out-pensioners, and receive a shilling a day ; these are called King's letter-men, and are appointed, half by the Governor, and half by the Secretary at War. The number of private out-pensioners is unlimited ; their allowance is five-pence per day, and they are always paid half a year's pension in advance. Their number has been much increased since the passing of the militia act ; they are now upwards of twenty-one thousand, and are dispersed all over the three kingdoms, at their various occupations, being liable to be called upon to perform garrison duty as invalid companies in time of war. The expences of this noble institution (excepting about 7000*l.* which arises from poundage of the household troops²⁴², and is applied towards the payment of the out-pensioners) are defrayed by an annual sum voted by parliament. The yearly expence of the house establishment, including the salaries of the officers, repairs, and other incidental charges, varies from 25,000*l.* to 28,000*l.* The internal affairs of the hospital are regulated by commissioners appointed by the crown, and consisting of the go-

²⁴² Since Mr. Burke's bill, the army poundage is confined to those troops.

vernor, lieutenant-governor, and some of the principal officers of state, who hold a board, as occasion requires, for the paying of out-pensions, and other business.

The Earl of Ranelagh, in the year 1695, vested the sum of 3250l.²⁴³ in trustees for the use of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to be disposed of as he should afterwards appoint. By a deed poll, dated 1707, he directed that the interest should be laid out in purchasing great-coats for the pensioners once in three years. This mode of distribution was confirmed by a decree in Chancery. In the year 1706, John Delafontaine, Esq. bequeathed the sum of 2000l. for the use of the hospital, subject to the direction of the governor and treasurer. Some time afterwards, 800l. having in the meanwhile accrued for interest, the whole was laid out by order of the court of Chancery in the purchase of Bank annuities. Out of this benefaction the sum of 60l. 10s. is distributed among the pensioners annually on the 29th of May. In 1729, Lady Catherine Jones, (daughter of the Earl of Ranelagh,) Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Lady Anne Coventry, and other benevolent persons, founded a school at Chelsea for the education of poor girls, whose fathers were, or had been, pensioners in the college. The funds of this school, arising from an endowment of 14l. per annum paid out of the estates of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and the interest of 1262l. 15s. 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities, are vested in three trustees, who are enabled to clothe and educate twenty girls.

Benefactions
to the Royal
Hospital.

School for
pensioners'
children.

On the east side of the college, and adjoining to the road which leads to London, is a large cemetery for the interment of the pen-

College bu-
rial-ground.

²⁴³ Lord Ranelagh, in his will, dated 1712, says, that he was obliged by a decree of the court of Chancery, to pay the sum of 3250l. to the treasurer of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, in lieu of the remainder of the Athlone

estate which he had settled on the hospital, as a compensation for the said sum of 3250l. forfeited to the hospital by his daughter Coningsby marrying against his consent.

fioners

Singular in-
stance of
longevity.

fioners and other persons belonging to the establishment. Near the entrance, on the right hand, is the tomb of Simon Box, (the first person there buried,) who died in 1692, having served under King Charles I. Charles II. James II. and William and Mary. Near the same spot is that of William Hifeland, with the following inscription: " Here rests William Hifeland, a veteran, if ever soldier
" was, who merited well a pension, if long service be a merit, hav-
" ing served upwards of the days of man; ancient, but not super-
" annuated; engaged in a series of wars, civil as well as foreign, yet
" maimed or worn out by neither. His complexion was fresh and
" florid; his health hail and hearty; his memory exact and ready.
" In stature he exceeded the military size; in strength he surpassed
" the prime of youth; and what rendered his age still more patri-
" archal, when above an hundred years old, he took unto him a
" wife. Read, fellow-foldiers, and reflect that there is a spiritual
" warfare as well as a warfare temporal. Born the 1st of August
" 1620; died the 17th of February 1732, aged 112²⁴³."

Various
tombs.

There are the tombs also of Colonel Theophilus Cefill, who died in 1695; Captain John Ramsey, (1696); Sir Thomas Ogle, Knt. governor, (1702); Anne Acton, housekeeper, (1705); William Poulton, Gent. who served four kings loyally, (1705); Capt. Walter Compton, (1705); John Noades, surgeon, (1707); Mary, wife of Augustus Frazer, chaplain, (1710); Anne Baker, of the ancient family of the Maynwarings of Chester, (1711); Isaac Garnier, (1712); Sir Theodore Colladon²⁴⁴, physician, (1712); Daniel Crawford, Esq. lieutenant-governor, (1723); Emanuel Langford, S. T. P.

²⁴³ In the account of this man's death in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is said, that he received a pension of a crown a week from the Duke of Richmond, and the same sum from Sir Robert Walpole.

²⁴⁴ Sir Theodore was the son of John Colladon, M.D. who, with his sons Theodore, &c. &c. was naturalized by Pat. 14 Car. II.

chaplain,

chaplain, (1724); Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, lieutenant-governor, (1726); Major James Orfeur, (1729); Capt. John Bunting, (1732); Alexander Inglis, surgeon, (1736); Peter Warburton, captain in the college, aged 94, (1739); Sir Thomas Renton²⁴⁴, physician to George I. (1740); Kingsmill Eyre, Esq. who died in 1743, (no date on the tomb); Richard Betsworth, Esq. major, (1745); Capt. Thomas Stuart, adjutant, (1750); William Chefelden, surgeon, (1752); Capt. John Miller, (1752); Capt. Everard Churcher, (1753); Hon. Colonel Richard Harward, (1758); John Cofsley, Esq. lieutenant-governor, (1773); Col. John Campbell, lieutenant-governor, (1773); John Ranby, Esq. serjeant-surgeon to his Majesty, and surgeon to the hospital, (1773); Nathaniel Smith, Esq. (1773); Colonel Arthur Owen, governor of Pendennis Castle, (1774); Mrs. Sophia Pittonnet, (1774); William Sparke, Esq. major, (1775); Nathaniel Philips, Esq. major of brigade to the Earl of Lincoln, (1784); Catherine, daughter of John Mackay, Esq. of Inverness, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, (1785); Mr. Alexander Macdonald, (1787); Alexander Reid, surgeon's mate for the space of forty-eight years, (1789); Mr. Samuel Campion, (1791); and Lewis Grant, Esq. adjutant, (1791).

In the vestry belonging to the chapel, is kept a register of the baptisms, marriages, and burials, which have taken place within the precincts of the royal hospital since its establishment.

Register of
births, bur-
ials, &c.

	Average of burials.	
1693—1702	-	- 51 $\frac{6}{10}$
1730—1739	-	- 52 $\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1789	-	- 52 $\frac{2}{5}$
1790	-	- 50
1791	-	- 64
1792	-	- 58

²⁴⁴ "Famous for his cure of ruptures." Gent. Mag. Nov. 1740.

Extracts from the Register.

" Charles Hickman, D. D. and Bishop of Londonderry elect, and
 " Anne Burgoyne of the county of Warwick, were married Ap'
 " 15, 1703."

" Hon^{ble} James Brydges, Esq. and the Hon. Cassandra Willough-
 " by, married Aug. 4, 1713." James Bridges, the first Duke of
 Chandos, married to his second wife Cassandra, sister of Thomas
 Willoughby, Lord Middleton.

" John Berkley, Esq. of the parish of Stoke, Gloucestershire, and
 " the R^t Hon^{ble} Elizabeth Vice-countess Hereford, married Feb. 21,
 " 1716-7."

" Rev^d Augustine Frazer, the first chaplain upon the establishment
 " of this royal hospital, was buried Sept. 29, 1722."

" Sir Th. Parkyns, Bart. of Bunny, and Jane Parkyns, married
 " April 7, 1747."

" The Hon. John Grey, brother of the right honourable the Earl
 " of Stamford, and Miss Lucy Danvers, daughter of the honourable
 " Sir John Danvers, of Swithland in the county of Leicester, Bart.
 " were married May 26, 1748."

William
 Cheselden.

" Ap^l 19, 1752. Mr. Cheselden buried." This eminent man
 contributed in a very great degree to the improvement of surgery,
 by simplifying its practice. His celebrated work on anatomy has
 gone through eleven editions. He published also a splendid vo-
 lume with plates, on the structure of the bones; and a treatise
 on the new method of cutting for the stone, an operation in
 which he was singularly successful. It was Cheselden who first pro-
 cured the separation of the Company of Barber-Surgeons. He was ap-
 pointed to the place of surgeon to the royal hospital in 1737, after
 the death of Inglis. He died in the month of April 1752, (as men-
 tioned above,) and in the 64th year of his age²⁴⁵.

²⁴⁵ Biograph. Brit.

" William

“ William Young, a clergyman, Sept. 3, 1757.” This is the person of whom Murphy speaks, in his *Life of Fielding*: “ Mr. Young, (says he,) a learned and much-esteemed friend of Mr. Fielding, fat for Parson Adams. Mr. Young was remarkable for his intimate acquaintance with Greek authors, and had as passionate a veneration for Æschylus as Parson Adams. The overflowings of his benevolence were as strong; and his fits of reverie were as frequent, and occurred too upon the most interesting occasions.” As a proof of this, Mr. Murphy adds an anecdote of his wandering, during an absent fit, into the enemy’s camp, when he was chaplain to a regiment in Flanders; he was not sensible of his mistake till he was made prisoner; the commanding officer, struck with the simplicity of his behaviour, immediately permitted him to return to his friends. Mr. Young published an edition of Hederic’s *Lexicon*, and an *English and Latin Dictionary*.

“ Lord Lindores, major-general, buried Sept. 3, 1765.” Alexander Lord Lindores, of the kingdom of Scotland, was promoted to the rank of major-general, Feb. 24, 1761.

“ The Right Hon^{ble} James Ohara, Lord Baron of Tyrawley and Lord Tyrawley. Baron Kilmain, buried July 24, 1773.” Having passed through all the subordinate gradations, Lord Tyrawley was promoted to the high rank of field-marshal, June 30, 1763. He died at Twickenham at a very advanced age²⁴⁶. It was his particular request, that as his life had been spent in active military service, he might be buried among the brave veterans with whom he had shared the dangers of the field. His tombstone has no inscription.

“ John Ranby, Esq. surgeon, buried Sept. 4, 1773.” Mr. Ranby, John Ranby. who was surgeon to the Royal Hospital, was very eminent in his profession. He particularly distinguished himself by a treatise on Gun-

²⁴⁶ Said to be 91. *Gent. Mag.*

shot Wounds, and by introducing the use of bark in chirurgical cases. He published also a Narrative of the last Illness of the Earl of Orford, and other professional tracts.

Alexander Reid.

"Alexander Reid, surgeon, buried May 5, 1789." Mr. Reid was many years assistant-surgeon at the college. He published an edition of Mihles's Elements of Surgery; and was engaged in a long controversy with an anonymous correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine²⁴⁶, on a new method of performing certain chirurgical operations.

Dr. Messenger Monsey.

It would be in vain to seek for any mention in this register of the late physician Dr. Messenger Monsey, who in his will, dictated by the same eccentricity which had marked his conduct through life, declared his contempt of all funeral rites, and bequeathed his body for dissection to an eminent surgeon. Dr. Monsey's company was much sought after, for a peculiar sort of humour with which his conversation abounded. He died at Chelsea in the year 1788, at the advanced age of 95, having resided many years in the college.

Christian Davies, alias Mother Rofs.

I find no mention in the register of Christian Davies, alias Mother Rofs, who was interred in the college burial-ground in the month of July 1739, with military honours. This eccentric woman served in several campaigns under King William and the Duke of Marlborough, and behaved with signal bravery, if we may believe her own narrative²⁴⁷. During the latter part of her life she resided at Chelsea, where her third husband was a pensioner in the college: at this time she subsisted, as she tells us, principally on the benevolence of the quality at court, whither she went twice a week in an hackney-coach, old age and infirmities having rendered her unable to walk. I should not omit here, that the famous Hannah Snell, whose history is recorded in various publications of the year 1750²⁴⁸, was actually at

Hannah Snell.

²⁴⁶ Anno 1777 and 1778.

²⁴⁷ Published in octavo soon after her death, with her portrait prefixed.

²⁴⁸ See an account of her in the Gentleman's Magazine of that year.

that

that time put upon the out-pensioners' list at Chelsea, on account of the wounds which she received at the siege of Pondicherry. Her singular story excited a considerable share of the public attention; and she was engaged to sing, and perform the military exercises, at various places of public entertainment. Soon afterwards she married — Eyles, a carpenter at Newbury in Berkshire. A lady of fortune, who admired the heroism and eccentricity of her conduct, having honoured her with particular notice, became godmother to her son, and contributed liberally to his education. Mrs. Eyles, to the day of her death, continued to receive her pension, which, in the year 1786, was augmented by a special grant to a shilling a day. About three years ago, she discovered symptoms of insanity, and was admitted as a patient into Bethlem-hospital, where she died Feb. 8, 1792, aged 69 years.

As the ages of the deceased pensioners have not been specified in the register of burials, I have had little opportunity of ascertaining such instances of longevity as may be supposed to have occurred within the course of a century among such an assemblage of veterans. One remarkable instance is to be found among the epitaphs²⁴⁹: Thomas Azbey, of Chelsea-college, is said to have died Jan. 8, 1737, at the age of 112²⁵⁰; Captain Laurence, in Chelsea-hospital, Sept. 3, 1765, aged 95²⁵¹; Robert Cumming, in the royal hospital at Chelsea, aged 116, May 9, 1767²⁵²; Peter Dowling, an old soldier at Chelsea, May 1768, aged 102²⁵³; a soldier who had fought at the battle of the Boyne—1772, aged 111²⁵⁴; Peter Bennet, of Tinmouth, who had been a Chelsea pensioner since the year 1706, April 18, 1773, aged 107; and Mary Warder, wife of one of the pensioners, Feb. 14,

Instances of
longevity.

²⁴⁹ See p. 160.

²⁵⁰ Gent. Mag. Jan. 1737.

²⁵¹ Gent. Mag. Jan. 1737. ²⁵² Ibid. ²⁵³ Ibid.

²⁵⁴ St. James's Chronicle, Jan. 7, 1772.

1788²⁵⁰. Of these, Capt. John Laurence and Robert Cummins only are to be found in the register.

Sir George Howard (to whom, as well as the other gentlemen belonging to the establishment, I should express my thanks for their liberal communications) informed me, that two men, whose respective ages were said to be 99 and 101, applied to him the same morning for admittance into the college: finding upon due inquiry, that they had given a just account of their ages, they were admitted on the first vacancies, and lived two years in the house. John Knowles, aged 104 years, was admitted into the college in the month of June 1793, before which time he got his livelihood by travelling the country as a pedlar. Upon inquiring after him in the latter end of December, I was informed, that he was about to quit the college at his own request, with a view, as it was supposed, of exercising the trade of begging. The story of Donald Macleod, who was lately a pensioner in the college, was found to be a deception: he asserted that he was 103 years of age; and under that pretence imposed upon the benevolence of the public. His life and adventures were published in one volume octavo, with his portrait prefixed.

Physic-garden.

In the year 1673, the Company of Apothecaries of London took a piece of ground at Chelsea by the water-side, and prepared it as a botanical garden²⁵¹. Sir Hans Sloane, who had studied his favourite science there about the time of its first establishment, when he became possessed of the manor, (viz. A. D. 1721,) granted the freehold of the premises to the Company of Apothecaries, upon condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society fifty new plants, till the number should amount to two thousand²⁵². The conditions

²⁵⁰ Gent. Mag.

²⁵¹ See Philosoph. Transact. vol. xxxii. p. 279. The garden was not inclosed in its

present state till the year 1686, as the inscription on the wall imports.

²⁵² Biograph. Brit.

were





The Physick-Garden at Chelsea.

were punctually complied with, and the specimens preserved in the archives of the society. Sir Hans Sloane contributed amply also towards the buildings and improvements of the garden. To testify their gratitude, the Company of Apothecaries employed Rysbrack to make a marble statue of their benefactor, which they placed in the centre of the garden: he is represented in a doctor's gown, with a full-bottom peruke, and a roll in his hand; the likeness has been esteemed very good. On the pedestal beneath is the following inscription: "Hans^o Sloane, Bar^o Archiatro, insignissimo Botanices
" fautori; hoc honoris causâ monumentum inque perpetuam ejus
" memoriam sacrum voluit Societas Pharmacopœor. Londinenf.
" 1733."

On the north side of the garden is a spacious green-house, (built about the year 1732, after a design of Mr. Edward Oakley,) 110 feet in length, over which is a library containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants; adjoining to the library are apartments for the gardener and his family.

On the south side of the garden are two cedars, of large growth Fine cedars. and very singular form. Miller says they were planted in the year 1683, being then about three feet high²⁵³. Sir Hans Sloane, writing in the year 1685, says, that Mr. Watts had been very successful in the management of his plants; and expresses some wonder that the *cedrus montis Libani*, an inhabitant of a very different climate, should thrive so well in the open air as to propagate itself by layers, and that seed sown the last autumn had succeeded very well²⁵⁴. Miller says, that in 1750, these trees were upwards of eleven feet in girth. Having been accurately measured by Sir Joseph Banks in the month of August this year, (1793,) the girth of the larger, at three feet from the

²⁵³ Gardener's Dictionary.

²⁵⁴ Biograph. Brit.

ground,



The Physick-Garden at Chelsea.

were punctually complied with, and the specimens preserved in the archives of the society. Sir Hans Sloane contributed amply also towards the buildings and improvements of the garden. To testify their gratitude, the Company of Apothecaries employed Rysbrack to make a marble statue of their benefactor, which they placed in the centre of the garden: he is represented in a doctor's gown, with a full-bottom peruke, and a roll in his hand; the likeness has been esteemed very good. On the pedestal beneath is the following inscription: "Hans^o Sloane, Bar^o Archiatro, insignissimo Botanices fautori; hoc honoris causâ monumentum inque perpetuam ejus memoriam sacrum voluit Societas Pharmacopæor. Londinenf. 1733."

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²⁵³ Gardener's Dictionary.

²⁵⁴ Biograph. Brit.

ground,

ground, was found to be 12 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; that of the smaller, 12 feet and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

The garden at Chelsea is under the management of the Court of Assistants of the Apothecaries Company. There is also a person belonging to the establishment, called the Botanical Demonstrator, whose office is to explain to his pupils (the apprentices of the Company) the names, classes, and medicinal uses of the plants, according to the order in which they are placed in the garden: he is also to make monthly herborizing excursions in the neighbourhood of London during the summer season²⁵⁵. The present demonstrator is Mr. Thomas Wheeler, who succeeded Mr. William Curtis, author of the *Flora Londinensis*, &c. and proprietor of the botanic garden at Brompton. A catalogue of the medicinal plants growing in the garden at Chelsea was published in the year 1730, by Isaac Rand, then botanical demonstrator; and a general catalogue the same year, by Philip Miller, the gardener. A second and enlarged edition of the former was published in the year 1739. The present gardener is Mr. Fairbairn, who has shewn much skill and attention in his department. He succeeded Mr. Forsyth, now gardener at Kensington, well known for his ingenious method of treating decayed trees.

Winchester-house.

An act of parliament having passed in the year 1663, to empower George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, to lease out Winchester-house in Southwark, and the demesnes at Bishop's Waltham; he was by the same act obliged to expend the sum of 7000*l.* for the

²⁵⁵ These herborizations begin on the first Tuesday in April, and are continued till September. They are attended by the apprentices of the Company of Apothecaries; and at the end of the season a premium of a copy of Hudson's *Flora Anglica* is presented to the young man who has been most successful in discovering and investigating the greatest num-

ber of plants. In the month of July there is a general herborization, which is attended by the Court of Assistants, and other gentlemen fond of the same pursuits, who dine together after their excursion, at some village near London. Pulteney's *Anecdotes of Botany*, vol. ii. p. 100.

benefit

benefit of the fee; 4000*l.* of which, at the least, was to be appropriated to the purchase of a convenient house within three miles of London, for the residence of himself and his successors, to be called by the name of Winchester-house, and to be deemed within the diocese of Winchester. The remainder was to be laid out in repairs at Farnham. The ensuing year, according to the tenor of this act, the Bishop purchased a new brick house at Chelsea, then lately built by James Duke of Hamilton, and adjoining to the manor-house; the purchase-money was 4250*l.*²⁵⁶ The Bishops of Winchester have generally resided at this house during the sitting of parliament. Bishop Willis died there in 1736; Bishop Hoadly in 1761; and the late Bishop Thomas in 1781.

In the year 1751, the society of the *Unitas Fratrum*, commonly known by the name of Moravians, (from their being first settled on the mountains between Bohemia and Moravia, and consisting partly of the natives of the latter country,) formed an intention of establishing a settlement at Chelsea: for this purpose Count Zinzendorf, being then bishop or ordinary of the society, during his last residence in England, purchased the Duke of Ancafter's old mansion called Lindsey-house. The society at the same time took a long lease of the site of Beaufort-house for a burial-ground; and fitted up the stables which belonged to that mansion as a temporary chapel, till the new settlement, which was to be called Sharon, was established. This project never took place; Lindsey-house nevertheless was fitted up, and inhabited by the brethren for many years: Count Zinzendorf lived there himself, and presided over the community as long as he remained in England. The society consisted mostly of foreigners and missionaries, for whose use indeed the Count principally intended the house, that they might make it a caravansera, or resting-place, when they came to England, which they generally did previously to

Society of
Moravians or
Unitas Fra-
trum.

²⁵⁶ See Cl. 16 Car. II. pt. 20. No. 13, 14, 15.

their proceeding on their missions. The staircase at Lindsey-house was decorated with pannels painted by Haidt, a German artist. Among these were some portraits, but the subjects related principally to the history of the society, and the legends of their missionaries. These pannels are now in the house in which Mr. La Trobe resides, in Neville-court, Fetter-lane. Lindsey-house was sold by the society about the year 1770: it is now divided into tenements, and belongs to several proprietors. Some of the Moravians still reside at Chelsea. Divine service was performed in the chapel till within a few years; and the burial-ground is still used for the interment of such of the brethren as die either in London or its vicinity.

Burial-ground of the Moravians.

This cemetery is kept extremely neat; divided into four distinct compartments, one of which is appropriated to male infants and single brothers; a second, to female infants and single sisters; a third, to married brothers or widowers; and the fourth, to married sisters and widows. The tomb-stones, which are all flat, and placed upon a raised turf, are of two sizes; a smaller for children, and a larger for grown persons. The inscriptions record only the name of the persons interred, with the date of their birth and decease: sometimes the letters M. S. S. S., (married sister, single sister) are added: the tomb of Peter Bœhler must be excepted, whose office (that of a bishop in the Unitas Fratrum) is mentioned. There are also the tombs of John Cennick²⁵⁷, who died in 1755; Jacob Rogers, (1779); William Hammond, (1783); Benjamin La Trobe, (1786); Charles Henry Conrad de Larish²⁵⁸, (1754); Catherine Moss, aged 97, (1778); Elizabeth King, aged 93, (1786); and John Gotthold Wollin²⁵⁹, who died in 1792. In this ground also lies buried, an Esquimaux Indian, called Nunak.

²⁵⁷ John Cennick, and the three persons next named, were ministers.

²⁵⁸ A foreign nobleman.

²⁵⁹ A native of Livonia, a merchant and agent of the missions for the brethren.

A register of the baptisms and burials is kept in London. Having been favoured with a sight of it by Mr. La Trobe, the present minister of this society, I shall subjoin a few extracts :

Average of burials in the cemetery at Chelsea.

1780—1789	-	-	-	-	8
1790—1792	-	-	-	-	12

It may be observed, that most of the persons here interred have been brought from London.

“ Christian Rénatus de Zinzendorf, departed May 17, 1752; was Zinzendorf, jun.
“ buried May 20th.” This was the only son of the celebrated Count Zinzendorf: he studied at the university of Jena²⁶⁰, and was sent for to England by his father in 1751, to be his assistant in superintending the spiritual affairs of the society. He died at one of the prebendal houses in the Cloisters at Westminster, where his father at that time resided till Lindsey-house could be prepared for his reception. His poetical soliloquies and meditations were published after his death²⁶¹.

“ John Cennick, M. departed July 4, 1755; was buried the 8th John Cennick.
“ in Sharon.” He was author of numerous sermons and hymns.

“ Petrus Böhler, married brother, departed April 27; buried Peter Böhler.
“ May 1, 1775.” Böhler was a very active minister among the Moravians, and one of their bishops. He was of the university of Jena; came first to England in 1738; was very intimate with Wesley and Whitfield, whom he visited at Oxford, and who were in the same ship with him when he went to America as minister of the colony in Georgia²⁶².

“ William Hammond, born at Battle in Suffex, April 18, 1718; William Hammond.
“ departed in New-street, Aug. 19, 1783; buried Aug. 22, by John

²⁶⁰ Crantz's History of the Brethren, translated by La Trobe, p. 217.

²⁶¹ Ibid. p. 397.

²⁶² History of the Brethren.

"Swertner." He was of St. John's-college in Cambridge; had been a clergyman of the church of England; and was author of a book called "*The Marrow of the Gospel*," being the substance of some sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. Mr. Hammond was a man of considerable learning, and particularly skilled in the Greek language, in which he wrote his own life: the MS. is in the possession of Mr. La Trobe.

Benjamin La Trobe.

"Benjamin La Trobe, born in Dublin, April 8, 1728; departed "in Fetter-lane, Nov. 29, 1786; buried Dec. 6, by John Swertner, "minister." Benjamin La Trobe, (father of the present minister,) was a man much esteemed and respected, not only by his own society, but by all to whom he was known. His own sect are particularly indebted to him for clearing their religion of many absurdities which had been introduced by certain wild and visionary enthusiasts, and which had subjected the whole community to much ridicule and calumny: with this view he published a translation of Crantz's History of the Brethren, Spangenberg's Exposition of Doctrine, and several pamphlets.

Earl of Ranelagh.

In the year 1690, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-general of the Forces, having obtained from the crown a long lease of some land belonging to, and adjoining the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, subject to a certain annual rent to be paid to the treasurer²⁶³, built a house there after a design of his own, and made it his principal residence²⁶⁴. A few years afterwards, he procured leases of other lands upon the same terms²⁶⁵, and extended his gardens, which were then esteemed some of the finest in the kingdom²⁶⁶. In the year 1698, he procured

²⁶³ Grant of $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres for sixty-one years, paying 15 l. 7 s. 6 d. per annum to the hospital. Pat. 2 Gul. & Mar. pt. 4. No. 13.

²⁶⁴ Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 14.

²⁶⁵ Grant of 15 acres for fifty-eight years,

paying 30 l. 4 s. per annum to the hospital. Pat. 5 Gul. & Mar. pt. 6. No. 1. Parcel of land for ninety-nine years, paying 5 l. per annum. Pat. 8 Gul. pt. 3. No. 8.

²⁶⁶ See Bowack as above.

a grant

a grant of all these premises (consisting of more than twenty acres) in fee, subject to a yearly rent of only 5*l.* per annum, to the hospital²⁶⁷. After Lord Ranelagh's death, which happened in 1712, the house and premises at Chelsea continued for some time in the possession of his daughter, Lady Catherine Jones.

In the year 1730, an act of parliament passed for vesting the estates of the late Earl of Ranelagh in trustees: the premises at Chelsea were sold three years afterwards, in ten lots, to various persons; the greater part became the property of two persons, whose names were Swift and Timbrell²⁶⁸. About this time it seems to have been much the fashion, among all ranks of people, to resort to the various breakfasting and tea-drinking places, which abounded in the villages near London. Lacey, the patentee of Drury-lane theatre, is said to have first projected²⁶⁹ the plan of establishing a place of entertainment of this sort, upon so large a scale, and with such superior splendor, elegance, and accommodations, as should engross a very considerable share of the public attention, and promise great gain to the proprietors. The site of Beaufort-house in Chelsea, was first thought of for this purpose, about 1738; but Sir Hans Sloane being in treaty for those premises, James Lacey, in conjunction with one Solomon Rietti, took a lease of Ranelagh-house and gardens, under Swift and Timbrell²⁷⁰: it appears, however, that they soon gave up the undertaking; William Crispe and James Myonnet being lessees, anno 1741, when the Rotunda at Ranelagh was built²⁷¹. To enable them to carry on so great a work, they proposed to take in subscriptions to the amount of 5000*l.* in shares of twenty-five guineas each. It was proposed, that the subscribers should receive in-

Ranelagh-
gardens.

²⁶⁷ Pat. 10 Gul. pt. 1. No. 18.

²⁶⁸ Title-deeds in the possession of the trustees of Ranelagh-gardens, obligingly communicated by Albany Wallis, Esq.

²⁶⁹ Burney's History of Music, vol. iv. p. 668.

²⁷⁰ Papers belonging to the proprietors of Ranelagh.

²⁷¹ Ibid.

terest for 20l. ; that at the end of seven years they should be repaid 25l. each ; and that in the mean time they should be entitled to free admission²⁷². Crispe soon afterwards became sole lessee, and in 1744 was declared a bankrupt : the property was then divided into thirty-six shares, as it still continues. In consequence of purchases made at various times, the freehold of the whole, or nearly of the whole, of Lord Ranelagh's estate, is now vested in Tompkins Dew and Albany Wallis, Esqrs. as surviving trustees for the proprietors at large. The property is for the most part divided into single shares ; Sir J. B. Davis holds three ; Mr. Ashley, the manager, three ; and Mr. T. L. Bennet, two. Sir Thomas Robinson, who built, and resided at Prospect-place, adjoining to Ranelagh-gardens, was a great promoter of the undertaking, and held a considerable number of shares ; his house, with the adjoining premises, were purchased after his death by the proprietors.

Ranelagh-house is still standing ; over the front door are the Earl's arms²⁷³ ; and in a room which leads to the Rotunda, is a good portrait of him. In Wilderness-row, which was formerly part of Lord Ranelagh's gardens, is a building called King William's Dining-room and Green-house ; adjoining to this is now the private stand for coaches.

Rotunda.

The Rotunda was begun in the year 1741, and opened for public breakfasts April 5, 1742. This singular building is, as its name imports, of a circular form : its diameter being 185 feet ; the boxes for tea-drinking, which surround the room, form an interior circle of 150 feet diameter ; over the boxes is a gallery. The roof of the building rests upon thirty masonry beams, which meet, and are supported in the centre, where there is a chimney with four faces. When the Rotunda is well illuminated, and full of company, it pre-

²⁷² Papers belonging to the proprietors of Ranelagh.

²⁷³ Az. a cross between 4 pheons Or.

sents to a person entering the room, a most brilliant spectacle, and seldom fails to affect a stranger with momentary surprise.

At the first opening of Ranelagh the concerts were in the morning, and consisted principally of oratorio chorusses²⁷⁴. Michael Festing had the management of them, and led the band: the orchestra was then in the centre of the room. It does not appear that the morning concerts were long continued, though the Rotunda was open every day for public breakfasts, till the act of parliament passed (anno 1752) which prohibited all places of public entertainment from being open before a certain hour in the afternoon. During the first season there were evening concerts also, which were advertised to begin at half past five, and which ended about nine. It seems to have been the fashion then, as it is now, not to go to the Rotunda till the concert was nearly over²⁷⁵; the company retired at eleven²⁷⁶. The concert now ends about twelve o'clock, which is the most fashionable hour for entering the Rotunda; and it is near three in the morning before all the company has retired.

In the year 1754, the evening amusements at Ranelagh were advertised under the name of Comus's Court²⁷⁷. The room is sometimes hired of the proprietors for masquerades and other fêtes. The admission to the evening promenade is 2s. 6d., tea and coffee included.

²⁷⁴ Burney's History of Music, vol. iv. p. 668.

²⁷⁵ See in the Gentleman's Magazine, August 1742, a letter from a foreigner, giving an account of his visit to Ranelagh-gardens. It appears to have been the fashion to walk in the park till twilight, and then adjourn to the Rotunda at Ranelagh.

²⁷⁶ Daily papers, 1744, &c. where there is frequent mention of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with other branches of the royal family, going to Ranelagh, whence they retired at ten, half past ten, or eleven o'clock at the farthest.

²⁷⁷ " Last Friday evening Comus opened his court at Ranelagh, to a very numerous and polite audience. The court was conducted with the utmost decency and becoming humour. The procession was well received, and several of the pieces encored; and the mock Italian duet went off with the utmost spirit." Daily Adv. Sept. 2, 1754.
" Comus will again open his court tomorrow, being the 4th inst. at Ranelagh, with several alterations, and the addition of some new choice spirits. The comic ode will be divided

cluded. Fire-works are exhibited occasionally during the season, when the price is raised to five shillings. In the year 1792, was shown, for the first time, a beautiful representation of Mount *Ætna*, with the flowing of the lava. The height of the boarded work, which represents the mountain, is about eighty feet; and the whole exhibits a very curious specimen of machinery and pyrotechnics. It has been exhibited several times during the two last seasons.

The greatest number of persons which were ever known to be admitted at Ranelagh in one night, were 4622, exclusive of free admissions. This was on the 7th of June 1790, at an exhibition of fire-works, when the price of admission was 3s. 6d.²⁷⁸ It should not be omitted, that on the 26th of June 1793, the celebrated Chevaliere D'Eon fenced publicly at this place with a French professor of that art.

Chelsea
ferry.

The ferry at Chelsea belonged formerly to Thomas Earl of Lincoln, who, in the year 1618, sold it to William Blake²⁷⁹. In 1710, it was the property of Bartholomew Nutt, and was rated in the parish books at 8l. per annum. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Walter St. John²⁸⁰, and passed with the Bolingbroke estate to Lord Spencer, under whom it was held at the time that Battersea-bridge was built.

Chelsea wa-
ter-works.

The Chelsea water-works were constructed about the year 1724; a charter of incorporation was granted on the 8th of March that

“divided into three parts, to give relief to the
“audience. Every time of rest will be parti-
“cularized by Comus drinking out of his
“bowl.” Ibid. Sept. 3.

“Comus intends to appear with several new
“dainties, at Ranelagh, every Wednesday and
“Friday till farther notice; and he intends
“to alter the exercises of his choice spirits
“nightly.” Ibid. Sept. 9.

“This day Comus will exhibit some new
“declamations, according to choice spirit

“custom, from the chair.” Ibid. Sept. 18.

“This evening Comus will take leave of
“his choice spirits at Ranelagh; and he will
“then relate the history of their assembling.

“As this is the last night, it is to be presumed
“that every choice spirit will exert themselves
“to support Comus in the chair.” Ibid.
Sept. 20.

²⁷⁸ From the information of the manager.

²⁷⁹ Pat. 16 Jac. pt. 29. Sept. 1.

²⁸⁰ Dr. King's MS. account of Chelsea.

year,

year to the persons concerned in this undertaking. A canal was then dug from the Thames near Ranelagh to Pimlico, where there is a steam-engine for the purpose of raising the water into pipes, which convey it in various directions to the village of Chelsea, to Westminster, and various parts of the west end of the town²⁸¹. The proprietors of the works have an office in Abingdon-street, Westminster, where all business relating to the rent of the water is transacted. In a calculation of the quantity of water supplied daily by the water-works in the neighbourhood of London, anno 1767, those at Chelsea are said to yield 1740 tons.

That part of the hamlet of Little Chelsea, which is on the south side of the highway, is in this parish. Here the learned Earl of Shaftsbury, author of the *Characteristicks*, built a house, in which he generally resided during the sitting of parliament. Tradition says, that Locke was a frequent visitor at Little Chelsea, and they show a summer-house in which he wrote some of his works; but like many others, this tradition seems but ill supported by facts; for it is certain that Lord Shaftsbury did not purchase these premises till about the year 1700²⁸², just before Locke's death, and many years after his intimacy with that family had ceased. Lord Shaftsbury's house was some years ago the residence of the late Serjeant Wynne, and afterwards of his son Edward Wynne, Esq. author of *Eunomus*, or a *Treatise upon the Laws of England*, and other Tracts. After having been aliened by Luttrell Wynne, LL. D. to William Virtue, it was purchased in the year 1787 by the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, as an additional work-house for their

LITTLE
CHELSEA.

Lord Shaftsbury.

²⁸¹ The reservoirs in Hyde-park, and in the Green-park, are supplied by pipes from the Chelsea water-works.

²⁸² There had been a house upon the same site, which belonged to Sir James Smith, whose widow appears to have been resident there in 1695. Dr. King's MS. account of Chelsea. Lord Shaftsbury was first charged to the parish rates in 1700. A letter from him, dated Chelsea, anno 1708, is printed in the Supplement to the *Biographia Britannica*.

poor. An act of parliament passed that year, declares it to be in St. George's parish, so long as it shall continue to be appropriated to its present use. The same act exempts it from alldues and rates demandable by the rector and parish of Chelsea, on condition of paying to the former 3l. 3s. per annum, and to the latter 6l. 13s. 4d.

Park Chapel. At Little Chelsea is a small chapel, called Park-chapel, built by Sir Richard Manningham in the year 1718, within the precincts of the Duke of Wharton's park; it is now for a term of years the private property of the Rev. James Ward, A. M. who officiates there.

**KNIGHTS-
BRIDGE.** A considerable part of Knightsbridge being in the parish of Chelsea, I shall here treat of that hamlet, which is divided also between the parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Margaret's, Westminster; the parish of Chelsea extends from the corner of Sloane-street to the stream which runs under the road and passes by Kelly's Medicinal Baths.

**St. George's
Hospital.** Near Hyde-park-corner, on the south side of the road, stands St. George's Hospital for the reception of sick and lame; a noble foundation, supported by voluntary contributions. It was formerly the seat of James Lane, Viscount Laneshorough²⁸³, who died there in the year 1724. His Lordship is recorded by Pope as persevering in his favourite amusement of dancing in spite of the infirmities of old age. "—Sober Laneshorough dancing with the gout²⁸⁴." The gallery over the cupola at St. Paul's, called now the Golden-gallery, was gilt at his expence a few days before his death²⁸⁵.

**Knight-
bridge Cha-
pel.** On the north side of the road, about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike, and in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, stands a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which belonged formerly to an ancient lazar-house or hospital, held, as it appears, under the church of Westminster, at the rent of four shillings per annum, by

**Ancient
lazar-house.**

²⁸³ Laneshorough-house occupied only the central part of the present building; the wings were added when it was converted into an hospital.

²⁸⁴ Moral Essays, I. l. 230.

²⁸⁵ British Journal, Aug. 8, 1724.

the family of Glassington. Among the records belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster, is a state of the lazaret-house at Knightsbridge, as drawn up in the year 1595 by John Glassington, who was governor of the house, and by profession a surgeon. He states, that there were no lands belonging to this hospital, nor a groat of endowment; that there *had* been a certain piece of land, which was then inclosed within Hyde-park, to the great detriment of the charity; that the building, when he became governor, was ready to fall, and that he had expended above 100l. on it; that there were commonly thirty-six or thirty-seven persons in the house, who were supported wholly by voluntary contributions; that the charge of the last year, in provisions only, exclusive of candles, linen, woollen, falves, medicines, burials, &c. had been 161l. 19s. 4d. Mr. Glassington adds a list of fifty-five persons who had been cured by him, some of whom had been dismissed as incurable from other hospitals. An account of the regulations of the house is also subjoined, by which it appears that the patients attended prayers every morning and evening; and that on Sundays there was morning and evening service for the neighbours; that those who were able were obliged to work; that they dined every day on "warm meat and porridge;" and that every man had his own "dish, platter, and tankard, to keepe the broken from the whole." Among the same records is a petition also from John Glassington, surgeon, dated 1654, praying to be admitted to the government of the lazaret-house, which his ancestors always had rented of the church of Westminster; the petition is accompanied by a certificate from Sir John Thorowgood. In the year 1629, upon a petition from the inhabitants of Knightsbridge, licence was given by the Bishop of London, with the consent of the vicar and church-wardens of St. Martin's, (in which parish this house was situated before the new parish of St. George was constituted,) that they might rebuild the chapel, then

grown very old and ruinous, and attend divine service there, the rights of the mother church being duly reserved. The chapel was accordingly re-built, and consecrated to the use of the poor of the hospital; but there being no endowment for the maintenance of a chaplain, it was ordered by the chancellor of the diocese, with the assent of the governor of the hospital, the chaplain, and some of the principal inhabitants of the hamlet, that they, or the major part of them, should let the pews in such manner as would best contribute to the maintenance of the chaplain, the repair of the chapel, and the relief of the poor in the hospital²⁸⁶. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, reported, that Knightsbridge chapel, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, belonged formerly to a lazaret-house there; that twenty years before the time of the inquiry, it was re-edified and enlarged by public contributions; and that Henry Walker, the minister placed there on probation by the order of parliament, received 10*l.* per annum from the inhabitants²⁸⁷. He was afterwards allowed by the committee 40*l.* per annum²⁸⁸; and in the year 1655, I find, that he was presented by Cornelius Holland and George Prime, joint-governors of the chapel²⁸⁹. In 1699, the chapel was again re-built at the charge of Nicholas Birkhead, citizen and goldsmith of London; and, as I suppose, at that time lessee under the church of Westminster: the front was a third time re-built, and the whole chapel repaired in 1789. The present lessee is Dixon Gamble, Esq.; the present chaplain, John Gamble, M. A. appointed by the dean and chapter of Westminster, who appear for many years past to have possessed the patronage of the chapel.

Charity-
school.

Adjoining to Knightsbridge chapel is a charity-school for boys and girls, instituted about ten years ago, and supported by voluntary

²⁸⁶ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 694.

²⁸⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

²⁸⁸ Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committees.—Lambeth Library, vol. xi. p. 232.

²⁸⁹ Ibid. vol. xxxii. p. 429.

contributions;

contributions; the present number of children educated there is fifty-five.

On the south side of the western road, at the distance of near half a mile from Hyde-park-corner, is a large floor-cloth manufacture, belonging to Smith and Co. who carry on a considerable trade also in making portable houses of canvas with wooden frames, and large rooms of the same materials for temporary occasions ²⁸⁹. On the same side of the road a range of detached houses continues almost to Kensington, being generally described as part of Knightsbridge, and situated in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Among these are principally to be noticed the Duke of Rutland's ²⁹⁰, and that of the late celebrated Dukes of Kingston (now Sir George Warren's).

Smith's
manufacture
of floor-
cloths, and
portable
houses.

Seth Ward, the learned Bishop of Salisbury, resided at Knightsbridge, and died at his house there Jan. 6, 1689 ²⁹¹.

Bishop Ward.

William Penn chose this place for his residence for some years, it being near the court at Kensington, where Queen Anne always honoured him with particular attention ²⁹².

William
Penn.

The manor of Knightsbridge still belongs to the church at Westminster, who were in possession of it as early as the reign of Edward I. ²⁹³ During the temporary alienation of the church lands in the last century, it appears to have been the property of Sir George Stonehouse ²⁹⁴.

Manor of
Knights-
bridge.

Adjoining to Knightsbridge were two other ancient manors, called Neyte ²⁹⁵ and Hyde, both belonging to the church of Westminster

Manors of
Neyte and
Hyde.

²⁸⁹ Unfortunately destroyed by fire while this work was in the press.

²⁹⁰ John Duke of Rutland died there May 29, 1779.

²⁹¹ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

²⁹² Biograph. Brit.

²⁹³ Records of the Church of Westminster.

²⁹⁴ Ibid.

²⁹⁵ Edward VI. granted the house called the Neate, and all the site, circuit, ambit, and pre-

mises thereto belonging, late parcel of the possessions of Westminster-abbey, and situated in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, to Sir Anthony Browne. Pat. 1 Ed. VI. pt. 9. June 28. There are some houses still called the Neate-houses, situated near the water-side, in that part of Chelsea which lies in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and was formerly part of St. Martin's.

Hyde-park.

till the reign of Henry VIII. when they became the property of the crown, having been given, together with the advowson of Chelfea, in exchange for the priory of Hurley in Berkshire²⁹⁴. The site of the manor of Hyde constitutes, no doubt, Hyde-park, which adjoins to Knightsbridge on the north, lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge. Hyde-park was seized among the crown lands soon after the death of Charles I. and was excepted from sale, with some other of the royal demesnes, by an ordinance of parliament anno 1649. Three years afterwards, it was resolved that Hyde-park, with some other lands, should be sold for ready money²⁹⁵. It appears, by an actual survey taken in 1652, previously to the sale, that the park then contained about 620 acres, valued at 894l. 13s. 8d. per annum; the timber growing thereupon was valued at the sum of 4779l. 19s. 6d.; the deer at 300l.; the materials of a lodge at 120l.; and those of a building designed for a banquetting-house, at 125l. 12s. The park was divided into lots, and being sold to several purchasers²⁹⁶, produced the sum of 17,068l. 6s. 8d. including the timber and the deer. After the restoration, when the crown lands were resumed into the King's hands, this park was replenished with deer, and surrounded with a brick wall, having before that time been fenced with pales²⁹⁷. The park has been considerably reduced in extent since the survey above-mentioned, partly by the building of dwelling-houses, (between Hyde-park-corner and Park-lane,) but principally by the making of Kensington-gar-

²⁹⁴ Ibid. Among these records are some court-rolls of the manor of Hyde, during the reign of Edward III.

²⁹⁵ Perfect Passages, Novem. 26—Dec. 3, 1652.

²⁹⁶ One lot, containing the Banqueting-house and Old-lodge divisions thereof, with a piece of ground called Spittle-mead, a piece of

ground used as a *fortification*, &c. &c. was sold to Anthony Deane. Particulars of sale, Augmentation-office.

²⁹⁷ From the information of William Harrison, Esq. of the Land Revenue-office, to whom I am indebted for the particulars relating to the survey and sale above-mentioned. There is a plan of Hyde-park by Rhodes.

dens.

dens²⁹⁷. Its present extent, according to a survey taken in 1790, is 394 A. 2 R. 38 P.²⁹⁸ In the upper part of the park, adjoining to Kensington-gardens, are some fine trees, and the scenery is very pleasing. The large canal called the Serpentine-river (which has so often proved fatal to adventurous skaters and desponding suicides) was made about the year 1730, by order of Queen Caroline; the water is supplied by a small stream which rises at Baywater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh, dividing the parish of Chelsea from that of St. George, Hanover-square²⁹⁹.

The following description of the diversions of Hyde-park, about that time, will perhaps not be unacceptable: "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed by people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde-park; many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire; but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted spotted women: some men plaid with a silver ball, and some took other recreation; but his Highness the Lord Protector went not thither, nor any of the Lords of the Council³⁰⁰." It was about this time that Cromwell met with an accident in Hyde-park, which had nearly cost him his life. Taking the air there one day with Secretary Thurloe, in his own coach and six, he chose to turn charioteer; but the horses proving ungovernable, he was thrown from the box, and in his fall discharged one of his pocket pistols³⁰¹.

A foreigner,

²⁹⁷ James Hamilton, Esq. the ranger, and John Birch, anno 1665, had a grant of fifty acres in Hyde-park, to plant apple-trees for the purpose of supplying the King with fruit and cyder. They were to consist principally of golden pippins and redstreaks. Pat. 16 Car. II. pt. 18. No. 7.

²⁹⁸ From the information of Mr. Harrison.

²⁹⁹ Thomas Hawes had a grant, 15 Car. II. of all the springs in Hyde-park, for the term of 99 years, with liberty to convey the water

to Westminster. Pat. 15 Car. II. pt. 19, No. 1.

³⁰⁰ Several Proceedings of Parliament, April 27—May 4, 1654. Another diurnal says, that there was a great hurling-match between fifty Cornish gentlemen on one side, and fifty on the other; and that the Lord Protector *was* there, and several of the Privy Council. Moderate Intelligencer, April 26--May 3, 1654.

³⁰¹ Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 508. It appears

A foreigner, who visited England in 1659, (writing to his friend in France,) says, " I did frequently accompany my Lord N. into a field near the town, which they call Hyde-park; the place not unpleasant,—and which they use as our course, but with nothing that order, equipage, and splendor; being such an assembly of wretched jades and hackney-coaches, as, next to a regiment of carmen, there is nothing approacheth the resemblance. This parke was, it seems, used by the late king and nobility for the freshness of the air, and the goodly prospect; but it is that which now (besides all other exercises) they pay for here in England, though it be free for all the world besides; every coach and horse which enters buying his mouthful, and permission of the publican who has purchased it, for which the entrance is guarded with porters and long staves³⁰²." Hyde-park still continues to be the favourite place for taking the air, and exhibiting fine coaches, fine horses, and expert horsemanship³⁰³. Here also the troops, which are quartered in and about the metropolis, are exercised and frequently reviewed.

appears by the newspapers of that time, that Cromwell was confined to his house several days in consequence of this accident. The Weekly Post (Oct. 3, 1654) represents it to have been the postillion who was thrown from his seat, and that Cromwell was in the coach. The writer of a copy of verses (in the Faithful Scout, Oct. 13) on the Protector's miraculous escape, admits the fact of his being upon the box, and thinking, as it seems, that

such a frolic required some excuse, justifies it by the example of the heroes of old.

³⁰² Character of England, in a Letter to a Nobleman in France. London, 1659, 12mo. p. 54.

³⁰³ The fashion of frequenting Hyde-park seems to have prevailed, without intermission, for a long period. In 1709 a book was published, called "The Circus, or British "Olympicks;" "being a Satire on the Ring at Hyde-park."

C H I S W I C K.

THIS parish is not to be found in Doomsday book^{*}; it is mentioned in various records of the reign of Henry III. by the name of Chesewicke. Name.

The village of Chiswick is situated by the river-side, at the distance of about five miles from Hyde-park-corner; the parish lies within the hundred of Offulston, and is bounded on the east by Hammer-smith, on the north by Acton, on the west by Ealing, and on the South by the Thames. It contains about twelve hundred acres, of which about three hundred are corn-land; about two hundred and eighty occupied by market-gardeners; and about two hundred under-grass, exclusive of parks and paddocks; which, with private gardens, pleasure grounds, wastes, &c. make up the remaining number of acres. The soil varies from a light sand and gravel to a very rich loam; but even in the best land gravel is to be found near the surface. Chiswick pays the sum of 666l. 19s. to the land-tax, which in the year 1793 was at the rate of 1s. 6d. upon land, and 1s. 1d. upon houses. Situation and boundaries.

An urn filled with Roman silver coins was dug up at Turnham-green in the year 1731². Stukeley says, that the Roman road from Extent.

^{*} Though neither Chiswick or Sutton occur in that record among the possessions of the church of St. Paul's, I suspect that the manor in Fulham, said to belong to the canons of that cathedral, was no other than that of Chiswick; Nature of land and soil.

which, together with Sutton, contained five hides, exactly the quantity mentioned in the survey.

² Stukeley's Itin. Curios. p. 205.

Regnum, or Ringwood, went from Staines, through Brentford, (which was a manse between it and London,) to Turnham-green; thence over Stanford-bridge³ and into the Acton road, crossing the Watling-street at Tyburn.

Armies at
Turnham-
green.

After the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex assembled his forces at Turnham-green, where he was joined by the city trained-bands⁴. Sir William Waller mustered his forces there Sept. 10, 1643, when he was ordered to go to the relief of the Lord General's army after the action at Newbury⁵.

Manors.

There are two manors in the parish of Chiswick, both belonging to the church of St. Paul's; one of which is called the Dean's, (being his peculiar,) or the manor of Sutton; the other the Prebendal manor.

Manor of
Sutton.

It does not appear when or by whom the manor of Sutton was given to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Though it is not mentioned among the manors belonging to the canons of that church in Doomsday-book⁶, yet it is upon record that they were in possession of it in the reign of William the Conqueror. Among the archives in the chapter-house at St. Paul's, is a very curious and minute survey of all the manors belonging to the church, made, as it appears, in or about the time of Alardus de Burnham, who succeeded Ralph de Diceto in the deanery very early in the thirteenth century⁷. As this is one of the most ancient surveys extant, and very explicit and satisfactory in describing the services of the tenants, I shall translate at

³ So called (says Stukeley) from that circumstance. Ibid.

⁴ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 65.

⁵ Perfect Diurnal, Sept. 18—25.

⁶ See note 1. It is enumerated among the manors belonging to the church of St. Paul's, when Wulman was dean, who was contemporary with William the Conqueror. Reg. Dec. & Cap. lib. L. f. 1.

⁷ The time of Ralph de Diceto's death is not certainly known. Newcourt supposes Alardus de Burnham to have succeeded before 1204. See Repertorium, vol. i. p. 35. In the survey here quoted, some of the tenants then in possession are said to have received their grants from Ralph de Diceto, and others from Alardus de Burnham.

large

large the account of the demesne-lands, and some of the principal estates held under the lord by various rents and services.

" *An Inquisition of the Manor of Suttune ; Philip de Haddam, lessee.*

Ancient survey.

" The jury return, that this manor is taxed or rated to the king
" at three hides, besides the farm⁸ of Chesewich, which by it-
" self is two hides, rated with the hides of Sutton. The manor is
" free and quit from all fuit either of county or hundred, and all
" other dues which belong either to the king himself, or to his
" bailiffs. In demesne are two hundred and ten acres of arable
" land, sixteen of meadow, and about forty of wood of a good
" growth⁹. The quantity of pasture is not known, but it suffices
" for twelve oxen, four horses¹⁰, ten cows, and one hundred and
" thirty sheep : wainage¹¹ may be made with twelve oxen and four
" horses, according to the custom of the township.

" *Tenants of Assize.*

" Gilbert, son of Nicholas, holds three virgates of land, to which
" his grandfather Gilbert was admitted by Theodoric, a former
" lessee, and for which he now pays thirty shillings per annum ; and
" is subject to the following services, viz. He must plough two acres
" of the demesne lands in winter, and two in lent ; and sow the lord's
" seed, which he is to receive at the manor-house, and to carry into
" the field ; he must harrow also the land above-mentioned ; he
" must find two mowers¹², who are to have their provisions from the
" lord of the manor¹³ ; and two men to carry hay, who must be
" fed at his own cost. Two men one day, and two other men a se-

⁸ " *Solandam.*"—I have translated this word farm, being guided by the sense. The word *solanda* does not occur in any glossary that I have seen. *Solanum* is a farm.

⁹ " *In bosco bene vestito.*"

¹⁰ " *Quatuor Stottis ;*"—*stottus* is defined in the glossaries to be *equus admissarius*—admis-

sarius quia admittitur inter armenta.

¹¹ *Wanniagium*—Wainage is sometimes used for the furniture of a wain or cart, and sometimes for tillage. See Jacob's Law Dictionary. If either, it must mean the latter here.

¹² " *Homines cum falcibus.*"

¹³ " *Ad cibum domini.*"

" cond day, to weed the corn—(these men to be provided with
 " one meal a day by the lord)¹⁴. He must find also two carts, or
 " one waggon, to carry hay; and three men for each of the reap-
 " days¹⁵. He must find two men for one day, to thresh the rent-
 " corn¹⁶, to be carried to London—(these men to have one meal a
 " day at the lord's cost); and provide two sacks for each rent. He
 " must carry dung from the manor-house two days, each day with
 " two carts—(the workmen to be allowed provisions by the lord).
 " He must bring four cart-loads of fuel from the wood, finding pro-
 " visions for the men at his own cost. He must render moreover,
 " annually, two hens and twenty eggs.

" William, son of Turstan, holds one virgate at the rent of 6s. 2d.
 " He is to mow also one day for the lord of the manor, being al-
 " lowed his provisions; and to send all his labourers to the reap-
 " days; the lord allowing them victuals and ale¹⁷."

Another tenant was to shear the lord's sheep and lambs, and to cut his pease. Some were to pay a certain rent called malt-silver¹⁸, being five-pence, three-pence, or some small sum; others a rent called "wardpeni"¹⁹, generally two-pence; and others a small sum, e. g. 10d. called the gift²⁰.

Another

¹⁴ " *Ad cibum domini semel in die.*"

¹⁵ " *Quaslibet precarias.*" Jacob translates *precaria*, a reap-day. It was called also, in ancient records, a bederyp, or bed-repe, from the Saxon words, *beden*, *rogare*; and *rip*, *messis*; being a term for certain assistance during the harvest due to the lord from his tenants, who, according to the terms of their agreement, sent either all their labourers, or a part of them, upon certain fixed days, called "*dies precariae*;" i. e. bedryp, or reap-days. Upon these occasions the lord of the manor always found the men provisions, and sometimes liquor. John de Lambourne, a tenant of the

manor of Sutton, was to send one man to the *ficca precaria*, and two to the *precariae cervisiae*.

¹⁶ " *Firmam.*"—Du Cange gives instances of *firma* being used in this sense: he defines it "*fructus ex conventionione reddendus.*"

¹⁷ See note 15.

¹⁸ A payment to the lord for the privilege of making malt. It was sometimes called malt-shot.

¹⁹ Ward-penny was a payment made to the sheriffs, for the defence of castles.

²⁰ " *De dono 10d.*"—*Donum* is defined to have been a payment made to the lord, under the

Another survey of the manors belonging to the church of St. Paul's, made about the year 1245²², says, that the manor of Sutton in the time of King Henry, and William the Dean, (which must have been about the year 1111,) was rated at three hides, and paid three shillings to the sheriff; which it still did at the taking of the inquisition. The canons received from it two full corn-rents²³, and five hundred and forty shillings in money. The quantity of land is the same as in the survey above quoted, except that the wood is computed at only thirty acres, and the pasture said to be sufficient only for five cows and sixty sheep. There were sixteen virgates of land which paid quit-rent. Aluric held of the lord *unam garram*²⁴, by the annual render of two plough-shares²⁵. The rents of assize amounted to 7l. 3s. 7d., besides five shillings, or every tenth fish from the fishery, and four-pence from the cultivated waste²⁶.

In the year 1235, an agreement was made relating to the fish within the manor of Sutton, between the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and the prior of Merton, who enjoyed a grant from the king of the fisheries of the river Thames, for a certain district, which included the shores of Chiswick. By this agreement, the men of Sutton and Chiswick were permitted to place forty weirs²⁶ for catching of barbels and lamprons only; for which permission they were to

the name of a free gift. *Glossarium Mediæ Latinitatis*.

²² Newcourt calls this an inquisition of churches and manors, taken in 1181. The inquisition of the manors is expressly said to have been taken when Henry de Cornhill was dean, and Alexander treasurer. Henry de Cornhill was made dean in 1244; and Alexander Swerford, the treasurer, died in 1246. The inquisition of the manors, therefore, must have taken place about 1245. The date of the year is annexed to the visitation of each church, viz. 1249, 1250, &c.

²³ "*Duas firmas plenas*." See note 16.

²⁴ The word *garra*, I cannot find in any Glossary. Du Cange has it in the plural; and mentions an instance wherein *garras atrii* occurs, but gives no satisfactory explanation of it. If the MS. was not remarkably fair and legible, I should suspect that *gravam*, a grove, was the word intended.

²⁵ *Soccus*—See Kelham's *Domesday Illustrated*, p. 336.

²⁶ "*De effarta*.—*Effartum* is defined to be waste land grubbed up and cultivated.

²⁷ *Burrochæ*.

pay

pay twenty-three shillings per annum to the prior of Merton; and if the payment was neglected five days beyond the time appointed, the sum was to be doubled ²⁶.

In the ninth year of Edward IV. Baldwin Bray, whose ancestors appear to have been settled there for several generations ²⁷, conveyed the manor of Sutton, near Cheshwyke, (that is, I suppose, assigned the lease of the manorial estate,) to Thomas Coveton and others ²⁸. During the civil war, the manor was sequestered to the lord mayor and aldermen of London ²⁹. In the year 1676, the lease came into the hands of Thomas Earl of Fauconberg ³⁰, whose great-nephew, Thomas Fowler, Viscount Fauconberg, assigned it, about the year 1727, to Richard Earl of Burlington ³¹. After Lord Burlington's death, the lease was renewed to the late Duke of Devonshire, who married his sole heir; and it is now held by the present Duke. The manor-house was lately in the occupation of Thomas King, Esq. deceased, by whom it was in a great measure rebuilt. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's had a grant of free-warren in their manor of Sutton, 9 Edw. II ³².

Prebendal
manor.

The prebendal manor is so called, as being the corps of one of the prebends of St. Paul's cathedral. The ancient survey before-mentioned, describes it as containing two hides of land. The reserved rent received by the prebendary is 39l. 2s. 6d. In the year 1570, (12 Eliz.) Gabriel Goodman, being then prebendary of Chiswick, granted a lease of this manor (with the demesne lands, consisting of about an hundred and forty acres) for ninety-nine years, to William Walter and George Burden, in trust, that they should within two years convey the same to the church of Westminster, of which

²⁶ Reg. Dec. & Cap. lib. A. f. 35.

²⁷ John Le Bray of Sutton is mentioned in a record, 45 Edw. III. See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 4507. p. 121.

²⁸ Cl. 9 Edw. IV. m. 18.

²⁹ Court-rolls of the manor.

³⁰ Rent-books and court-rolls of the manor of Sutton.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Cart. 9 Edw. II. No. 31.

the

the said Goodman was dean. The dean and chapter still hold it of the prebendary of Chifwick, under a lease for three lives. In 1649 this manor, then valued at 177l. 8d. exclusive of the reserved rent, was in the occupation of Arthur Duck, LL. D. as sub-lessee, and was sold soon afterwards, (as church property,) being discharged of the reserved rent, for the sum of 1551l. 5s. 3d. to William Angier and Edward Radden, on behalf of Richard Duck of the county of Devon³³. In 1691, Sir Stephen Fox was lessee of the manor under the church of Westminster³⁴. The lease was assigned by his son Stephen, about the year 1727³⁵, to Dr. Michael Hutchinson; and by some mesne assignments came to James Fry, Esq.³⁶ who sold it in 1770 to Mr. Alexander Weatherstone³⁷. Mr. Weatherstone's widow is the present sub-lessee, and as such is called lady of the manor, and holds an annual court-baron. Lands within this manor descend to the youngest son.

In Gabriel Goodman's lease above-mentioned, it is stipulated that the lessee should erect additional buildings adjoining to the manor-house, sufficient for the accommodation of one of the prebendaries of Westminster, the master of the school, the usher, forty boys, and proper attendants, who should retire thither in time of sickness, or at other seasons when the dean and chapter should think proper³⁸.

Manor, or
college
house.

To

³³ Parliam. Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

³⁴ His name first occurs that year as lord of the manor, in the court-rolls.

³⁵ Stephen Fox was lord of the manor in 1726; and Dr. Michael Hutchinson in 1727.

³⁶ Dr. Hutchinson appears to have held the manor till 1737; from that year till 1745, Mrs. Mary Daniel and Joseph Alstone, who probably were his heirs; in 1745, Gauntlet Fry, Esq.; in 1748, Susanna Sharpe, spinster, who devised it to James Fry above mentioned.

³⁷ By the information of George Richards, Esq. steward of the manor.

³⁸ Fuller is inaccurate when he says that Dean Goodman *purchased* a house, with land thereunto belonging, for the use of Westminster-school. "If these lands (says he) at this day be not so profitably employed, as they were by the donor piously intended, it were safer to bemoan the sad effects, than to accuse the authors thereof." He adds, that Goodman, with his own hands, planted a fair row of elms in his time, grown up to great height and beauty. (Worthies, b. iv. p. 35.) Norden is more accurate than Fuller, when he says, "Cheswicke, belonging to a prebend of Paul's,

To this day a piece of ground is reserved (in the lease to the sub-lessee) as a play-place for the scholars, though it is not known that the school was ever removed to Chiswick since Busby's time. It is on record, that he resided there, with some of his scholars, in the year 1657³⁹. A few years ago, when this house was in the tenure of Robert Berry, Esq. the names of the celebrated Earl of Halifax, John Dryden, and many others of Busby's pupils, were to be seen on the walls. Bowack, who wrote an account of Chiswick in 1706, says, that the house was then so decayed that it was wholly unfit for its intended use, and was patched up into small tenements for the labouring people of the town⁴⁰. If his representation be accurate, it must have been rebuilt, or at least have undergone very considerable repairs, before the year 1725, when the college-house was inhabited by Dr. John Friend, master of Westminster-school; and the prebendary's apartments, by Dr. Broadrick⁴¹. Dr. Nicholls was the last master, who occasionally resided at the college-house. Dr. Markham, (the present Archbishop of York,) when master of Westminster-school, rented the prebendary's lodgings of the dean and chapter. The whole being in a ruinous state, was let on a repairing lease in the year 1788, for which purpose a special licence was obtained from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's and the prebendary of Chiswick, pursuant to Dean Goodman's injunctions, whereby the church of Westminster is restrained from letting the mansion or manor-house for more than one year, without such licence.

" Paul's, now in the hands of Dr. Goodman,
 " dean of Westminster, where he hath a faire
 " house, whereunto he withdraweth the schol-
 " lers of the college of Westminster."
 (Spec. Brit. p. 17.)

³⁹ " I was presently in all haste, (says Bag-
 " shaw, in the narrative of his dispute with
 " Busby,) in that hot and sickly season of the
 " year, to be removed unto Westminster from

" Chiswick, where I had fixed my residence;
 " and where, upon all removes of the college,
 " the second master is by statute obliged to
 " be." P. 3. This was in the year 1657.
 There is mention of other removes of the col-
 lege during the same year, p. 2, &c.

⁴⁰ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 48.

⁴¹ Survey of the manor, bearing date 1725.

The house, which is now an academy, in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Horne, is called, in a survey dated 1725, the Manor farm-house, and was then in the tenure of Lady Nevill. Manor farm-house.

In Newcourt's Repertorium⁴², may be seen a list of the prebendaries of Chiswick, among whom are Nigellus, Bishop of Ely; Richard Clifford, Bishop of London; Cardinal Moreton; Christopher Urfwick; Bishop Bonner; Bishop Barlow; and Bishop Beveridge. The present prebendary is the Rev. G. Gregory, D. D. the translator of Bishop Lowth's Lectures, and author of the Life of Chatterton, "Essays," and other works. Prebendaries of Chiswick.

The beautiful villa where the Duke of Devonshire occasionally resides, stands near the site of an ancient house, which Bowack says was built by Sir Edward Warden⁴³; for this I find no other authority. It was pulled down in the year 1788, and by Kip's print seems to have been of the age of James I. Towards the latter end of his reign, it was certainly the property and residence of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset⁴⁴, whose abandoned Countess ended her days there in misery and disgrace⁴⁵. The Earl, who was a partaker in her crimes, survived her many years, being never able to recover a broken fortune⁴⁶ or a tarnished name. Upon the marriage of his daughter Lady Anne with Lord Ruffel, he was obliged to mortgage his house at Chiswick, and to sell all his plate, jewels, and furniture, to Ancient mansion.

⁴² Vol. i. p. 138.

⁴³ There is a monument in Chiswick church to the family of Wardour, erected in the year 1612, by Edward Wardour, Esq. This person might have been afterwards knighted, and might have built the house.

⁴⁴ Court-rolls and parish-books.

⁴⁵ Weldon's Court of James I. p. 113. Dugdale says she died in 1632. The Earl died in 1645.

⁴⁶ Among the records at the Rolls, is a special warrant, "to give discharge to the creditors of the late Earl of Somerset" (so called, I suppose, as having forfeited his honours by his conviction) "and his ladie, on delivery of jewels and other things to them pawned by the said earl and his ladie." Pat. 16 Jac. I. pt. 1. June 9. The Earl is recorded in the parish books as being in arrear for rates, anno 1625.

make up the sum of 12,000*l.* which the Earl of Bedford demanded as a portion ⁴⁷. The mortgage having never been paid off, the premises became the property of the celebrated Philip Earl of Pembroke ⁴⁸ (who was the mortgagee); from him they passed to John Lord Pawlet ⁴⁹, an active royalist, and a commander of some eminence in the king's army. On the 27th of May 1647, he was permitted to compound for his estate, through the interest of the General Fairfax ⁵⁰, who, in the months of August and September following, appears to have been more than once a visitor at his house at Chiswick ⁵¹. In 1669, this house being then the property of William Lord Crofts, and in the occupation of James Duke of Monmouth, was sold to Charles Lord Gerrard of Brandon ⁵², who aliened it to Richard Viscount Ranelagh. In 1682, it was the property of Edward Seymour, Esq. of Maiden-Bradley, who then sold it to Richard Earl of Burlington, from whom it descended to Richard the last Earl; after his death it came to the late Duke of Devonshire, who married Lady Charlotte Boyle, his daughter and sole heir. The last Earl of Burlington, whose skill and taste as an architect have been frequently recorded, built near this old mansion, a small but beautiful villa, the idea of which was partly borrowed from a design of Palladio ⁵³. The gardens at the same time were laid out by his lordship in the Italian style, and were far preferable to any that had then been seen in this kingdom; they are adorned with various temples, obelisks, statues, &c. which have furnished many subjects for the engravers ⁵⁴. Some of the statues are antiques ⁵⁵; the lions and

Duke of Devonshire's house.

⁴⁷ Letter from Mr. Garrard to Lord Strafford, Mar. 23, 1636-7. Strafford's Letters, vol. ii. p. 58.

⁴⁸ Court-rolls. ⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. iii. p. 228.

⁵¹ Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 6-13, and Sept. 10-17, 1647.

⁵² Court-rolls of the manor, whence the subsequent alienations are taken.

⁵³ The villa of Marquis Capra, near Vicenza.

⁵⁴ Various views of the gardens have been engraved by Rocque, Du Bosc, &c.

⁵⁵ When the statues, which had been buried under the rubbish in Arundel-gardens, were dug



The Duke of Devonshire's House at Chiswick.



and other beafts are the works of Scheemaker: among other ornaments of these gardens, should be noticed a gate erected by Inigo Jones, at Chelsea in the year 1625, for the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, and removed to Chiswick in 1738 by Lord Burlington, to whom it was given by Sir Hans Sloane at the time that Beaufort-house was pulled down. Lord Hervey, speaking of Lord Burlington's villa at Chiswick, said, that it was too small to live in, and too large to hang to a watch. The present noble owner has made it more habitable, without taking away from its beauty, by the addition of two wings, designed by Wyatt, which admirably correspond with the architecture of the original. The rooms are scarcely finished, and Lord Burlington's fine collection of pictures not yet replaced; a catalogue of these pictures is printed in Dodsley's account of London, and its environs⁵⁶: among those most worthy of note, are portraits of Lord Clifford and his family, by Van-Eyk, 1444; Mary Queen of Scots, which has been engraved by Vertue; Clement IX. by Carlo Maratti; Alexander Pope, by Kent; the celebrated picture of Belisarius; a landscape, with a man hawking, by Inigo Jones; a very fine Salvator Rosa; and a Madonna, by Dominichino, which Lord Burlington procured out of a convent at Rome, giving them in exchange for it a complete set of marble columns for their church.

The Ruffel family had an ancient seat in this parish, which belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Ruffel, afterwards Lord Ruffel of Thornhagh, a distinguished military character. Stow, speaking of his heroic achievements at the battle of Zutphen, says, " he charged so terribly, that after he had broke

Ruffel family.

William Lord
Ruffel of
Thornhagh.

dug up, about 1712, Mr. Theobald gave Lord Burlington the best of them, and his lordship removed them to Chiswick. Letter from Mr. Theobald, dated 1757, and published in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1779.
⁵⁶ Vol. ii. p. 116, &c.

Francis, first
Earl of Bedford.

Corney-
house.

“ his lance, he with his curtleax so plaid his part, that the enemy
“ reported him to be a devil and not a man ; for where he saw six
“ or seven of the enemies together, thither would he, and so be-
“ have himself with his curtleax, that he would separate their
“ friendship ⁵⁸.” On the 2d of Oct. 1602, the Queen honoured him
with a visit at Chiswick ⁵⁹. Sir William Ruffel’s mansion descended
to his only son Francis, the first Earl of Bedford, who died on the
eve of the civil war. From the interest he took in the concerns of
this parish ⁶⁰, it is probable that he frequently resided here. After
the death of his widow, Catherine Countess of Bedford, which hap-
pened in 1654, the premises at Chiswick were inherited, according
to the custom of the manor, by her youngest son Edward, who, in
the year 1659, aliened a freehold messuage, &c. to William Gomel-
don ⁶¹. Since that time it has passed through various hands; and was in
1747, the property of the Hon. Peregrine Widdrington ; who, by
his will of that date, left it to his wife the Duchess of Norfolk,
for life, with remainder in succession to his nephew the Hon. W.
Tempest Widdrington, and John Townley, Esq. and their heirs. Of
the latter it was purchased by Sir C. W. Boughton Rouse, Bart. of
Rouse-Lench, in the county of Worcester, the present proprietor. It is
now called Corney-house. Mr. Widdrington, in 1745, purchased cer-
tain tenements, and a piece of land, called Corney-houses and Corney-
close, adjoining to his own premises. I suppose these to be the same
houses and land which James Ruffel, youngest son of Edward, held
in 1670, some time after the alienation of the mansion above-men-
tioned. The premises were much improved and enlarged by Mr.

⁵⁸ Stow’s Annals, edit. 1631, p. 737, anno 1586.

⁵⁹ Queen Elizabeth’s Progresses, 1601, &c. p. 21. It is probable that she had visited him the year before also. “ I send you (says Sir William Browne, writing to Sir Robert Sid-

ney) all the queen’s entertainment at “ Chiswick, and at my lord-keeper’s.” Sidney Papers, vol. ii. p. 231.

⁶⁰ See p. 198.

⁶¹ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Sir C. W. Boughton Rouse, Bart.

Townley,

Townley, who furrounded the whole with a brick wall, and built a handsome lodge.

Grove-house, near Sutton-court, belonged, in the reign of Henry IV. to Robert Warner, who sold it to Thomas Holgill, Esq. ⁶² It was afterwards, for several generations, the property of the Barker family. After the death of Henry Barker, Esq. which happened in 1745, it was purchased by the Earl of Grantham, and descended to his daughter Lady Frances Elliot. Soon after her death it was purchased by the Right Hon. Humphry Morrice, who made considerable additions to the house, and built a large riding-house, with excellent stables for thirty horses. The fine collection of pictures which he had at this place, was sold after his death to the Earl of Ashburnham. This beautiful villa, which is situated in a very desirable and retired spot upon the banks of the Thames, is now the property of Mrs. Luther, relict of John Luther, Esq. M. P. for the county of Essex. The premises, containing about fourscore acres, are inclosed within a brick wall; the pleasure-grounds were laid out by the Earl of Grantham. The paddock abounds with a great number of old walnut-trees and Spanish chefnuts, the fruit of which has been known to produce 80l. per annum.

In the year 1747, Lord Viscount Dunkerron became possessed of a capital messuage at Turnham-green ⁶³, which having passed through various hands, viz. the Earl of Kerry (1752), Matthew Hutton, Esq. (1762), the Earl of Egmont (1765), Sir Brownlow Cust (1771), the Dukes of Devonshire (1772), Lord John Cavendish (1777), was purchased in 1789 by Lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar, who made it his principal residence till his death, which happened not long afterwards. It now belongs to Dr. Alexander Meyersbach. The gardens were laid out with much

Lord Heathfield.

⁶² Cl. 13 Hen. IV. m. 10, 11. 18.

⁶³ Court-rolls of the manor of Sutton.

taste for Lord Heathfield, by Mr. Aiton, now his Majesty's gardener at Kew.

Sir Henry
Sidney.

Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears to have had a seat at Chiswick; his wife, Lady Mary, (daughter of John Duke of Northumberland,) dates her letters thence in 1574 and 1578⁶⁴.

Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who had been chaplain to Prince Charles, and attended him when he went to pay his addresses to the Infanta, had a house at Chiswick, where he died Sept. 2, 1629, and was buried in the church there⁶⁵.

It appears by the parish books, that Sir Lewis Lewkner, Knt.⁶⁶ resided at Chiswick in 1621; Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (1632); and the Duke of Leinster (1695)⁶⁷. Joseph Miller, of facetious memory, who was a comic actor of considerable merit, was many years an inhabitant of Strand on the Green⁶⁸, and died at his house there in the month of August 1738.

The church of this place, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands near the water-side. The present structure appears to have consisted originally only of a nave and chancel, and was built probably about the beginning of the fifteenth century, at which time the tower was erected, at the charge of William Bordall, vicar of Chiswick, who died in 1435⁶⁹. It is built of stone and flint, as is

⁶⁴ Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 66 and 271.

⁶⁵ Fun. Certif. Heralds' Coll. I. XXIII. 30. and Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7176, p. 151.

⁶⁶ Master of the ceremonies to James I.

⁶⁷ He was son of the celebrated Duke of Schomberg, and was created Duke of Leinster by King William in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719.

⁶⁸ Craftsman, Aug. 19.

⁶⁹ In the church, against the west wall, is a tablet with the following inscription: "Mr. William Bordall, principal vicar of this

church of Chiswicke, was founder of ye steeple of ye same. He died the 15th day of October, in ye yeare of our Lorde MCCCCXXV. both which appeare in the brass on his tomb-stone in this church; which monument of this worthy benefactor being, by William Walker, his successor, happily preserved from being lost, is now in this stone comended to the lasting memory of posteritie, by ye right honorable and truly noble Lord Francis Lorde Russell, Earl of Bedford, anno Domini 1631." The date

is the north wall of the church and the chancel; the latter has been much repaired with brick: a transverse aisle, at the east end of the nave, was added on the south side in the middle of the last, and a corresponding aisle on the north side, towards the beginning of the present century; the former was enlarged in the year 1772, by subscription, and carried on to the west end of the nave: both the aisles are of brick.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Chaloner, whose effigies, and that of his wife, are represented kneeling at a fald-stool under a pavilion, the curtains of which are supported by two armed soldiers. On a tablet beneath is the following inscription: " Here lieth the bodey of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who was knighted in the warres of France, by Kinge Henry the fourthe, a° 1591, and after Governor in the minority, and Chamberlayne to the late Prince of famous memory, Henrey Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornewall, and Earle of Chester. He married to his firste wife Elizabeth, Daughter to William Fleetwood, Sergeant at lawe to Q. Eliz. and Recorder of London, by whom he had yssue, Thomas, deceased; Will^m; Edward; Thomas; Henry, deceased; Arthure, deceased; James; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, wife to S^r Edward Fisher, Knight; Elizabeth; and Dorothey; and died the 22^d of June, a° 1603, aged 35 yeares: and to his second wife he married Jude, the daughter to Will^m Blunt of London, Esquier, by whom he had also yssue Henrey; Charles; Fredericke, and Arthure; Anne; Katherine, and Frances; and she deceased the 30 day of June, a° 1615, aged 36 years: and the aforesayed Sir Thomas Chaloner died the 18th day of November 1615, being of the adge of 51 years—An.

Monument of
Sir Thomas
Chaloner.

date of Bordall's death here is 1425. Weever, who copied the inscription from the brass plate, makes it 1435. I am inclined to think, that Weever is right; because I find, from the registers of the dean and chapter, that the vicarage became vacant in 1435.

" Dom.

“ Dom. 1721. In grateful remembrance of his honourable ancestor, this monument was repaired at the charge of Edward Chaloner of Gifbrough, in com. Ebor. Esq.” On the monument are the arms of Sir Thomas Chaloner and his two wives⁷⁰.

Anecdotes of him.

This Sir Thomas was son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the elder, a very eminent person in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, both as a soldier, a scholar, and a statesman⁷¹; and he seems to have inherited a great portion of his father's accomplishments. He was particularly attached to the study of natural history, and was very active in researches relating to that science, which led him to the discovery

Alum-mines.

of the first alum-mines which had been known in this kingdom, and which he found near Gifbrough in Yorkshire⁷², where he had an estate. The method of preparing the alum he is said to have brought from Italy⁷³. These mines, with others that had been discovered upon some adjoining estates, were afterwards seized by the crown, and became so valuable, that Sir Paul Pindar rented them at 14,740l. per annum; and, as Fuller says, did not complain of his bargain. The mines lay neglected for many years during the present century⁷⁴, but are now worked, and the produce sent both to the London market and to foreign parts. Sir Thomas Chaloner wrote a treatise on the virtues of nitre, and “ other matters (says Wood) pertaining to virtuosity, and some things, as it seems, to “ pastoral⁷⁵, but whether extant I cannot tell⁷⁶.” Puttenham compares “ Maister Challoner for eglogue and pastorall poesie to Sir P.

⁷⁰ Sable a chevron between three cherubim Or for Chaloner of Gifbrough, quartering, 1. Arg. a cross flory engrailed Sab. between 4 Cornish choughs for Ithell. 2. Arg. a chevron vert between 3 wolves' heads erased Argent. 3. Sable a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis Argent.—Chaloner impaling per pale nebuly Az. and Or, 6 martlets in pale counterchanged for Fleetwood.—Chaloner impaling Arg. 2 bars Az. an escarbuncle of eight staves Gules for Blunt.

⁷¹ See Biograph. Brit.

⁷² Fuller's Worthies,—Yorkshire,—p. 186.

⁷³ Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 80.

⁷⁴ Ibid. p. 81.

⁷⁵ Berkenhout says, that he published his father's poetical works. Biograph. Literar. p. 529. The Biographia Britannica attributes that publication to William Malin.

⁷⁶ Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

“ Sydney,

"Sydney, and the gentleman who wrote the *Shepherds Calender*, "all of whom, says he, deserve the highest price". Several of Sir Thomas Chaloner's letters are printed in Birch's *Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*, 1596—1597. William, his eldest son, was created a baronet by James I. anno 1620. Edward, who was born at Chiswick, entered into holy orders, and published some sermons and religious tracts⁷⁸. He died of the plague at Oxford. Thomas and James, disgusted by the seizure of the aluminæ, took a very active part against Charles I.: they both sat as his judges, and Thomas signed the warrant for his execution, which occasioned him to be excepted out of the act of oblivion. He retired to Holland before the return of Charles II. and died at Middleburgh⁷⁹.

William
Chaloner;
Edward;

Thomas, and
James.

To return to the account of the monuments:—On the east wall of the chancel is that of Thomas Barker, Esq.⁸⁰ Benchet of the Middle Temple, who died in 1630; and Anne, widow of William Barker, Esq. who died in 1607⁸¹. On the south wall are those of Mary, wife of William Walker⁸², vicar of Chiswick, who died in 1619; and Thomas Bentley, who died in 1780. He was partner with Mr. Josiah Wedgwood in the celebrated Staffordshire manufacture,

Various mo-
numents.

⁷⁷ Art of Poetry, p. 51.

⁷⁸ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁷⁹ Biograph. Brit. art. Chaloner, in the notes.

⁸⁰ Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4. per chevron engrailed Or and Sab. a lion rampant counter-changed; 2 and 3 Arg. 3 spears in pale and a chief Sable; the spears headed on the chief. Arg. for Barker, impaling per chevron Sab. and Arg. 3 elephants' heads erased and counter-changed for Saunders. Thomas Barker married the daughter of Valentine Saunders, Esq.

⁸¹ Barker as before, impaling Az. a cross engrailed Erm. for Stoughton. Anne Barker was daughter of Lawrence Stoughton, Esq. of the county of Surrey.

⁸² The arms, now almost obliterated, were Arg. on a chevron Sab. between 3 pellets, as many crescents of the field for Walker quartering Arg. a millrind Sab. and impaling Arg. 2 bendlets Sab. for Kay. There was also the coat of Walker impaling Arg. on a bend Sab. between 2 pellets a demi-lion rampant of the field for Allot, the name of his second wife, who is mentioned in the epitaph.

and being possessed of an elegant taste, furnished many of the beautiful designs for that ware⁸³.

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Charles Holland, the comedian⁸⁴; and that of Chidioke Wardour, Esq. who died in 1611. He was forty-two years lord treasurer's clerk; his daughter, Elizabeth, died in 1606. She married Sir Stephen Lefieur, Knt. who was employed in various embassies to the King of Denmark, the Emperor Matthias, &c. He resided at Chiswick, and married for his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Edward Lord Bergavenny⁸⁵. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of Mary, daughter of John Litcott, Esq. and wife of Richard Barker, who died in 1599; and of Thomas Elborowe, vicar of Chiswick, who died in 1675. In the chancel are the tombs also of Mark Anthony La Bastide de Crofat⁸⁶, who died in 1704, and of Charlotte Dukes of Somerset, who died in 1773. On the north wall of the nave is the monument of Charles Barnevelt, Esq.⁸⁷ who died in 1739. On the floor are the tombs of George Barker, Esq. who died in 1750; Captain Andrew Reau (1750), and the Rev. John Griffiths (1775). In the north aisle are the monuments of Thomas Plukenett, Gent.⁸⁸ who died in 1721; Thomas Spateman, M. A.⁸⁹ vicar of Chiswick, who died in 1761; and Mrs. Rebecca Casamajor⁹⁰ (1788). At the east end of the south aisle

⁸³ His epitaph tells us that "he was blessed with an elevated and comprehensive understanding; he possessed a warm and brilliant imagination, a pure and elegant taste. His extensive abilities, were guided by the most expanded philanthropy, in forming and executing plans for the public good." Over the monument is his bust in white marble.

⁸⁴ See p. 213.

⁸⁵ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. v. p. 11.

⁸⁶ Bowack says, he was secretary to the Marquis de Rovigny, Ambassador from the

King of France to Oliver Cromwell. Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 42.

⁸⁷ Arms—Arg. a field and river proper, a stag drinking.

⁸⁸ Arms—Erm. a bend engrailed Gules impaling Az. a chevron between 3 hanks of cotton Arg.—borne by Cotton.

⁸⁹ Arms—Erm. on a fesse Gules, betw. two bars gemelles Sab. 3 griffins heads' erased Or.

⁹⁰ Arms—Arg. a lion rampant Sable, quartering Sab. a crescent Arg. and impaling Sab. a fesse Arg. in chief 3 mascles of the second.

are the monuments of John Tayler, Esq.⁹¹ who died in 1729, and Tabitha, relict of Thomas Dickonson, Esq. of West Retford in the county of Nottingham, who died in 1786; at the east end, that of James Howard, Esq.⁹² only son of the Hon. Thomas Howard, (brother of James Earl of Suffolk,) who died in 1669. On the south wall over the gallery, are the monuments of Robert Kennell, Esq. who died in 1690; Richard Tayler, Esq.⁹³ (1698); and Richard Tayler, jun.⁹⁴ (1716). At the east end of the gallery is that of Vere Warner, Esq.⁹⁵ who died in 1756. In the south aisle is the tomb of John Bezely, Gent. who died in 1744.

On the wall of the church-yard is the following singular inscription: "This wall was made at the charges of the Right honorable
" and truelie pious Lorde Francis Russell, Duke of Bedford⁹⁶, oute
" of true zeal and care for the keeping of this church-yard, and
" the wardrobe of Goddes faintes, whose bodies lay therein buried,
" from violateing by swine and other prophanation; so witneffeth
" William Walker, V. A. D. 1623." Church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of John Gascoyne, Esq. of Cawthorne in the county of York, who died in 1682, and others of that family; Nicholas Crispe, Esq. (1706); Miles Corbett, Esq. (1728); Margaret, relict of Captain William Peryn (1745); John

⁹¹ Arms—Arg. on a chief Az. 3 escallop-shells Or for Tayler impaling a wood, proper, for Delbosch.

⁹² Arms—Howard quartering Warren, Fitzalan and Mowbray not blazoned. James Howard married Charlotte Jemima Henrietta Maria Boyle, natural daughter of Charles II. by Lady Shannon. His only child, Stuarta Walburg Howard, aliened the house at Turnhamgreen, which had belonged to her father, to Sir John Chardin.

⁹³ Arms—Tayler as before, impaling Arg. a bend between 6 martlets Sable.

⁹⁴ Arms—Tayler, impaling Az. a chevron between 3 fleur de lis Or, a canton of the second.

⁹⁵ Arms—Arg. a bend between 6 roses gules, barbed Vert, for Warner impaling Vert 3 eagles displayed in fesse, Or, borne by Wynne.

⁹⁶ This is a mistake—There was no Duke of Bedford of this family till 1694.

Sheen, Esq. (1749); James Gibson, Esq. (1750); Mr. Thomas Powell (1754); Mrs. Mary Austin (1754); John Montigny, Gent. (1757); John Hill, Gent. (1758); William Lewis, of Covent-garden, bookseller (1759); Christopher Perry, Esq. (1762); Robert Grosvenor, Esq. (1762); Mr. George Stoe (1762); he had fourteen children by his wife Mary; William Hogarth Esq. (1764)⁹⁷; Mary, wife of the Rev. John Lloyd of Rotherham in the county of York (1765); Henry Van Noort, merchant (1765); Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. Baddeley, rector of Markfield in the county of Leicester (1767); George Hammond of Bolton-hall in the county of York (1767); Mary, wife of Richard Troubridge (1768); Plukenett Woodroffe, Esq. (1769); the Rev. John Mapletoft, chaplain to Bridewell-hospital (1773); Mr. Fenton Robinson (1774); Henry McCulloh, Esq. (1779); William Donaldson, Esq. (1780); John Townley, Esq. of Townley in the county of Lancaster (1782); Giles Hudson, Esq. M.P. (1783); Richard Filkin, lieutenant in the navy (1783); John Church, Esq. of Gray's-inn (1783); Wm. Reynolds, Esq. (1784); Thomas Walker, Esq. of Berkhamstead, St. Peter (1784); Wm. Rose, LL. D.⁹⁸ (1786); George Townley, Esq. (1786); Richard Hozier, Esq. (1787); Elizabeth, wife of Simon Le Sage, Esq. (1791); Miss M. Mackenzie (1791); Caroline Walter (1791); and Miss Eliz. Benniworth (1792). On the outside of the south wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Richard Cary, Esq. who died in 1707, and his son Thomas, who died in 1710. In the east wall of the north aisle, the monument of Samuel Martin, who died in 1740; and on the north wall that of Edward Crispe, Esq. who died in 1739.

⁹⁷ See the epitaph, p. 215. The arms on the tomb are Az. a sun in splendour for Hogarth impaling Arg. a chevron Gules between 3 blackbirds for Thornhill. There is also the

coat of Thornhill impaling, per fesse Az. and Erm. a pale counterchanged, 3 pheons Arg. for.

⁹⁸ See his epitaph, p. 217.

The following epitaph, in memory of John Ayton Thompson, a youth of fifteen, was written by Arthur Murphy, Esq.

“ If in the morn of life each winning grace,
 “ The converse sweet, the mind-illumin’d face,
 “ The lively wit that charm’d with early art,
 “ And mild affections streaming from the heart :
 “ If these, lov’d youth, could check the hand of fate,
 “ Thy matchless worth had claim’d a longer date.
 “ But thou art blest, while here we heave the sigh ;
 “ Thy death is virtue wafted to the sky.
 “ Yet still thy image fond affection keeps,
 “ The fire remembers, and the mother weeps ;
 “ Still the friend grieves, who saw thy vernal bloom,
 “ And here, sad task, inscribes it on thy tomb.

“ A. MURPHY.”

In 1349 John de Bray had a licence to give half an acre of land to enlarge the church-yard⁹⁹.

The church of Chiswick is a vicarage in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul’s, who are ordinaries of the place, it being exempt from the bishop’s jurisdiction. Rectory and vicarage.

In the survey before mentioned¹⁰⁰, of the churches and manors belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul’s, (taken about the year 1245,) the inquisition relating to this parish says, that the church of Sutton (meaning, I suppose, Chiswick) was in the demesne of the canons, who received from it ten shillings per annum by the hands of the lessee. It paid also thirteen pence under the name of synodals. The lessee collected the Peter’s-pence, which he received to his own use. The glebe land belonging to the church was 16½ acres of arable, and one of meadow ; all free land¹⁰¹. The

⁹⁹ Newcourt’s Repertorium, vol. i. p. 588.

¹⁰¹ *Terræ liberae*, i. e. free from all taxes.

¹⁰⁰ See p. 189, note 21.

church had also a third part of the tithes both great and small, of the demefnes, and of the treasurer's demefnes; and all the tithes of both townships, except those of hay¹⁰³. In the reign of Henry III. the dean and chapter, out of respect, it seems, to Gualo, the Pope's Legate, granted a lease of the rectory of Chiswick to Tholomeus Romanus, for three marks per annum¹⁰⁴. In 1327 it was rated at one hundred shillings¹⁰⁵; in Edward VIth's time at 40l.¹⁰⁶ It appears by the survey of 1649, that the parsonage of Chiswick was then on lease to John Edgar, at 4l. 10s. per annum; and that it was valued at 55l. 4s. per annum over and above the reserved rent¹⁰⁷. Another survey, taken in 1650, values the rectory at 100l.; it was then in the occupation of Mr. Chaloner Chute¹⁰⁸. The rectory is now leased, with the manor of Sutton-court, the reserved rent of both together being 43l. per annum.

At a visitation of the church of Chiswick, anno 1252, it appeared that the vicar received all the altarage¹⁰⁹, and had a glebe of twelve acres of arable, and one of meadow; besides which he was paid a mark of silver annually by the chamberlain¹¹⁰. At the visitation, anno 1458¹¹¹, the vicar's glebe was computed at twenty acres, which he enjoyed for the purpose of finding a boy (for the choir) to assist in the divine service. In the king's books this vicarage is valued at 9l. 18s. 4d. per annum; in the survey of 1649, at 53l. 18s.; in that of 1650, at 58l.; in the latter survey is mentioned a glebe of twenty acres and a half. Patrick Seamer was then vicar, having been presented by the parliament after the sequestration of Mr. Packington¹¹².

¹⁰³ Reg. D. & Cap. lib. L. f. 82. b.

¹⁰⁴ Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 787.

¹⁰⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁰⁶ Chantry Roll, Augmentation-office.

¹⁰⁷ Parliament. Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Decreed by the Court of Exchequer, 21 Eliz. to comprehend all small tithes.

¹¹⁰ Reg. Dec. & Cap. lib. L. f. 137. b.

¹¹¹ See a thin book of Visitations of Churches, among the archives of St. Paul's cathedral.

¹¹² Parliamentary Surveys.

James Thompson, who was presented to the vicarage of Chifwick, Vicars. Nov. 4, 1658, by William Steele and others¹¹³, procured an allowance of sixty pounds per ann. out of the impropriated tithes, April 27, 1660¹¹⁴.

Thomas Elborowe, who was collated to this vicarage in 1662¹¹⁵, Thomas Elborowe. published an exposition of the common-prayer, in two books¹¹⁶. He was an intimate friend of John Barwick, who was made dean of St. Paul's by Charles II. for his active loyalty and sufferings during the civil war. Dr. Barwick, in the latter part of his life, frequently retired to his friend's house at Chifwick¹¹⁷.

The present vicar is the Rev. James Trebeck, M. A. who was collated in 1781.

The earliest parish register that is now extant begins in 1678.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1680—1689	-	-	53 $\frac{4}{10}$	-
1730—1739	-	-	76 $\frac{8}{5}$	-
1780—1784	-	-	96 $\frac{2}{5}$	-
1784—1789	-	-	104 $\frac{2}{5}$	-
1790	-	-	110	-
1791	-	-	117	-
1792	-	-	111	-

Parish register.

The population of this place appears to have increased in a proportion of almost two to one within the last century. The principal increase of buildings has been at Turnham-green; the present number of houses is 426; of which 163 are in Chifwick; 168 at Turnham-green; four at Stanford-brook; eleven at Little Sutton; and

Comparative state of population.

¹¹³ Minutes of the commissioners' proceedings, Lambeth Library, vol. xix. p. 137, 138. Thompson was presented again, Nov. 19, by the trustees for plundered ministers; vol. xxxv. p. 144.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. vol. xxiii. p. 331.

¹¹⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 589.

¹¹⁶ Life of Dr. Barwick, p. 338, in the notes.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. p. 333.

eighty at Strand on the Green. The number of strangers here interred, as in most of the villages near London, swells the list of burials.

Extracts from the Register.

" The Hon^{ble} Richard Savage, Esq. and Madam Penelope Downs,
" married by licence Aug. 21, 1679."

" The R^t honorable the Lady Kingstone, Baroness, of the parish
" of St. James's in the liberty of London, buried Sept. 24, 1698."

Marriages of
the Portland
family.

" The R^t Hon^{ble} William Earl of Portland, widower, and Jane
" Lady Dowager Berkley, Baroness of Stratton, were married by
" special licence from the Archbishop, May 12, 1700." This Earl
of Portland was father to the first, and great-grandfather to the pre-
sent Duke. Lady Berkley was daughter of Sir John Temple, Bart.
and relict of John Lord Berkley of Stratton.

" The Honourable William Henry Benting, of the parish of St.
" Martin in the Fields, in the liberty of Westminster, single man,
" and the Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Noell, of the parish of
" Twittenham in the county of Middlesex, single woman, were mar-
" ried by licence June 9, 1704." This was the first Duke of Port-
land, so created by George I. anno 1716. Collins calls him Henry
only. Lady Elizabeth Noel was daughter and co-heir of Wriothesly
Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough.

James Corn-
wallis.

" James, son of Charles Lord Cornwallis, and Charlotte his wife,
" was born Sept. 16, and baptised Sept. 22, 1701. He was M. P.
for Eye in Suffolk, and commander of the Griffin fire-ship. He
died May 28, 1727¹¹⁸.

" Josiah Barnet, a non-conformist, chaplain to my Lady Lort,
" was buried Sept. 4, 1701." Lady Lort lived at Turnham-green.

Sir Stephen
Fox.

" Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. and Christian Hope, were married by
" licence July 11, 1703." Sir Stephen Fox laid the foundation of

¹¹⁸ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1755, vol. iv. p. 279.

his future eminence by his loyal and active services to Charles II. during his exile¹¹⁹. He was elected a member of the first parliament which was called after the restoration, and continued to sit in the house of commons with very little intermission till the day of his death, having been twice one of the representatives for the city of Westminster¹²⁰. He was paymaster-general of the forces to Charles II. and sat as one of the lords of the treasury during the greater part of his reign, and that of King William III. He was also one of the commissioners appointed by James II. but became so obnoxious to that monarch by his opposition to his measures, that he was one of those excepted by name, when, at the time of a threatened invasion, a general pardon was promised to those who had acted against him¹²¹. In the year 1685 Sir Stephen Fox purchased a copyhold estate at Chiswick¹²², on which he built a villa, which he made his principal residence after he had retired from public business. King William was so pleased with it, that he is said to have exclaimed to the Earl of Portland, upon his first visit, "This place is perfectly fine; I could live here five days." This, it seems, was his usual expression when he was much pleased with a situation; and he is said never to have paid the same compliment to any other place in England except Lord Exeter's at Burleigh¹²³. Sir Stephen Fox's house at Chiswick was inherited, according to the custom of the manor, by his youngest son Henry, who aliened it to Spencer Lord Wilmington in 1728¹²⁴; from him it descended to James Earl of Northampton anno 1744. Charlotte Lady Ferrers, the Earl's youngest daughter, was admitted to it in 1755. It was sold by her husband, the present Marquis Townshend, to the late Earl Morton, and is now the property and residence of Robert Stevenson, Esq.

His house at
Chiswick.

¹¹⁹ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. v. p. 390, 391.

¹²⁰ Ibid. p. 394, 395.

¹²¹ Ibid. p. 394.

¹²² Court-rolls of the manor of Sutton.

¹²³ Tour through England, 1738, vol. ii. p. 202.

¹²⁴ Court-rolls of Sutton.

Earl of Ilchester.

Lord Holland, &c.

Christian Hope, whose marriage with Sir Stephen Fox is recorded in the entry here quoted, was his second wife, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Hope of Nasely, in the county of Lincoln. There was a considerable disproportion in their ages, Sir Stephen being in his seventy-sixth year. He had issue by her Stephen, (afterwards Earl of Ilchester,) baptized at Chiswick Sept. 17, 1704; Henry, (afterwards Lord Holland, a distinguished political character in the last reign, and father of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox,) baptized at Chiswick Oct. 15, 1705; Christian, his twin sister, (who died in her infancy by an accidental fall,) baptized the same day; and Charlotte, (afterwards married to the Hon. Edward Digby,) baptized at the same place, May 9, 1707.

" Sir Stephen Fox carried away to Farley in Wiltshire, Nov. 5, " 1716." His father was of Farley, which was the family burial-place. Sir Stephen rebuilt the church there, and founded an hospital and a school.

" The Right Hon. Lucius Henry L^d Falkland, of St. James, " Westminster, single man, and Mad: Dorothee Molyneux, of St. " Gregory's, London, single woman, married by licence Oct. 5, " 1704."

Barbara
Duchess of
Cleveland.

" Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleaveland, buried Oct. 13, 1709." She was daughter of William Viscount Grandison, and wife of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, a well known beauty in the court of Charles II. and one of his most distinguished favourites. In the year 1670 he created her Duchess of Cleveland, with limitation to her son Charles Fitzroy and his heirs male. The title became extinct in 1773. The Duke of Cleveland's name appears among the inhabitants of Chiswick in 1723.

Sir John
Chardin.

" Sir John Chardin, buried Dec. 29, 1712." The celebrated traveller. He was born at Paris in 1643, being the son of a jeweller. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz he left France, and with many

many other refugees sought an asylum in this kingdom in the year 1685¹²⁵. His travels, which have been translated into English, Flemish, and German, are much esteemed, as abounding with credible narratives, and exhibiting a just picture of the manners and customs of Persia, and other oriental countries. The only inscription on his monument in Westminster-abbey is—SIR JOHN CHARDIN—NOMEN SIBI FECIT EUNDO. There is no memorial to him at Chiswick. He lived in a house at Turnham-green which belonged to James Howard, Esq. nephew of James Earl of Suffolk. It was sold after Sir John Chardin's death to Thomas Lutwyche, Esq. and was in 1762 the property of George Tuffnell, Esq.¹²⁶

“ Mary Countess of Fauconberg, buried Mar. 24, 1713.” This Countess of Fauconberg. celebrated lady was third daughter of Oliver Cromwell. She was married at Hampton-court Nov. 19, 1657¹²⁷. In person she is said to have been handsome, yet at the same time to have resembled her father: in the decline of life she grew pale and sickly. After seeing all hopes of the sovereignty continuing in her own family cut off by the death of her father, she is said to have exerted all her endeavours for the restoration of monarchy. Lady Fauconberg bore the character of a pious, worthy woman, and constantly attended divine service at the parish church at Chiswick¹²⁸. She resided at Sutton-court¹²⁹.

¹²⁵ Northouck's Dictionary.

¹²⁶ Court-rolls of Sutton.

¹²⁷ Nov. 19. “ Married at Hampton-court, the Lady Mary Cromwell to the most noble Lord Falconbridge, in the presence of their highnesses and many noble personages.” Public Intelligencer, Nov. 16—23, 1657.

¹²⁸ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i. p. 188.

¹²⁹ In 1708 the Countess of Falconberg was rated in the parish books for Sutton-court. Sir Thomas Frankland appears to have lived at the same time at Little Sutton. After Lady

Falconberg's death, Sir Thomas Frankland was admitted to a house and premises late her property. In 1727, previous to Lord Burlington's purchase, Thomas Fowler, Lord Falconberg, (nephew of the Viscount then lately deceased, and great-nephew of Thomas Earl of Falconberg,) Rowland Bellafys, and Oliver Cromwell, (youngest son of Henry, only son of Henry Cromwell, who was younger brother of the late Countess, and her heir according to the custom of the manor,) were all admitted to premises in Chiswick, and all surrendered to the Earl of Burlington. See Court-rolls of Sutton.

Bathurst family.

" Aug. 31, 1716, Mrs. Anne Bathurst, an infant daughter of the " R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Bathurst, buried." It appears by this and other entries, that the celebrated Allen Lord Bathurst, and his father Sir Benjamin, resided occasionally at Chiswick.

Adam Cardonnel.

" Adam Cardonnel, Esq. buried Mar. 3, 1718-9." He was secretary to the great Duke of Marlborough; several of Cardonnel's letters are printed in the Duke's Life.

" Dame Frances Ruffel, widow of Sir John Ruffel, buried Feb. 1, " 1719-20."

Sir Henry Bedingfield.

" Henry, son of Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxborough-hall in " the county of Norfolk, Bart. and the R^t Hon. Lady Elizabeth his " wife, born Oct. 27, baptized Nov. 3, 1723." Lady Elizabeth was daughter of Charles Earl of Burlington. Sir Henry Bedingfield was engaged in an epistolary dispute with the celebrated Archibald Bower¹²⁹, which discovered Bower's connection with the Jesuits, and led to a detection of his impostures, by Dr. Douglas, the present Bishop of Salisbury.

" The R^t Hon^{ble} Margaret Countess Dowager of Ranelagh, buried " Mar. 5, 1727."

" The R^t Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the R^t Hon. Rich^d " and Dorothy Boyle, Earl and Countess of Burlington, baptized " Nov. 24, 1731." She was married in 1748 to William Marquis of Hartington, afterwards Duke of Devonshire, and father of the present Duke.

Charles Holland.

" Charles, son of John and Sarah Holland, baptized April 3, " 1733." John Holland was a baker of Chiswick; his son Charles was bound apprentice to a turpentine-merchant; but having a strong inclination to the stage, and having met with much approbation for the display of his theatrical talents in some private circles, he applied to Garrick, who gave him good encouragement and good advice.

¹²⁹ See Gent. Mag. 1756.

By his persuasion he punctually fulfilled his engagement with his master, at the expiration of which, finding his passion for the theatre not abated, he made his first appearance at Drury-lane (anno 1754) in the character of Oroonoko, under the auspices of the manager, to whom he was much attached, and who continued his friendship towards him till his death. Holland met with much applause, and continued to rise in reputation as an actor till his death. He was cut off by the small-pox in the 36th year of his age, Dec. 7, 1769. About three years before his death he became joint manager of the theatre at Bristol with Powell. He distinguished himself principally in the characters of Richard III. Hamlet, Pierre, Timur in Zingis, and Manley in the Plain Dealer. He was buried in the church-yard at Chiswick on the 15th of December, his funeral being attended by most of the performers belonging to the theatre¹³⁰. The following inscription is placed on his tomb.

“ In a vault under this tomb lieth the body of Mr. Charles Holland, late of Drury-lane theatre, of whose character and abilities David Garrick, Esq. has given testimony on a monument erected to his memory in the chancel of this church, by permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.”

The monument here alluded to is on the north wall of the chancel; a bust of Mr. Holland, in white marble, is placed over a tablet inscribed with the following epitaph.

“ If *talents* to make entertainment instruction, to support the credit of the stage by just and manly action, if to adorn society by *virtues* which would honour any rank and profession, deserve remembrance, let *him* with whom these *talents* were long exerted, to whom these *virtues* were well known, and by whom the loss of them will be long lamented, bear testimony to the worth and

¹³⁰ The above facts relating to Holland, are taken from an account of him, which is esteemed very accurate, and was published in the Gent. Mag. soon after his death.

“ abilities

“ abilities of his departed friend CHARLES HOLLAND, who was
 “ born March 12, 1733; died December 7, 1769, and was buried
 “ near this place. D. GARRICK.”

William
 Kent.

“ William Kent, Esq. from London, buried in a vault in the
 “ chancel Ap. 17, 1748.” Kent was both a painter and an archi-
 tect; in the former capacity he acquired but little credit; as an
 architect he was very eminent, and still more so as inventor of the
 modern improvements in gardening. He died at the age of 64, in
 the house of his patron Lord Burlington, in Piccadilly¹³¹.

“ Lady Anne Oglethorpe, buried in the church-yard Nov. 1,
 “ 1755.”

James Ralph.

“ James Ralph, Esq. buried Jan. 31, 1762.” Mr. Ralph, who
 is well known as a political and historical writer, was first settled in
 America; he came over to England, in the beginning of George II.'s
 reign, in company with Doctor Franklin, with whom he lived in
 habits of great intimacy. His first attempt to establish a literary
 reputation was by writing for the stage, in which he seems to
 have mistaken the bent of his genius, for he produced a tragedy,
 comedy, opera, and farce, with very little success. He published
 some poems also, which were much ridiculed in the *Dunciad*, par-
 ticularly one entitled *Night*, which is alluded to in the following
 lines:

“ Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,

“ Making *Night* hideous; answer him, ye owls.”

However destitute of merit Ralph's poetry might be, Pope seems
 to have been unjustly severe when he treats him as an illiterate scrib-
 bler. His political tracts were in their day in very great request;
 and his History of England, commencing at the restoration, is still
 held in considerable esteem. He was much in the confidence of
 Frederick Prince of Wales, by whose death he lost all his expecta-

¹³¹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv.

tions of preferment. Mr. Ralph resided in the prebendal part of the College-house at Chiswick, which he rented of the dean and chapter of Westminster. He died of the gout on the 24th of January 1762, and his only daughter soon afterwards fell a victim to the same disorder¹³².

"William Hogarth, Esq. buried Nov^r 2, 1764." This celebrated painter, whose works and life are too well known to be enlarged on here, about the year 1750 purchased a house at Chiswick, where, during the remainder of his life, he generally spent the greater part of the summer. He was buried in the church-yard; on his monument is the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of William Hogarth, Esq. who died Oct. 26, 1764, aged 67 years.

"Farewell, great painter of mankind!
 "Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
 "Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,
 "And through the eye correct the heart.
 "If *genius* fire thee, reader, stay;
 "If *nature* touch thee, drop a tear;
 "If neither move thee, turn away,
 "For HOGARTH'S honour'd dust lies here.

"D. GARRICK."

The following epitaph, written upon Hogarth by Dr. Johnson, is printed in Mrs. Piozzi's Anecdotes.

"The hand of him here torpid lies,
 "That drew th' essential form of grace;
 "Here clos'd in death th' attentive eyes,
 "That saw the manners in the face."

On the monument are memorials also of his sister, Anne Hogarth, who died in 1771; Jane his widow, who died in 1789, aged

¹³² Biograph. Dramatica—whence most of the facts above mentioned are collected.

80; and her mother Judith (relict of Sir James Thornhill, Knt.) who died in 1757.

Lord Gran-
tham.

“ Sir Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, buried, in a vault in “ the chancel, Oct. 6, 1770.” Sir Thomas Robinson was ambassador to Vienna, and in the year 1754, was appointed secretary of state. He was created Lord Grantham by his present Majesty in 1761.

“ Charlotte Ducheſs Dowager of Somerſet, buried in a vault in “ the chancel, Jan. 30, 1773.” Daughter of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and ſecond wife of Charles Duke of Somerſet, who died in 1748. She lived at Sutton-court.

Dr. Morell.

“ The Rev^d Thomas Morel, D. D. buried Feb. 27, 1784.” Dr. Morell was educated at Eaton, and at King’s-college, Cambridge. He was Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and is known as the editor of ſeveral Greek plays, and of the later editions of Ainfworth’s Dictionary, and Hederic’s Lexicon. He publiſhed alſo ſome tranſlations from Greek plays, compoſed the words of ſeveral Orationes, and was one of the earlieſt writers in the Gentleman’s Magazine¹³³. Dr. Morell lived at Turnham-green; and was in habits of great intimacy with Hogarth, whom he is ſaid to have aſſiſted in writing his Analyſis of Beauty. There is a portrait of him by his friend, which is engraved. The manner of accenting Morell’s name being undecided, it was pronounced ſometimes Mórell, and ſometimes Morèll, which cauſed one of his friends to addreſs him with the following extempore jeu d’eſprit.

“ Sive tu mavis Morèlus vocari ſive Morellus.”

William
Roſe, LL. D.

“ William Roſe, buried July 11, 1786.” Dr. Roſe, a man of amiable manners, and much eſteemed in the literary world, had been for about 30 years an inhabitant of this pariſh, where he kept an academy. He was author of a well-known tranſlation of Salluſt,

¹³³ Biograph. Dramatica.

and

and editor of several useful compilations in Latin, French, and English. His able criticisms greatly contributed towards establishing the credit of the Monthly Review, in which he was one of the earliest writers. Dr. Rose was born in the county of Aberdeen; he died the 4th of July 1786, aged 67. The following lines to his memory, written by Arthur Murphy, Esq. are inscribed upon his tomb:

“ Whoe’er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
 “ The hallow’d mould where ROSE reclines his head.
 “ Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
 “ But penfive pause where truth and honour lie:
 “ His, the gay wit that fond affection drew;
 “ Oft heard, and oft admir’d, yet ever new;
 “ The heart that melted at another’s grief;
 “ The hand in secret that bestow’d relief;
 “ Science untinctur’d with the pride of schools,
 “ And native goodness free from formal rules:
 “ With zeal through life he toil’d in learning’s cause,
 “ But more, fair Virtue, to promote thy laws:
 “ His every action fought the noblest end;
 “ The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
 “ Perhaps e’en now, from yonder realms of day,
 “ To his lov’d relatives he sends a ray;
 “ Pleas’d to behold affections like his own,
 “ With filial duty raise this votive stone.”

“ The R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, buried Lord Gran-
 “ July 27, 1786.” The late Lord Grantham was born at Vienna tham.
 while his father was ambassador there; he himself was appointed
 ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain
 in 1771, where he continued till the breaking out of the war in
 1779. In 1781 he was appointed first lord of the board of trade

and plantations ; and in 1782, secretary of state for the foreign department. He died at his seat on Putney-common, in the 48th year of his age.

“ The Hon. Harvey Bagot, buried June 2, 1787.”

“ The most Noble George Van Den Bempde, Marquis of Annandale, buried May 7, 1792.”

Instances of
longevity.

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish register :

“ Eliz. West, buried in her 100th year, Jan. 1, 1758.”

“ Rich^d Gordon, poor, aged 100 years, buried May 19, 1780.”

“ Dorothy Linton, who was buried Aug. 19, 1728, was said to have been 105 years of age¹³³.”

Christopher Strickland, Esq. is said to have died at Chiswick April 10th, 1782, aged 102 ; and E. Jackson, Esq. Nov. 13th, 1782, aged 93¹³⁴.

Arthur Duck. Dr. Arthur Duck, buried at Chiswick in May 1649 (which was before the parish register commences,) was a native of Devonshire, and a fellow of All-Souls-college. He sat in the parliament of 1640, and adhered to the royal party ; was esteemed an excellent civilian, and was sent for by Charles I. to Newport in the Isle of Wight, to assist him in the treaty with the parliamentary commissioners. Dr. Duck wrote the Life of Archbishop Chichele, and a Treatise on the Civil Law¹³⁵.

Ancient in-
ventories of
the goods and
ornaments of
the church.

Among the archives of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, are two inventories of the goods and ornaments belonging to the church of Chiswick. The first bears date 1252, and may be thus translated :

“ A good and sufficient missal sent from the treasury at St. Paul's.
“ It. two sufficient gradales¹³⁶ ;—a tropery¹³⁷ in good condition ex-
“ cept

¹³³ Historical Register.

¹³⁴ Gent. Mag.

¹³⁵ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

¹³⁶ *Gradalia* ;—so called from the gradales which were sung after the epistle. See in Gutch's Collectan. Curios. vol. ii. p. 168, an Account

“cept that it wants binding; an old legend¹³⁸, with masses inserted
 “in various places, for the use of the monks; an antiphoner¹³⁹ in
 “good condition, with the notes properly marked; a good and
 “sufficient psalter. Item, there is no manual. It. a silver chalice,
 “small, and of little value; a chesible¹⁴⁰ of red velvet¹⁴¹, with a
 “handsome orfray¹⁴²; a cope¹⁴³ entire and well ornamented; ano-
 “ther cope with a white chesible, thin and torn; two maniples¹⁴⁴,
 “and a stole¹⁴⁵; three corporasses¹⁴⁶; five consecrated altar-cloths¹⁴⁷
 “in good condition, one of them ornamented with silk; a silk cloth
 “of arest¹⁴⁸, in good condition, given to the church by one of the
 “parishioners; an old chrismatory¹⁴⁹; a good and sufficient banner.
 “Item, there is no pix wherein to place the consecrated host. It.
 “two brass candlesticks, and two of tin, and four tin vials. The
 “font much out of repair, and without a lock¹⁵⁰. The chancel out

Account of Books, Vestments, and Utensils used in Churches before the Reformation, by the Rev. John Lewis.

¹³⁷ *Tropium*—a tropery was a book of sequences. Ibid. p. 169. Du Cange defines *tropus*—*versus qui præcipue festis cantatur ante introitum*.—

¹³⁸ *Lecconarium*—Mr. Lewis calls the book of lessons read at matins—the legend; these lessons were sometimes taken out of the scriptures, and sometimes out of the sermons and homilies of the fathers, or the lives of the Saints.

¹³⁹ *Antiphonarium*—A book containing antiphones, or anthems.

¹⁴⁰ *Casula*—Mr. Lewis calls this a chesible; it differed from the principal vestment or cope by being shorter, and open on each side; on the fore and hind part of it was a large cross.

¹⁴¹ *Sametum*.

¹⁴² A rich border or fringe to a garment, worked for the most part with gold and silver, called an orfray, or orfroy; in Latin, sometimes *orfrea*, and sometimes *aurifrigium*.

¹⁴³ Or principal vestment, made close on

both sides, and open only at top and bottom, generally of very rich materials. See Lewis's account as above.

¹⁴⁴ The maniple was a strip of linen or silk embroidered with crosses, and fringed at one end, which the priest wore round his left arm. Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ A broad piece of white linen, or of silk, fringed at both ends, and sometimes embroidered with crosses, worn by the priest about his neck, and hanging down sometimes below his knees. Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ *Corporalia*—So called because they covered the wafer, *i. e.* according to the Roman Catholic tenets, the body of our Saviour.

¹⁴⁷ *Palle altarii benedictæ*.

¹⁴⁸ Du Cange gives some instances of cloth of arest occurring in records, but does not define it; perhaps the same as arras, so called from a town in Artois.

¹⁴⁹ A vessel for the consecrated oil.

¹⁵⁰ The fonts had generally a lock and key to prevent the water from being stolen by the common people, who imagined it to have a mystic virtue for curing diseases.

“ of repair, and the roof decaying. It. there is no collection for
 “ lights except a halfpenny from each house for the paschall-taper;
 “ it is ordered that a like collection be made for the rood-light ”¹³⁰.
 “ It. John Belemeis (then Prebend of Chiswick) has half a mark
 “ towards the repairs of the chancel, left by Alexander the late trea-
 “ surer. It. the church has not been dedicated ”¹³¹.”

In the other inquisition of the state of Chiswick church, dated anno 1458, there is mentioned amongst the ornaments, a tablet of alabaster¹³² over the great altar, representing the death of our Saviour; in the nave, two paintings representing the Last Judgment, and the Five Joys of the Virgin Mary; a vest of green filk with flowers of gold, and white birds; another vest of red filk with golden lions; a third vest of red *bawdekyn*¹³³, with flowers of gold, being the gift of William Dolman; a vest of black sattin, having orfrays of green filk with white lilies; a green vest of “*brod alysaunder*”¹³⁴, with white roses; and two frontals¹³⁵. The chancel was represented as in very bad condition, and the charges of repairing it estimated at twenty marks. Complaint was made of “ 22 elmys loppid and pollyd ” near the road of the procession.

¹³⁰ *Rotella*.—The only definition of this word in the Glossaries, is a little wheel, as a diminutive from *rota*. But as Du Cange defines *rodella idem quod rotella*, we may suppose that the latter was used also for the former, in which case it may be derived from *roda*, a word made from the Saxon *rode*--the rood, or holy cross. Indeed the sense here, and in the surveys of the other churches, in most of which it occurs, will allow of no other definition. It is well known that collections for the paschall and rood-light were made in almost every parish before the Reformation.

¹³¹ Before the ensuing inquisition was taken, it had been dedicated to St. Nicholas.

¹³² *Tabula de alabaastro*.—*Tabula* is said to mean sometimes a solid tablet, adorned with sculpture, and fastened to the altar. *Glossarium Mediæ Latinitatis*.

¹³³ The richest kind of filk, wrought with tissue of gold, called sometimes baldakin, or baldachin, because (as Du Cange says) brought from Baldaco or Babylon. Minshius says, *Bawdekin quia a meretricibus inventus*. *Glossarium Mediæ Latinitatis*.

¹³⁴ Probably a species of cloth brought from Alexandria.

¹³⁵ *Frontella*, a cloth to hang under the tapers. Lewis.

It appears by the following entries in the church-wardens' books at Chiswick, that the rates were formerly collected in the same manner as at Brentford.

	£.	s.	d.	
" 1622. Cleared at Whitsuntide - - -	5	0	0	Whitsun games.
" Paid for making a new payre of pigeing-holes	0	2	6	

A charity-school was established in this parish by subscription in the year 1707. Lady Capel, by her will, bearing date 1719, endowed it with a share of an estate, which share then produced 8l. per ann. and is now increased to 11 l. Various benefactions¹⁵⁶ have formed a stock, which now amounts to 750l. in the 3 per cents.; with the interest of this, aided by an annual subscription and a charity sermon, twenty-five boys, and the same number of girls, are educated, and the greater part of them clothed. The boys are taught in a vestry-room in the church-yard; and the girls in a school-room erected for that purpose by a subscription set on foot by the present vicar in 1792.

Henry Fryer, by his will, bearing date 7 Car. II. left certain estates to charitable uses, charged with a specific sum of 100l. per annum, to be divided between the poor of the parishes of St. Botolph Aldersgate, Harleston in the county of Cambridge, and Chiswick.—By a decree of Chancery, 28 Car. II. the estates were conveyed to the Lord Mayor and Common Council of the city of London, the Governor of St. Thomas, Christ's, and Bridewell hospitals, in trust, charged with the sum of 40l. per annum to St. Botolph, 35l. to Harleston, and 25l. to Chiswick. Thomas Barker, Esq. in 1642, left the sum of 5l. per annum to the poor. Mrs. Mary Quoif, the sum of 400l.; and Miss Elizabeth Lutwyche, the sum of 200l.; the latter was laid out in the purchase of 244l. 5s. 6d. 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities, and the interest is distributed at the discretion of the vicar.

¹⁵⁶ The sum of 200l. was bequeathed, anno 1768, by the relict of Robert Elwes, Esq. who left 100l. also to be distributed among the poor.

The

The parish have also two acres of land, an ancient and anonymous benefaction ; they are mentioned in the chantry-roll, temp. Edw. VI. and were then valued, with two tenements, at 14s. 2d.

Some alms-houses were built by the parish at Strand on the Green in the year 1725, and a work-house at Turnham-green the same year. In the latter there are usually about seventy paupers.

E A L I N G.

THIS parish is not mentioned in Doomsday-book. The manner of spelling its name varies much in ancient records, viz. Yeling, Yellyng, Zelling, Yealing, and Ealing. Though New-court does not mention the last, I think it has been most prevalent, and is now universally adopted.

The village of Ealing is situated near the Uxbridge-road, at the distance of about seven miles from Tyburn-turnpike. The parish, which lies within the hundred of Offulston, is bounded by New-Brentford, Greenford-Magna, Greenford-Parva or Perivale, Harrow, Twyford, Acton, and Chiswick, and by the river Thames. It contains about 3100 acres of land, exclusive of roads, private gardens, &c.; about 1560 acres are grass-land; about 1220 arable, and about 250 occupied by market-gardeners; the remainder is waste. The soil is various, viz. clay, gravel, and loam, or brick-earth. The parish pays the sum of 981 l. 2s. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound.

The manor of Ealing has belonged from time immemorial to the fee of London. The demesne lands, consisting of about 660 acres, were leased by Bishop Bonner, (under the name of the manor of Ealing-bury,) to Edward Duke of Somerset, for a term of two hundred years¹: after his attainder they came into the hands of

¹ See the Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library. Bonner's lease must have been granted previously to his first removal in 1549, as the Duke of Somerset was beheaded before he was restored.

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

Manor.
Lease of the
demesne
lands.

the

the crown, and were granted, anno 1601, for the unexpired term, to Simon Willis², who assigned one moiety to Thomas Fisher, and the other to Sir Thomas Penruddock. At the time of the parliamentary survey, A. D. 1650, the manor-house was in the possession of John Penruddock, the same, it is probable, who was executed at Exeter in 1655 for an insurrection against Cromwell. It is described in the survey as "ruinated, and lying open since the first plundering thereof in the beginning of the last troubles." I have not had an opportunity of learning through what hands this estate passed afterwards, till the year 1757, when (Bonner's grant being expired) it was leased in the usual manner to Richard Long, Esq.³ and is now held under a renewed lease by his daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom is married to William Vachell, Esq. and the other to George Hardinge, Esq. one of the justices of the grand sessions for Brecon, &c.

Royalties.

The manor is in the bishop's own hands, and the courts are held by his steward. The royalties, or the right of fishing, hunting, &c. were leased to the late Jonathan Gurnell, Esq. and are now held under his representatives by Thomas Cheap, Esq.

Manor of
Gunnerf-
bury.

There are also three subordinate manors, or manor-farms, in the parish of Ealing, held under the Bishop. The most ancient of these is Gunnersbury, called in old records Gonyldesbury, or Gunnyldesbury. It is not improbable that it was the residence of Gunyld, or Gunnilda, niece of King Canute, who was banished from England in the year 1044⁴. This manor, in the reign of Edward III. was held for life by John Bray, under a grant of John de Chepham, who, in 1365, (38 Edw. III.) gave the reversion to Geoffrey Schrop and his heirs⁵. In the 47th year of the same king's reign, William

² Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 24. Nov. 6.

³ From the information of Mr. Forster, the Bishop of London's receiver-general.

⁴ See Simon Dunelm. inter. Dec. Scriptores Col. 182.

⁵ Cl. 38 Edw. III. m. 20. dorso.

Gresle,

Gresle, clerk, and others, granted the manor of Gonyldsbury, which had formerly belonged to John de Northwych, goldsmith of London, to John Bernes and others⁶, as trustees, perhaps, for the celebrated Alice Perrers, or Pierce, whose property it appears to have been at the time of her banishment, when it was seized by the crown⁷. She afterwards procured a reversion of her sentence, and married Sir William Wyndesor, to whom this manor was granted, with other property which she had enjoyed before her attainder⁸. In the next century it belonged to Sir Thomas Frowick, Alderman of London, who died in 1485, and was buried at Ealing. His second son Sir Thomas Frowick, (born at Gunnersbury⁹), was a very eminent lawyer, and became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was settled at Finchley: his elder brother Sir Henry¹⁰ inherited Gunnersbury, which appears to have descended to his daughter and coheir Elizabeth, who married Sir John Spelman, one of the Judges of the King's-Bench, grandfather of Sir Henry, the celebrated antiquary, and ancestor of Sir Clement Spelman, who died seized of the manor of Gunnersbury in 1607¹¹. It appears, that during this time it was chiefly in the occupation of tenants. Margaret, sister of William Earl of Derby, and wife of Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Suffex, died at "Gunelsbury" in 1537¹², and was buried in the parish church at Ealing. In Norden's time, Gunnersbury, "well scytuate (as he describes it) for wood, ayre, and "water," was inhabited by the Corbets¹³, to whom indeed he seems to have supposed it belonged. It was afterwards the property of the celebrated Serjeant Maynard; after whose death it was for

Alice Perrers.

Sir Thomas Frowick.

⁶ Cl. 47 Edw. III. m. 38, dorf.

⁷ Esch. 1 Ric. II. No. 30.

⁸ Pat. 3 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 6.

⁹ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

¹⁰ He died in 1505, and was buried with his two wives in Ealing church. See his pedigree

in the Heralds'-college.

¹¹ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harleian MSS. No. 410.

¹² Funeral Certificate, Heralds'-college.

¹³ Spec. Brit. p. 21.

many years in the possession of his widow, who married Henry Earl of Suffolk. The Earl died at Gunnersbury in 1709¹⁴; his eldest son, who succeeded him in the title, died there in 1718¹⁵; and the Countess Dowager in 1721. Gunnersbury then became the property of Sir John Hobart, who married Elizabeth, one of the nieces of Serjeant Maynard¹⁶, and was sold by him about the year 1740, (being then Lord Hobart,) to Henry Furnese, Esq.¹⁷ Mr. Furnese died in 1756; in 1761¹⁸ Gunnersbury was purchased of his representatives for the late Princess Amelia, aunt of his present Majesty, after whose death, pursuant to the directions in her will, it was put up to sale, and purchased (anno 1788) by Colonel Ironside, who sold it again in 1792 to Walter Stirling, Esq. the present proprietor.

Gunnerf-
bury-house.

Princess
Amelia.

Gunnersbury-house is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. It was built for Serjeant Maynard, in the year 1663, by Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones¹⁹. The chapel was added by the Princess Amelia, who made Gunnersbury her summer residence, and expended a very considerable sum upon the premises²⁰. The gardens were enlarged and altered by Kent for Mr. Furnese. The trees in and about the paddock are well grouped, and exhibit some very pleasing scenery. In the pleasure-grounds are several cedars of Libanus, of considerable girth. The whole of the premises consists of about 95 acres, surrounded with a lofty brick wall.

Manor of
Coldhawe.

The manor of Coldhawe, or Cold-hall, belonged at an early period of the last century, to Gideon Aunsham, Esq.²¹ who inherited

¹⁴ Collins's Peerage, ed. 1756, vol. ii. p. 173.

¹⁵ Ib. p. 174.

¹⁶ Court-rolls of the manor of Ealing.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

¹⁹ The ground-plan and elevation of Gunnersbury-house are engraved in the Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. i. p. 17, 18. It extends 92 feet in front.

²⁰ It is said above 20,000 l.

²¹ Title-deeds in the possession of James Clitherow,

herited it, probably, from Richard Amondeham, or Aunsham, who lies buried in the chancel of Ealing church. In the year 1667 it was aliened by Jane, wife of Henry Mildmay, Esq. and Margaret Aunsham, sisters and coheirs of Robert Aunsham, Esq. to William Denington, Esq. who dying intestate in 1686, his estates were divided between his three sisters. It seems probable that this manor fell to the share of Anne, wife of Thomas Watts; for I find that ——— Watts held the manor of Coldhawe in 1690²², and that Richard Watts died seised of a freehold estate in Ealing in 1710²³. In 1728 Charles Lockyer paid a fine of alienation to the Bishop of London for having purchased the manor of Coldhawe of John Loving, Esq.²⁴ It is now the property of Henry Burgoyne Sharpe, Esq. of Hammermith, who married one of the Lockyer family. The manor-house is in the tenure of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough.

Sir Arthur Atye, who died in 1605, was seised of a manor, or manor-farm, in the parish of Ealing, called Pits-hanger, containing 140 acres²⁵. In 1690 this manor was the property of Margaret Edwards, widow²⁶, from whom it descended to Thomas Edwards, Esq. the ingenious author of the *Canons of Criticism*, who it is probable was her grandson. Mr. Edwards spent some of the early part of his life at Pits-hanger, but afterwards removed to an estate which he had purchased in Buckinghamshire²⁷. After his death, which happened in 1757, Pits-hanger was sold by his nephews, Joseph Paice, and Nathaniel Mason, Esq. to King Gould, Esq. whose son, now Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. aliened it to Thomas Gurnell, Esq. Mrs. Peyton, relict of Jonathan Gurnell, Esq. and wife of John Peyton, Esq. is the present proprietor.

Clitherow, Esq. of Boston-house, who holds some lands, parcel of this manor.

²² Court-rolls of the manor of Ealing.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 410.

²⁶ Court-rolls of Ealing manor.

²⁷ Biograph. Brit. new edit.

Ealing-house.

Ealing-house, the property and residence of Edward Payne, Esq. belonged to the family of Bonfoy, anno 1691²⁸; in 1715 to Sir James Montagu, Baron of the Exchequer; and afterwards successively to Sir Thomas Gery, Knight²⁹ (1724); Nathaniel Oldham, Esq.³⁰ (1728); Slingsby Bethell, Esq.³¹ (1748); Gen. John Huske, and William Adair, Esq.

Hickes-upon-the-Heath.

The house called "Hickes-upon-the-Heath," was in 1684 the property of Robert Newdigate, Esq.³² who aliened it to Sir Wm. Trumbull, afterwards secretary of state to King William; in 1688 it belonged to Charles Hedges, LL. D. afterwards Queen Anne's secretary; in 1721, to the Hon. George Watson; it was some time afterwards the property and residence of Dr. John Egerton, Bishop of Durham, of whose heirs it was purchased by Frederick Barnard, Esq. the present proprietor, who has considerably enlarged and improved the premises.

Ealing-grove.

Ealing-grove was in 1722 the property of the Earl of Rochford, who was admitted to it in right of his wife Bessy, daughter of Richard Earl Rivers³³; it afterwards belonged to Dr. Peters, whose widow married Captain (afterwards Sir Edward) Hughes, who sold it in 1755 to Joseph Gulston, Esq. after the death of his son Joseph Gulston, Esq. well known for his valuable collection of prints, &c. it passed successively through the hands of the Dukes of Marlborough and Argyle; and was lately the property of James Baillie, Esq. deceased.

Place-house.

Place-house, a beautiful villa at Little Ealing, was successively the property of John Loving, Esq. Sir Richard Ellis, Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir Richard Littleton, Earl Brooke, and Lord Robert Manners; it now belongs to Guthbert Fisher, Esq.

Ford-hook.

Ford-hook, in this parish, now a farm-house, is said to have been the seat of Alexander Denton, Justice of the Common Pleas³⁴.

²⁸ Court-rolls of Ealing manor.

²⁹ A master in Chancery.

³⁰ A virtuoso and collector of pictures, &c. There is an engraved portrait of him in mezzotinto by Faber.

³¹ Alderman of London, and lord mayor in 1756.

³² Court-rolls of Ealing manor.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ England's Gazetteer.

Lands within the manor of Ealing descend to the youngest son ; but in default of male issue are divided among daughters equally ³⁵.

Dr. John Owen, the most voluminous and the most temperate writer among the dissenters of the last century, was for many years an inhabitant of Ealing, where he died August 24, 1683. He was elected member of parliament for the University of Oxford, though a divine ; was made dean of Christ-church by the independents ; and in 1652 was vice-chancellor of the university. " While he did undergo that office, (says Wood,) instead of being a grave example, he scorned all formality ; undervalued his office by going in queue like a young scholar, with powdered hair, snake-bone bandstrings, (or bandstrings with very large tassels,) lawn band, a large set of ribbands pointed at his knees, and Spanish-leather boots with large lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked ³⁶."

Henry Fielding had a country-house at Ealing, where he resided the year before his death. The late Lord Heathfield, when General Elliott, lived some years on Castle-beare-hill in this parish, where his son, the present Lord Heathfield, was born.

The old church at Ealing having fallen down on the 27th of March 1729, an act of parliament passed for rebuilding it, and a brief was obtained for that purpose ; but it was near ten years before the new church was completed ³⁷. It is a brick building, and forms an oblong square, of which the chancel occupies a certain portion ; at the west end is a square tower with a turret.

On the east wall of the chancel are the monuments of John Bowman, B. D. chancellor of St. Paul's, who died in 1629 ; John Lov-

³⁵ Court-rolls of Ealing manor.

³⁶ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

³⁷ The first baptism in the new church was

in 1736 ; but the building does not appear to have been finished at that time, some of the bricks bearing a later date.

ing, Esq. of Place-house, teller of the Exchequer, 1693³⁸; his son John Loving, Esq. who married Dame Mary Humble, and died in 1731; Dame Jane Rawlinson³⁹ (widow of Sir William Rawlinson, one of the commissioners of the Great Seal, who lies buried at Hendon, and grand-daughter of Sir John Maynard,) who died in 1713; and Thomas Pearce, Esq. of Little Ealing⁴⁰, (father of the Bishop of Rochester,) who died in 1752. On the north wall is a brass plate to the memory of Richard Amondesham, alias Aunsham, "merchant of the Stapel of Calais," and Katherine his wife; there is no date; the brass figures are represented in dresses which were worn in the fifteenth century. On the same wall is the monument of Edward Vaughen, who died in 1612; and Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart.⁴¹ who died in 1790. On a flat stone in the chancel is a memorial for Elizabeth, wife of John Maynard, serjeant at law, who died in 1654-5. On the south wall of the church are the monuments of Richard Taverner, *Esquire*, vicar of Ealing, who died in 1638; George Oldmixon, Esq. of the county of Somerset (1779); and John Ward, Esq. pay-master of the forces at Gibraltar (1791). In the nave are flat stones to the memory of Roger Griffiths, Esq. who died in 1753; Thomas Fisher, Esq. of Acton (1767); and Thomas Browne, Esq. of Drayton-green (1786). Under the south gallery is the tomb of John Clarke, Gent. (1718). Norden mentions the tomb of Thomas Frowick of Gunnersbury, father of the chief justice⁴².

³⁸ Arms—Gules, a lion ramp. between 4 crosses patonce Or, impaling Arg. a lion ramp. Sable.

³⁹ Arms—Sab. 3 swords in pale Arg. hilts Or, (two of them erect, with the points upwards, the middle one with the points downwards,) a chief indented of the third impaling Gules, a pile and chevron Or counter-changed of the field for Nosworthy. Serjeant Maynard's daughter Honora married Edward Nosworthy, Esq. of the county of Devon.

⁴⁰ Arms—Erm. a leopard and in chief 3 bees volant proper.

⁴¹ Arms—Gules, a chevron engrailed between 3 boars' heads erased at the neck Argent; on an escutcheon of pretence Sab. 3 arrows in pale Argent. The arms of Edwards, as on the tomb, are borne by Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq. Edwards of Shrewsbury, Bart. bears 3 tigers' heads. Sir Thomas Edwards married the daughter of — Barrett of Ealing.

⁴² Spec. Brit. p. 19.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Captain Joshua Wiseman of Church-yard. Chelsea, who died in 1694; William Adams, Gent. (1709); Catherine, wife of William Wogan, Esq. (descended from the Earls of Chesterfield) (1726); Sir Thomas Gery, Knt. (1727); Elizabeth, widow of Charles Mifson, Gent. (1733); Edward Billingsley, Esq. (1746); Anne Cole, spinster (1754); John Hughes, Gent. (1754); William Wogan, Esq. (1758); William Spicer, Esq. master in Chancery (1762); John Lockyer, Esq. (1763); William Benning, merchant (1767); Anne, wife of Abraham Harveft (1772); John Trimmer, citizen of London (1772); Israel Taylor, Gent. of Clifford's-inn (1780); William Palmer, lieutenant in the navy (1781); Richard Wood, Esq. of Hanger-hill (1785); James Rowlands, Esq. (1790); Mrs. Sarah Pratt (mother-in-law of Alderman Skinner, and buried in his family vault) (1793); and Mr. Thomas Harrison (1793).

The church-yard was enlarged in 1681 by the addition of a piece of ground given by Bishop Henchman⁴³.

The church of Ealing is dedicated to St. Mary, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London only, or his commissary. Rectory and vicarage. Robert de Balmeis, Bishop of London in the reign of Henry I. gave the tithes of Ealing to augment the salary of an officer in the church of St. Paul's, called the Master of the Schools⁴⁴. In the year 1308 the church of Ealing was appropriated, by Bishop Baldock, to the Chancellor, who appears to have borne the same office under a different title; the appropriation was subject, however, to certain conditions, viz. to pay the sum of 10l. per annum to the vicar, (who was to have a house and glebe, and to enjoy all the small tithes and offerings⁴⁵;) and to read lectures in divinity, either in his own person

⁴³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 761.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ See the endowment of the vicarage, London Registers, Bandake, f. 19. Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 1422, 1423. Grant of a vicarage-

house, No. 1420. The sum of 10l. per ann. appointed by the endowment to be paid to the vicar, has not been enjoyed by his successors of the present day.

or by a sufficient deputy, on penalty of forfeiting the whole profits of the rectory; a third of which, in that case, was allotted to a lecturer; a third to the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral; and a third to the dean and chapter⁴⁶. In the taxation of 1327 the church of Ealing was rated at 25 marks⁴⁷. In the reign of Edward VI. the rectory was valued at 22 l.; the vicarage at 13 l. 6s. 8d.⁴⁸ The parsonage of Ealing, valued at 84 l. 8s. per annum over and above the reserved rent, was sold in the year 1650 to Thomas Lytcott, Esq. the lessee, for the sum of 524 l. 12 s. The vicarage, with its glebe, was then valued at 60 l. per annum⁴⁹. The late Dr. William King was lessee of the rectory, the lease of which was purchased of his representatives by Thomas Bramley, Esq. of East Acton, and the late Mr. Thomas Harrison of Old Brentford.

Vicars.

Thomas Gilbert.

Bishop Beveridge.

Robert Cooper, who had been collated to the vicarage of Ealing in 1638, was ejected by the puritans, and his place supplied by Daniel Carwarthen⁵⁰. Thomas Gilbert was presented in 1654, by Francis Allein, Esq.⁵¹ who, I suppose, was then in possession of the manor. It happened, that upon the restoration, this Gilbert was the first person who was deprived of his benefice; on which account he desired that it might be inscribed upon his tomb, that he was the proto-martyr to the cause of non-conformity⁵². Cooper was reinstated in the vicarage of Ealing, which he enjoyed but a few months, being succeeded in the month of January 1660-1 by the learned William Beveridge, (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph,) who continued there thirteen years⁵³.

⁴⁶ Pat. 2 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 15. See also Inq. ad q. d. 1 Edw. II. No. 46.

⁴⁷ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

⁴⁸ Chantry-roll, Augmentation-office.

⁴⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth.

⁵⁰ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 222.

⁵¹ Proceedings of the Committees, Lambeth MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. pt. 2. p. 154.

⁵² Magna Britannia, vol. iii. p. 49.

⁵³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 764.

The vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop of London; the present vicar is the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. who was collated in 1773.

George-chapel, at Old Brentford, in the parish of Ealing, was built in or about the year 1770, after a design of Mr. Kirby, and at the expence of certain inhabitants of that place, who receive the profits of the pews, and are obliged to allow the minister a salary of 30l. per annum. The patronage is vested in the vicar of Ealing; the present minister is the Rev. Henry Plimley.

John Bowman, B. D. chancellor of St. Paul's, who died in 1629, founded a lectureship at Ealing, and endowed it with 40l. per ann. The present lecturer is the Rev. Thomas Warry, M. A.

The Presbyterian dissenters have a chapel near Old Brentford, which was built in 1783. In an adjoining cemetery is the tomb of the Rev. Matthew Bradshaw, their late minister, who died in 1792. The average number of burials in this ground is not quite two in a year. The Anabaptists also have a meeting-house at Old Brentford, and there is a third for the people called Methodists.

The parish register, which begins in the year 1582, is so imperfect during the last century, that I could not procure any satisfactory average of baptisms or burials. It has been kept with much accuracy during the present century, and great pains have been taken to preserve what remains of the more ancient records.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
	-	-	-	-	
1583—1592	-	$29\frac{4}{5}$	-	$29\frac{3}{10}$	
1730—1739	-	$98\frac{3}{10}$	-	$110\frac{1}{5}$	
1780—1784	-	$139\frac{1}{3}$	-	$185\frac{1}{3}$	
1785—1789	-	156	-	162	
1790	-	150	-	153	
1791	-	184	-	152	
1792	-	167	-	163	
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The population within the two last centuries appears to have increased in a proportion of more than five to one. The present number of houses is about seven hundred, about five hundred of which are in the hamlet of Old Brentford.

Plague years. In 1603 there were 136 burials, 29 of which were in the month of September. In 1665 there were 286, of which 244 were between the last of June and the first of January ensuing. Several of the persons who died of the plague were buried in the fields, particularly about Old Brentford.

Extracts from the Register.

"George, son of William Fleetwood, baptized August 3, 1586." William Fleetwood, who was Recorder of London, had a considerable freehold estate at Ealing⁵⁵.

"Sir Thomas Temple, buried March 28, 1674."

Serjeant
Maynard.

"The Lord Manard was buried the 25 day of Octob. 1690." Serjeant Maynard is here meant, who died that year at his house at Gunnersbury, and was buried in Ealing church. The history of this eminent lawyer is perhaps as singular and eventful as any recorded in the annals of his profession. He conducted the evidence against the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud; sat as one of the lay members of the assembly of divines; was called to the degree of serjeant during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell; and was protector's serjeant both to him and his successor⁵⁶. After the Restoration he was knighted, and made king's serjeant, which situation he enjoyed also under James II. In 1680 he was appointed to manage the evidence against William Viscount Stafford. King William, not many months before his death, appointed him one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. He was then arrived at the advanced age of 87, and had been a practitioner at the bar for

⁵⁵ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 366.

⁵⁶ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.



SIR JOHN MAYNARD KN^T

• Serjeant at Law.

Published Sept. 1. 1794. by T. Cadell, Strand.



more than 60 years⁵⁷. Serjeant Maynard was esteemed a very able advocate, and has been called the best old book lawyer of his time. All parties seem to have been willing to employ him, and he seems to have been equally willing to be employed by all. He published some reports, held in considerable esteem; and several political tracts. Serjeant Maynard was thrice married. Elizabeth, his first wife, was buried at Ealing in 1654-5. Jane, his second wife, (daughter of Cheney Selherst, Esq. and relict of Edward Austen, Esq.) was buried there in 1668. His last wife, who was daughter of Ambrose Upton, canon of Christ-church college in Oxford, and relict of Sir Charles Vermuyden, survived him many years, and died in 1721, being then the widow of Henry Earl of Suffolk. The baptisms and burials of several of Sir John Maynard's family are to be found in the parish register. The annexed print is engraved from an original portrait in miniature, by Hoskins, in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill.

"Sir Charles Adams, buried Aug. 16, 1726." Sir Charles Adams of Sprowston-hall, in the county of Norfolk, was a descendant of Sir Thomas Adams, the loyal and munificent alderman of London, who was created a baronet by Charles II. in 1660. His life is recorded in the Biographia Britannica. The title is now extinct.

"Mary, daughter of Dr. Zachary Pearce, buried July 26, 1727." The learned Dr. Pearce, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, received the first rudiments of his education in a private school at Ealing, where his father resided after he had retired from business. After his father's death, the Bishop occasionally inhabited the house, which he inherited from him at Little Ealing, and was residing there when he

Bishop
Pearce.

⁵⁷ His name is to be seen in Croke's Reports, 3 Car. I. Bishop Burnet tells an anecdote of him; that when he went with the lawyers to congratulate the Prince of Orange on his arrival, the Prince took notice of his great age; and added, that he must have outlived all the men of the law who had been his contemporaries; to which Maynard replied, that if his Highness had not come over he should have outlived the law itself. Burnet's Own Times, vol. i. p. 803.

was seized with the illness which occasioned his death⁵⁸, anno 1774. He was buried at Bromley. The Bishop's children all died young, though his family were remarkable for their longevity; he himself died at the age of 84; his father was 85; his mother, who died in 1761, was 93⁵⁹; and his brother, William Pearce, Esq. who died in 1782, was 90 years of age⁶⁰.

Oldmixon,
the historian.

"John Oldmixon, buried July 12, 1742." An author of some note, who, like most party writers, has been too much extolled, and too much depreciated⁶¹. His principal work was a History of England, in three volumes; but he certainly was not possessed of sufficient impartiality to make a good historian. He had a principal concern in a political paper called "The Medley;" and was author of a few poems and dramatic pieces. He is said to have left behind him in MS. a work called "The History of Christianity," and some satires⁶². Mr. Oldmixon was of an ancient family in Somersetshire. He died at his house in Great Pulteney-street, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried near his son and daughter in Ealing church⁶³. One of his daughters sung at Hickford's rooms in 1746. His daughter Hannah died at Newland in Gloucestershire in 1789, aged 84⁶⁴.

Dr. King,
principal of
St. Mary
Hall.

"Dr. William King, buried Jan. 5, 1764." A well-known political writer, whose principles were the very reverse of Oldmixon's. Dr. King was a native of Stepney⁶⁵. In the year 1718 he was made head of St. Mary Hall in Oxford, where he was the immediate predecessor of Dr. Nowell, the present much-respected principal. Dr. King was celebrated for the elegance of his Latin compositions, particularly an oration spoken at the opening of the Radcliffe Library

⁵⁸ Life of the Bishop, prefixed to his Notes on the New Testament—a posthumous work.

⁵⁹ Gent. Mag.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Pope has treated him with great severity

in the Dunciad.

⁶² Daily Advertiser, July 15, 1742.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Gent. Mag.

⁶⁵ Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 593.

in 1749. He published some of his speeches, and a few Latin poems; was editor of the five last volumes of South's Sermons; and is said to have written some very violent Jacobite pamphlets⁶⁶. His heart having been inclosed in a silver urn, was deposited, by his own direction, in the chapel of St. Mary Hall, where there is a monument to his memory, with a Latin epitaph, written by himself. There is no memorial for him at Ealing.

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish register: Instances of longevity.

"Widow Evans, aged 97, buried Feb. 10, 1767."

"Elizabeth Platt, buried Sept. 2, 1772, aged about 100 years."

"Mr. Abraham Harveft, buried Jan. 19, 1790, aged 91."

"Martha Brooker, aged 94 years, buried Jan. 22, 1792."

A pensioner, by name Thomas Hunt, aged 100, was on the parish list in the year 1774.

Sir Thomas Cowrtes gave a cottage, a garden, five acres and a Benefactions.
half of land, and an orchard called Cocke's-hawe, valued all together (temp. Edw. VI.) at 16s. 3d. per annum, for an obit; other lands were left for the same purpose by various persons; and an acre, by one Nedlar, for a lamp⁶⁷.

"Master Frowyke gave a tenement, called the Church-howse, for to kepe a drynkyng⁶⁸ for the relyeff of the pore⁶⁹."

Edward Vaughen, Esq. of Little Ealing, anno 1612, gave, by will, four acres of land, now let to a market-gardener at 36l. per ann. and the interest of 20l. for the benefit of the poor of Ealing. John Bowman gave 20l. to the poor. Richard Need, and Mary his wife, anno 1633, gave a house in Old Brentford, now let at 30l. per annum, for the poor of that hamlet. Lady Derby, in 1714, left the interest of 500l. 3 per cents. to the poor of the same hamlet not receiving alms. This is distributed among twenty poor widows. John Taylor gave to the

⁶⁶ Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 594.

⁶⁷ Chantry-roll, Augmentation-office.

⁶⁸ See p. 55.

⁶⁹ Chantry-roll.

poor a piece of ground at Brentford, on which a tenement has been built, now let at 6l. per ann. Richard Taylor, who died in 1715, gave a tenement and malt-house, now let at 22l. per ann. for the purpose of buying coals for sixteen poor people, eight of whom are to be inhabitants of Ealing, and eight of Old Brentford, and to be appointed by the minister. Jonathan Gurnell, Esq. who died in 1753, gave the interest of 200l. 3 per cent. annuities, to buy coals for the poor of Ealing only. Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, in 1759, gave the interest of 400l. which now produces 13l. 0s. 6d. per annum, for the benefit of four poor persons for ever. William Adair, Esq. who died in 1783, gave the interest of 100l. 3 per cent. bank annuities, for the benefit of poor widows. The late Princess Amelia, who had been a great benefactress to the poor during her residence in the parish, left, by will, 500l. to be distributed among them after her death.

Alms-houses.

In the year 1783 some alms-houses were built on the Uxbridge-road, for the residence of poor families, with a sum of money given to the parish as a compensation for the inclosure of a piece of waste. This seems a very proper application of the money, and deserving of imitation. Ealing-heath has been levelled also, and the herbage improved, to the great benefit of the parish, with money arising from some similar inclosures.

Charity-schools.

Dorothy Lady Capel, who died in 1711, gave the twelfth part of an estate in Kent, which (twelfth part) now produces 11l. per ann. to the boys' charity-school in this parish. Jonathan Gurnell, jun. who died in 1752, gave 500l. to this school. Jonathan Gurnell, sen. who died in 1753, the same sum; and Mr. James Taylor, 25l. The stock of this school is now, in consequence of good management, about 1700l. 3 per cents. which, with Lady Capel's benefaction, produces an income of 63l. 10s. per annum. With this income, aided by voluntary contributions, and an annual charity-sermon, twenty boys are clothed, and taught to read, write, and cast accounts.

accounts. The two eldest boys have of late been boarded and lodged with the master⁷⁰, whose salary is 40l. per ann. with the use of a house and garden, purchased at the expence of 210l. out of the funds of the charity.

Jane Lady Rawlinson, in 1712, bequeathed the sum of 500l. for the purpose of establishing a school for girls. Mrs. Mary Bertram, anno 1774, gave 20l.; and Mrs. Martha Sparrow, in 1783, 21l. 13s. to the girls' school. The sum of 200l. bequeathed to this parish by the celebrated French divine, Peter Francis Le Courayer, who resided many years at Ealing, and died in the year 1776, was appropriated to the purchase of freehold lands for the benefit of this school; as was 50l. left by Mrs. Frances Cole in 1779. The present produce of the lands belonging to the school is 32l. per annum, and the stock 550l. in the 3 per cents. with which funds, aided by the collection at an annual sermon, twenty girls are educated and clothed.

Peter Francis Le Courayer.

The Sunday-schools in this parish (instituted in 1786 by the present vicar) have been peculiarly efficacious, in consequence of the zealous and persevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, who resides near the populous hamlet of Old Brentford, and is well known by her many useful treatises tending to increase the comforts and reform the manners of the poor⁷¹. About sixty boys, and more than a hundred girls, are now educating in the Sunday-schools of this parish, which are conducted upon a plan which affords great encouragement

Sunday-schools, and schools of industry.

⁷⁰ At an additional expence of thirty guineas per annum.

⁷¹ "The Œconomy of Charity, 8vo. 1787."—"Reflections on the Education of Children in Charity-Schools, 1792."—"A Plan for promoting the Religious Observance of the Sabbath Day; with a friendly Remonstrance to the Adult Poor."—Mrs. Trimmer has published also a Spelling-Book; and an Abridgment of Scripture History for the Use

of Charity-Schools; and a book called The Teacher's Assistant; with Directions for teaching, lecturing, and examining Children. In continuation of her laudable and benevolent plan for the instruction of the poor, she proposes to publish Moral Instructions—Lessons on the Liturgy—and Exemplary Tales. See her plan in "Reflections on the Education of Children," &c. above mentioned, p. 38.

to the meritorious, and seems admirably calculated to excite a spirit of emulation and improvement⁷². A school of industry for girls has been some time established; at present they are forty in number, and are employed in making coarse shirts. A school of industry for boys also has been lately opened; hitherto they have been employed only in combing wool; but it is in contemplation to find them some other occupation, which may prove of more service to them in their future life.

⁷² One of the regulations is, that every child who is a constant attendant, and comes to school before nine in the morning, neat in person and apparel, on paying a halfpenny, shall receive a penny ticket. The advantages of this regulation proved to be such, that gowns were purchased for all the girls who had been three months in the school, and cloathing for the boys according to their respective merits. See more of the plan of these schools in the Appendix to the Economy of Charity above mentioned.

E D G W A R E.

NORDEN supposes, that this place has been corruptly called ^{Name and etymology.} Edgware; its right name being Edgworth, which he defines, a fruitful place upon the edge of the county¹. But this etymology appears to be very erroneous; for neither do the Saxon Glossaries affix any such sense to the component parts of the word Edgworth, nor does it seem clear that this place was ever so called. The most ancient record in which I have seen it mentioned (for it does not occur in Doomsday-book) is of the age of Henry II.² In that, and every subsequent record till the reign of Henry VIII. I have found it uniformly written Eggeswere. Since that time it has been spelt, as now, Edgware. The Saxon word *waer*, is sometimes construed war, and sometimes a fence.³ A certain large portion of land is called a *ware*³. Perhaps one of these may furnish a derivation in some degree satisfactory.

Edgware lies upon the road (the ancient Watling-street) to St. Alban's, at the distance of about eight miles from Tyburn-turnpike. ^{Situation and boundaries.} It had formerly a weekly market on Thursday, which has been for some time discontinued⁴. The parish is bounded by Hendon on the east, Kingbury on the south, Elstree in Hertfordshire on the north, and on the west by Little Stanmore or Whitchurch. All the

¹ Speculum Britanniae, p. 18.² Cart. Ant. Brit. Mus. 53. B. 12.³ See Jacob's Law Dictionary.⁴ I could not find the charter for this market among the records in the Tower.

houses which form the west side of the street on the high-road, are in the latter parish.

Extent, soil,
&c.

The parish of Edgware contains about eighteen hundred acres of land, of which not more than the twentieth part is arable. The soil is clay. The quota paid towards the land-tax is 357*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* which in the year 1793 was at the rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* in the pound on land, and 1*s.* 9*d.* on houses.

Manor.

The first mention I find of the manor of Edgware is in the year 1171, when Henry Bocointe paid one mark into the King's Exchequer, that he might implead William de Reymes for that manor⁵. Soon afterwards it belonged to Ela Countess of Salisbury, daughter and heir of William D'Eureux, and wife of William Longespee, who granted it to her son Nicholas and his espoused wife, to be held of her by the service of a sparrow-hawk⁶. In the year 1295 Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who possessed this manor in right of his wife Margaret Countess of Salisbury, had a charter of free-warren therein⁷: he died in 1311. The manor was then valued at 14*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* per annum, and consisted of a grange, a hundred and sixty acres of arable, two of meadow, and sixty of wood⁸. Alice, daughter and heir of the last Earl of Lincoln, (of that family,) married Thomas Earl of Lancaster who was beheaded in 1322⁹. She afterwards became the wife of Eubulo Le Strange, to whom she is said to have

⁵ Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 296. It appears, by some ancient lists of knights' fees at the Exchequer, that Henry Bocointe held an estate in Little Stanmore, or Whitchurch, under the barony of William de Reymes. No mention is made of Edgware in that record.

⁶ Cart. Ant. Brit. Mus. 53. B. 12. To this deed is annexed the Countess's seal, viz. a female figure between two lions; the legend—*Sigillum Ele Comitisse Sarisburiensis*; on the reverse her arms, 6 lions rampant, 3, 2, 1,

with this legend—*Secretum Ele Comitisse Sarisburiensis*.

⁷ Cart. 22 Edw. I. No. 23.

⁸ Esch. 4 Edw. II. No. 51. If we compare this with the present proportion of arable and pasture land in Edgware, it will be found that the quantity of the former, then belonging to the demesne lands only, was nearly double what is now in the whole parish.

⁹ The Earl of Lancaster is called lord of the manor, anno 1316, in the *Nomina Villarum*, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6281.

shown

shown an improper partiality during the life of her first husband. This second marriage having taken place without the King's consent, Dugdale says, that all the lands which she held *in capite* were seized by the crown¹⁰. I find, that in the year 1324, she surrendered this manor to the King¹¹, who appears to have granted it to her again immediately¹². In 1326 the grant was renewed to her and her husband¹³ Eubulo Le Strange; and again, in 1331, with remainder to his heirs general¹⁴. Eubulo Le Strange dying in 1335¹⁵, Sir Roger Le Strange, his next heir, granted the reversion of this manor, after the death of the Countess of Lancaster, to Sir Nicholas Cantelupe, with remainder to himself and his heirs. The Countess died in 1349¹⁶, and Sir Nicholas in 1356¹⁷. The manor of Edgware descended afterwards to Richard Le Strange, who inherited it on the death of his grandfather Roger Le Strange, Lord of Knocking¹⁸, anno 1427, and in the year 1431 aliened it to William Darrell¹⁹, who sold it again in the year 1443 to Thomas Chichele and others, as trustees for All-Souls college in Oxford, then lately founded by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury. The trustees immediately surrendered the manor to the crown, and had a fresh grant the same year. It is still the property of the college. Dr. Bartlet, in the reign of Henry VIII. purchased another estate in this parish, consisting of a house and fifty acres of land, which he settled on the college, together with some closes which had been appropriated to a chantry at All-Souls, and which were sold with the other chantry-lands²⁰.

¹⁰ Baronage, vol. i. p. 782.

¹¹ Cl. 16 Edw. II. m. 34. d.

¹² Cl. 17 Edw. II. m. 9. The King's mandate to deliver up to the Countess all the hay, corn, &c. upon the manor of Edgware, which he had granted her.

¹³ Cl. 18 Edw. II. m. 12.

¹⁴ This grant is recited in Pat. 17 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 4.

¹⁵ Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 42.

¹⁶ Esch. 22 Edw. III. No. 34.

¹⁷ Esch. 29 Edw. III. No. 6. Sir Nicholas Cantelupe having survived Sir Roger Le Strange the grantee, the manor devolved upon Sir Roger's eldest son of the same name.

¹⁸ Esch. 4 Hen. VI. No. 31.

¹⁹ Title-deeds, communicated by favour of the Hon. T. F. Wenman, LL. D.

²⁰ Ibid.

Gilbert de Grauncestre held a hundred acres of land under the manor of Edgware anno 1328, by the service of a pair of gilt spurs; and William Page fifty acres, by the rent of a pound of cummin²¹.

Singular custom of the manor.

Sir William Blackstone says, that it was usual for the lord of this manor to provide a minstrel or piper for the diversion of the tenants while they were employed in his service. He refers to the manor-rolls which are among the archives of All-Souls college; but does not mention the year or period of the record. By permission of the college, I examined the rolls, which are very numerous, to search for that, or any other curious entries which might occur. I had not the good fortune to find what Blackstone refers to; but there can be no doubt of the fact upon his authority. A small piece of ground in the parish still goes by the name of Piper's-green.

Singular fines.

At a court held, anno 1551, two men were fined for playing at cards and draughts (*ad pectas chartas & tabulas*). The next year the inhabitants were presented for not having a tumbrel and cucking-stool. In 1558 a man was fined for selling ale at an exorbitant price, viz. a pint and a half for a penny. In 1555 it was presented, that the Butts at Edgware were very ruinous, and that the inhabitants ought to repair them; which was ordered to be done before the ensuing Whitsuntide.

Manor of Edgware-Boys.

The manor of Boys, or Edgware-Boys, consisting of near three hundred acres of land, belonged formerly to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem²². By some grant or exchange it came to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who, in the year 1483, granted it to the King by the name of the manor of Edgware²³. Henry VIII. anno 1544,

²¹ Esch. 2 Edw. III. No. 61.

²² Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Nero, E. 6, where is a terrier of the manor, dated 1398, (20 Ric. II.) at which time it was leased by Walter Grendon, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, to William, John, and Richard Sharp.

One hundred acres of this manor were held under Roger Le Strange's manor of Edgware by a rent resolute of 7s. 7d. per annum; the remainder was held immediately under the crown.

²³ Cl. 22 Edw. IV. m. 5. d.

granted

granted it to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer²⁴, who aliened it the same year to Henry Page, Esq.²⁵ In the year 1649 I find it belonged to Lady Coventry, relict of the Lord-Keeper²⁶. It continued in the Coventry family till sold by the present Earl, anno 1762, to William Lee, Esq. son of the Lord Chief Justice, and father of William Lee Antonie, Esq. the present proprietor.

The reversion of an estate, consisting of some messuages, a caru-
cate of land, twenty acres of meadow, and six of wood, described
as parcel of the manor of Tidburst, and lying within the parishes of
Edgware and Stanmore Parva, was granted (after the death of Eli-
zabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Barre) to Robert Whitby Clerk and
others, and the heirs of the said Robert, with remainder successively
to Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter, John Earl of Somerset, Cardi-
nal Beaufort, Joan Countess of Westmorland, and King Henry VI.²⁷
King James granted the manors of Tidburst in Middlesex, and Ken-
dall in Hertfordshire, being parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, to Ro-
bert Earl of Salisbury²⁸. I have not been able to discover any traces
of this estate in the parish of Edgware. The manor of Kendall is
in the parish of Aldenham, about four miles from Edgware; it is
the property of William Phillimore, Esq. and is called the manor of
Tidburst and Kendall.

The prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield had lands
in Edgware²⁹.

At Brockley-hill, in this parish, (situated about two miles from the
town, upon the Hertfordshire road, and commanding a very exten-
sive prospect,) is a house formerly the property of ——— Sharpe,
Esq. Secretary to the Duke of Chandos, and now in the tenure of
William Godfrey, Esq. of Portman-square. In a handsome draw-

²⁴ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 11. Feb. 24.

²⁵ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 12. Mar. 22.

²⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MSS.
Library.

²⁷ See Esch. 5 Hen. VI. No. 56.

²⁸ Pat. 5 Jac. pt. 17. Dec. 15.

²⁹ Pat. 47 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 5.

ing-

Pictures at
Mr. God-
frey's.

ing-room, fitted up by Mr. Sharpe for the reception of the Duke and some of the principal officers of state, who occasionally met at his house, are some large pictures fastened into the pannels, and said to have been a part of King Charles's collection. Among these is a whole length of James I.; a portrait of a foreigner, said to be Gundomar; and a picture of two boys, by Murillo: there is a groupe of portraits also of the Sharpe family; the person in the clerical habit is Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple. On the staircase is a head of Gibbs the architect, and some other portraits.

The church.

The church, which stands near the middle of the town, by the road-side, is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, and consists of a chancel and nave, which are of brick, and were rebuilt about the year 1764. At the west end is a low square tower embattled—an old building of stone and flints. On the north wall of the chancel is a

Monument of
Randolph
Nicoll.

monument³⁰ with the following inscription: "Randulphi Nicoll
" Georg. fil. reliquiæ hîc juxta positæ sunt, qui summo ingenio,
" indefesso studio ætatem agens literis, maximum eruditionis thesau-
" rum sibi comparavit, multarum linguarum præcipue orientalium
" ipsiusque etiam Chinenfis insignem nactus peritiam, exquisitâ sci-
" entiâ geometriæ, astronomiæ, geographiæ, chronologiæ, cætera-
" rumque disciplinarum mathematicarum nemini secundus: phy-
" sices aliarumque rerum omnium quæ virum decerent polyhistora
" longè doctissimus; quibus omnibus ad percipiendam colendamque
" virtutem fæliciter usus. Summâ vitæ integritate morumque can-
" dore amicis charissimus vixit, desideratissimus obiit.—Natus in
" proximâ viciniâ anno salutis partæ, 1595. Denatus quart. non.
" Jan. 1658, hîc sepeliri voluit."

Various mo-
numents.

On the south wall is the monument of the late curate William Totton, M. A. who died in 1787. Within the rails is a brass figure

³⁰ Arms—Three eagles displayed in bend between 2 cottises engrailed, and 6 crofs crosslets fitchee.

of an infant three weeks old, viz. "Anthonie, son of John Childe," 1599; and the tomb of Samuel Smith, M. A. curate, who died in 1713. On the south wall of the nave are the monuments of Robert Bayzand, surgeon, 1787; and Martha Rawling, widow, 1788. On the floor are flat stones to the memory of Richard Haley, Gent. (1662); Martha, relict of Robert King, Esq. of Catley in the county of Cambridge (1778); and Mrs. Elizabeth Finney (1789).

Over the gallery are the arms of William Lee Antonie, Esq.³¹ at whose charge it was built.

In the church-yard is the tomb of Mr. John Wiblin, who died in 1774, aged 98.

The patronage of the church or chapel of Edgware, has always been annexed to the manor of Boys, to the owner of which the rectorial tithes are impropriated. Among the reprises of that manor, anno 1398, are enumerated the following: "A house and garden for the chaplain, with a salary of 33s. 4d. and the alterage or small tithes; consecrated bread for Easter, 6d.; bread, cheese, and ale at Boys on the rogation days, 3s. 4d.; and bread and wax for the celebration of mass, 3s. 4d."³²

Rectorial
tithes and pa-
tronage.

The benefice is a donative or curacy, endowed from time immemorial with the tithes of hay, and all vicarial profits. Mr. John Jones augmented it with the rent of three houses in Hosier-lane, Smithfield. Randolph, or Randall Nicoll, Esq. gave 1l. 1s. for an annual sermon. The commissioners appointed by Cromwell to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, reported, that it would be advisable to consolidate this parish with Little Stanmore³³; but the

Curacy.

³¹ Az. 2 bars Or, over all a bend checky Gul. and of the second, the arms of Lee of the county of Bucks, Baronet.

³² Regist. Cartar. Prior St. Joh. Jerus. Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Nero, E. 6. f. 82, 83. When the manor of Boys was leased to the Sharps, they were obliged, by agreement, to

find a fit chaplain at their own cost, and to keep the chancel in good repair. The manor and rectory were let together at twenty marks per annum.

³³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

junction never took place. The sum of 30*l.* per annum was voted as an augmentation to this curacy in 1657³⁴.

Curates.

Francis Coventry;

Francis Coventry, curate of this place, was author of a well-known romance called *The Life of Pompey the Little*; and wrote a poem called *Penshurst*, printed in *Doddsley's Collection*. He died of the small-pox in the year 1759³⁵.

Thomas Martyn.

The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Martyn, well known for his useful publications in botany, and Regius professor of that science in the University of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, the celebrated John Martyn, F.R.S. in the professorship, and was presented to this curacy in 1787, on the death of Mr. Totton.

Parish register.

There is no parish register now extant of an earlier date than 1717.

Comparative state of population.

	Average of baptisms.				Average of burials.	
1730—1739	-	-	14	-	-	16
1780—1789	-	-	13	-	-	11 $\frac{1}{10}$
1790	-	-	9	-	-	17
1791	-	-	14	-	-	11
1792	-	-	15	-	-	14

The present number of houses, exclusive of the alms-houses, is seventy-six.

Extracts from the Register.

Instances of longevity.

" May 30, 1721. Thomas Johnson buried, aged 92."

Mr. Richard Fuller is said to have died at Edgware, April 1, 1785, aged 100³⁶.

Marriage of Bishop Conybear.

" June 6, 1733. John Conybeare, D. D.³⁷ and Dean of Ch. Ch. in Oxon, married to Jemima Jukes of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Middlesex."

Alms-house.

An alms-house for four poor women was founded by Samuel Atkinson, (a native of this parish,) in the year 1680, and endowed with an estate in Oxfordshire, now let at 20*l.* per annum.

³⁴ Minutes of the Commissioners' Proceedings, Lambeth MS. Lib. vol. xxix. p. 327, and vol. xl. p. 62.

³⁵ Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 326. note.

³⁶ Gent. Mag.

³⁷ Afterwards Bishop of Bristol.

E D M O N T O N.

THIS place, which gives name to the hundred wherein it lies, Name, and
etymology. is in Doomſday-book called Adelmeton, and in later records Edelmeton. Camden ſays it takes its name from nobility, by which it is ſuppoſed he meant to derive it from *Edeling*, noble¹. As I have not ſeen one, among very numerous ancient deeds which I have examined, relating to this place, in which its name is written Edelington, I would rather derive it from Adelm, or Eadhelm, names common to ſeveral eminent perſons among the Saxons². This place appears to have been firſt called Edmonton, a word very wide of the original orthography about the beginning of the ſixteenth century.

Edmonton is ſituated on the road to Hertford and Ware, at the Situation and
boundaries. diſtance of about ſeven miles from Shoreditch-church. The pariſh is bounded on the eaſt by the river Lea, on the north by Enfield, on the ſouth by Tottenham, and on the weſt and north-weſt by Eaſt Barnet in Hertfordſhire, and Fryarn Barnet, Hadley, and South Mims in Middleſex. The two laſt were formerly (as appears by ancient records) hamlets belonging to this pariſh.

The pariſh is divided into four wards, diſtinguiſhed by the names Wards. of Church-ſtreet, Bury-ſtreet, Fore-ſtreet, and South-ſtreet. It is Extent, ſoil,
&c. computed that it contains (excluſive of the allotment in Enfield-

¹ See Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 11.

translated to Canterbury anno 915. Eadhelm

² Adelm, the firſt Biſhop of Wells, was

was Biſhop of Selſey anno 970.

chase) about 3660 acres of land, of which about 1090 are arable in common fields, and about 570 inclosed arable; about 1540 in meadows; and 430 marsh-land. Twenty-seven acres are occupied by market-gardeners. The soil in general is a good loam, in some parts gravel, in others clay and moor-earth.

Allotment of
Enfield-
chase.

It having been determined, by a decree dated 23 Hen. VIII. (a copy of which is among the parochial records,) that this parish had a right of common upon Enfield-chase³, when the division of the chase was made by act of parliament in 1777, a tract of land, containing 1231 A. 2 R. 6 P. was allotted to Edmonton, and is now, by virtue of that act, a part of the parish. None of this allotment has yet been cultivated.

Land-tax.

The parish of Edmonton pays the sum of 1401l. 19s. 9d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of about two shillings in the pound.

Busb-fair.

When King James I. laid a part of Enfield-chase into Theobald's park, he inclosed a spot of ground, on which an ancient fair (known by the name of Busb-fair) had been held from time immemorial. As a compensation for having so done, he granted letters patent, anno 1614, to Robert Kidderminster, his heirs and assigns, empowering them to hold an annual fair on the festival of St. Giles, and the ensuing day, at a place near Cathol-gate, (leading to Northaw-common,) with liberty to build two houses for the accommodation of persons resorting to the fair⁴. Petitions having been presented from the neighbouring inhabitants, and persons claiming right of common, against holding the fair on this spot, King James granted the said Robert Kidderminster a new patent the next year, for holding two fairs annually, on a certain part of the chase near South-gate

³ A right to turn cattle into Enfield great park, (*i. e.* the chase,) is mentioned in an extent of the manor of Edmonton, 56 Hen. III. See Esch. No. 37.

⁴ Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 17, No. 3.

(within the parish of Edmonton'). These fairs, by the name of Beggar's-bush fairs, are both still held, pursuant to the last patent, on St. Giles's and Ascension-day. The patent was purchased at a public auction, anno 1771, by Mrs. Shuttleworth, who kept a fruit-shop opposite the Mansion-house. It is now the property of Mr. Pike.

A customary fair is held also in the town of Edmonton, called a Statute-fair. Statute-fair, for hiring servants; that practice, however, has been for some time discontinued, and it is now merely a holiday-fair.

The manor of Edmonton belonged, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to Asgar, master of the horse⁶. William the Conqueror gave it to Geoffrey de Magnaville, or Mandeville, ancestor of Geoffrey de Mandeville who was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen⁷. After the death of William Earl of Essex, anno 1190⁸, this manor was inherited by his aunt Beatrice, (daughter of William de Mandeville, and sister of Geoffrey Earl of Essex above-mentioned,) who married William de Say⁹, ancestor of the Lords Say of Berling. It continued in that family¹⁰ till the year 1370, when it was sold by William, the fourth Lord Say, to Adam Francis, citizen of London, who had been Lord Mayor in 1352 and 1356, and who had made

⁶ Pat. 12 Jac. pt. 14, No. 13.

⁷ Doomsday-book—*Stallarius*, defined by Spelman, *Præfectus stabuli*.

⁸ This Earl lies buried in the Temple-church, where is his effigy with a shield, on which his arms are sculptured, being the earliest known instance of a monument ornamented with an armorial bearing. See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, p. 104 of the introduction.

⁹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 206.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ John Le Blunde died 48 Hen. III. seised of the manor of Edmonton, which he held

under William de Say. Esch. No. 5. William de Say himself died seised of it 56 Hen. III. Esch. No. 37; William, his son, the first Lord Say of Berling, 23 Edw. I. Esch. No. 49; Geoffrey Lord Say 15 Edw. II. Esch. No. 41. The inquisition says, that he had lately (jointly with Juliana de Leybourne) purchased the manor of Walter de Lestone and Martin Erchebaud. This must have been some family conveyance, or a re-purchase. Geoffrey, the third Lord Say, died seised of this manor 33 Edw. III. See Esch. No. 37, and Cl. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.

other large purchases in this parish¹¹. Adam¹², his only son, dying in his infancy, his daughter Matilda became his sole heir. She was thrice married; first, to John Aubrey; secondly, to Sir Alan Buxhull; and lastly, to John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, by whom she was mother of Thomas, the last Earl of that family. Dugdale says, that a great part of the large inheritance of Maud Countess of Salisbury, was sold by her husband¹³. It seems probable, therefore, that he aliened the manor of Edmonton to Sir Adam Francis, who, it is most likely, was his wife's cousin, and who died seised of it, anno 1418, leaving issue two daughters; Agnes, married to Sir William Porter, and Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Charlton¹⁴. Agnes Porter dying without issue¹⁵, the manor was inherited by Sir Thomas Charlton the younger, who died seised of it anno 1466¹⁶. His son Sir Richard was attainted in the first year of Henry VII. and this manor being, by virtue of his attainder, vested in the crown, was immediately granted (by the name of the manor of Edelmeton al^o.

¹¹ See Esch. 1 Edw. IV. No. 39, by which it appears, that Adam Francis purchased of Thomas Langton and others, two messuages, two hundred and thirty-six acres of land, sixty-three of meadow, twenty-one of pasture, &c. (William de Say released all right in these premises by Cl. 35 Edw. III. m. 12.); of William Halden and others, four messuages, four carucates of land, one hundred and ninety-three and an half of meadow, one hundred and sixty-six of pasture, forty-six of great-wood, one hundred and twenty of underwood; of John Usher and others, one messuage, thirty-eight acres of land, ten of meadow, and two of pasture. Richard de Pleshyngton released to Adam Francis all right in one messuage, an hundred and thirty-three acres of land, fourteen of meadow, and fifteen of pasture, by Cl. 36 Edw. III. m. 23. Adam Francis, having purchased the manor of Edmonton of William de Say without the King's licence, an inquisition,

ad quod damnum, was taken 43 Edw. III. to inquire whether it would be to the prejudice of the King if Adam Francis should enfeof Robert Belknapp and John Wroth of the manor, to the intent that they should grant it to the said Francis and his heirs. Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 2. No. 22. Robert Belknapp and John Wroth having been thus enfeofed, *did* grant the manor to Adam Francis and his heirs, as appears by Cl. 45 Edw. III. m. 25, dorso.

¹² See the epitaph of this Adam, and his sister Elizabeth, in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 534.

¹³ Baronage, vol. i. p. 651.

¹⁴ Esch. 5 Hen. V. No. 53. Margaret, his widow, died seised of a third part of the manor in dower, 23 Hen. VI. See Esch. No. 21.

¹⁵ See Esch. 1 Edw. IV. No. 39. Elizabeth, her sister, died 29 Hen. VI. Esch. No. 33.

¹⁶ Esch. 5 Edw. IV. No. 31.

Sayesburye) to Sir Thomas Bouchier in tail male¹⁷. Henry VIII. in the third year of his reign, granted the reversion (on the like terms) to Sir John Petche and John Sharpe¹⁸; and in the year 1523, (Sir Thomas Bouchier and John Sharpe being then both deceased without male issue,) to Sir Henry Courtenay, afterwards Marquis of Exeter¹⁹, who, in 1532, obtained a grant of the manor in fee²⁰, and the next year had the King's licence to alien it to William Sulyard²¹. The latter, in 1534, sold one moiety to Balthazer de Guerfeye²². Soon after this, the manor was purchased by the King; and in 1537 Thomas Lord Cromwell was appointed the steward²³. It continued in the crown, and was part of Queen Henrietta Maria's settlement. In 1650, having been seized as her property, it was sold to John Clayton and William Barwick²⁴. At the Restoration, it reverted to the Queen Dowager, who died anno 1669; it was afterwards part of Queen Katherine's jointure. King Charles II. in the year 1676, granted a reversionary lease of this manor, for the term of forty-one years after the Queen's death, to John Earl of Rochester²⁵. Queen Katherine died in 1705. The unexpired term of the lease was purchased about the year 1720²⁶ by William Gould, Esq. from whom (the lease having been renewed) it descended to the late Thomas Teshmaker, Esq. whose widow, Mrs. Sarah Teshmaker, is the present lessee under the crown, and, as such, lady of the manor. She resides at Forde's-grove.

The manor of Edmonton, as described in Doomsday-book, contained twenty-six carucates of arable land, of which sixteen hides were in demesne. The lord employed four ploughs; the villeins twenty-

Surveys of
the manor.

¹⁷ Pat. 1 Hen. VII. pt. 2. Mar. 7.

¹⁸ Pat. 3 Hen. VIII. pt. 3.

¹⁹ Pat. 13 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Nov. 17.

²⁰ Pat. 22 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Ap. 29.

²¹ Pat. 24 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. May 20.

²² Pat. 24 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Nov. 9.

²³ Pat. 27 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. May 16.—
Among the services done to the King by Lord

Cromwell, enumerated by himself, (see Weaver's Funeral Monument, edit. 1631, p. 512,) is mentioned the purchase of this manor.

²⁴ Particulars of sale, Augmentation-office.

²⁵ Pat. 27 Car. II. pt. 5. No. 12.

²⁶ Mr. Gould's first court was held anno 1723. The lessee is always called lord or lady of the manor.

two. One villein held a hide of land ; three others half a hide each. Twenty villeins held a virgate each ; and twenty-four half a virgate ; Nine bordars held three virgates each ; four others held five acres each ; four others four acres each. There were four cottars who held four acres jointly ; and ten cottars and four villeins, who held jointly one hide and a virgate. There were four slaves, and a mill valued at ten shillings. There was meadow sufficient for twenty-six ploughlands ; and moreover twenty-five shillings rents ; pasture for the cattle ; pannage for two thousand hogs ; and twelve shillings issuing from the profits of the woods and pasture ; in the whole valued at 40l. both in the time of Edward the Confessor and when the survey was taken, but was worth only 20l. when first granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville. In 1271 the manor was valued at 50l. 13s. 6½d. viz. the manor-house²⁷ at twenty shillings per annum, (a remarkably high valuation at that time,) five hundred and ninety-three acres of arable, at four-pence an acre ; fifty-eight of meadow, at 2s. 6d. ; and sixty of several pasture, at one shilling. The lord of the manor had *bedge-bote* and *bey-bote*, and right to turn into Enfield-park ; this right was valued at twenty shillings²⁸. In a valuation of the manor, 33 Edw. III. only four hundred acres of arable are mentioned²⁹. In the year 1650 the clear yearly value of the manor was reported to be 106l. 4s. 4d.³⁰

Sir Robert
Aguillon's
manor.

Sir Robert Aguillon had a small manor in this parish in the reign of Edward I.³¹ It consisted of ten acres of meadow, and twenty shillings rents of affize. From Sir Robert Aguillon it descended to Hugh Bardolf, who married his daughter Isabel³², and was, anno 1347, the property of his grandson, Sir John Bardolf³³.

²⁷ The present manor-house is that in which the courts are held, and is little more than a cottage.

²⁸ Esch. 56 Hen. III. No. 37.

²⁹ Esch. 33 Edw. III. No. 37.

³⁰ Survey in the Augmentation-office.

³¹ Esch. 14 Edw. I. No. 16.

³² Margaret, wife of Robert Aguillon, died 20 Edw. I. Esch. No. 20. Thomas Bardolf died 2 Edw. III. leaving John, his son and heir. Esch. No. 66.

³³ Cart. Antiq. Westminster-abbey.

Philip Wylgheby died anno 1306, seised of an estate in the parishes of Edmonton and Tottenham, consisting of eighty-four acres of arable, twenty-five of meadow, and eighty of wood, for which he owed suit of court to Geoffrey de Say, and certain services to the priors of the Holy Trinity and of St. John of Jerusalem³⁴. This estate, which was inherited by his brother William³⁵, was afterwards, under the name of the manor of Wylby, or Willoughby, the property of the Beaumont family. Henry de Beaumont succeeded to it on the death of his father Sir John, anno 1398³⁶. By the inquisition taken of Lord Beaumont's property after his attainder in 1461, it appears, that certain persons were enfeoffed of this manor for the use of Lord Beaumont and his heirs; and that William Lord Hastings had till then received the profits³⁷. Lord Hastings, by his will, bearing date 1482, directed that his feoffees should make an estate of the manor of Edmonton, (meaning, I suppose, this of Willoughby, which was sometimes so called,) immediately after his decease, to Katherine his wife, for the term of her life³⁸. William Lord Beaumont, who was restored to his honours by Henry VII. and in whom the title became extinct, died in the year 1505, seised of the manor of Wylbies, or Beaumont's lands³⁹, the inheritance of which would have belonged to Francis Lord Lovell, but in consequence of his attainder became vested in the crown. Henry VIII. anno 1510, granted it for life to Elizabeth Countess of Oxford⁴⁰ (whose first husband was William Lord Beaumont above mentioned). In the year 1523 he granted the reversion to Sir Wiscan Browne in tail male⁴¹; and again, in the last year of his reign, to Sir Philip

Manor of
Wylloughby.

³⁴ Esch. 33 Edw. I. No. 14.

³⁵ See Esch. 34 Edw. I. No. 138.

³⁶ Esch. 20 Ric. II. No. 14.

³⁷ Esch. 3 Edw. IV. No. 30.

³⁸ Dugdale's Baron. vol. i. p. 585. Perhaps

Lord Hastings had a mortgage on the manor.

³⁹ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 756.

⁴⁰ See the recital in the grant next quoted.

⁴¹ Pat. 13 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 26.

Hoby,

Hoby, gentleman of his privy-chamber⁴². The last grant was in exchange for other lands. The manor was then valued at 12l. per annum, and the reversionary interest at five years purchase. It was soon afterwards the property of Jasper Phesaunt, Esq. who, in the year 1550, sold it to John Manchell, Esq.⁴³ whose son, John Manchell, aliened it, anno 1597, to Peter Collet, Esq.⁴⁴ Mr. Collet left two daughters, Hester, wife of Sir Anthony Ancher; and Sarah, wife of Sir Peter Hayman⁴⁵. The manor having been divided between the two co-heirs, Sir Peter Hayman and his son Henry aliened one moiety, anno 1630, to John, afterwards Sir John Melton, Knt. who sold it again, anno 1638, to George Pryor, Esq. Mr. Pryor the same year purchased the other moiety, which had been aliened to Sir Ferdinando Heybourne, and was then the property of Ferdinando Pulford and his mother Anne. The manor being again united, descended to Charles Pryor, son of George, who was in possession, anno 1697. About this time the estate having been divided, certain lands, parcel of the manor, comprehending the greater part, if not the whole, of what lay within the parish of Edmonton, and among the rest a meadow in which is a moat, called Willoughby-moat, (the site, no doubt, of the ancient manor-house⁴⁶.) came by several mesne conveyances, to the present proprietor, Charles Snell Chauncy, Esq.

The manor of Willoughby was valued at twenty-two marks per annum in 1398; at 10l. in 1464; and at 12l. in 1547.

Manor of
Deephams.

The manor of Deephams, or Diphams, now called Deepham's-farm, took its name from Roger de Depeham, who made various purchases in this parish in the reign of Edward III.⁴⁷ These lands

⁴² Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁴³ Cl. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 2.

⁴⁴ Cl. 38 Eliz. pt. 3.

⁴⁵ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Ch. Snell Chauncy, Esq.

⁴⁶ The present Willoughby-house is in the parish of Tottenham, and with the site of the manor, is now the property of — Wilton, Esq. See a farther account of it in Tottenham.

⁴⁷ Cart. Antiq. Westminster-abbey.

were

were included in Adam Francis's purchases before mentioned, and, by the name of the manor of Diphams, were granted and aliened, with that of Edmonton or Saybury, till the Marquis of Exeter separated them, and granted the former to Richard Hankys⁴⁸, who aliened it, anno 1541, to William Staunford⁴⁹. The latter sold it again, the same year, to John Grimston⁵⁰, in whose family it continued till 1583, when it was aliened by Gabriel Grimston to Thomas Wroth⁵¹; and by the latter, anno 1588, to William Lord Burleigh⁵². William Earl of Salisbury, in the year 1628, sold it to Thomas Style, Esq.⁵³ from whom it descended, by intermarriage, to the Ravenscrofts, and was aliened, in the year 1789, by Thomas Highlord Ravenscroft, Esq. to Thomas Cock, Esq. of Tottenham, whose widow, Mrs. Anne Cock, is the present proprietor.

The dean and chapter of St. Paul's possess certain manors in this parish, called Bowes and Dernford, Paul's-house and Fordes, for which, jointly, they hold a court-baron and view of frank-pledge. The family of Forde was settled at Edmonton in the reign of Henry III.⁵⁴ I find the name of Roger Dernford in a record relating to the neighbouring parish of Enfield, temp. Edw. III.⁵⁵ Paul's-house should be Pole-house, by which name it is described in most ancient deeds, as having been the property of John atte Pole, or de la Pole, who purchased a house in Edmonton, called Gyfors-place, of William Gyfors, and some lands and tenements of Robert de Munden, temp. Edw. III.⁵⁶ The first mention I have found of the manor of Bowes is in a deed, (dated 1397, 19 Ric. II.) by which John Northampton, citizen of London, grants the manors of Bowes and

Manors of
Bowes and
Dernford,
Paul's-house
and Fordes.

Origin of
their names.

⁴⁸ Pat. 23 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Oct. 29.

⁴⁹ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 7. Oct. 21.

⁵⁰ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 7. Oct. 26.

⁵¹ Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 12. May 2.

⁵² Cl. 29 Eliz. pt. 24.

⁵³ Title-deeds of the manor.

⁵⁴ Cart. Antiq. Westminster-abbey.

⁵⁵ Esch. 45 Edw. III. pt. 2. No. 38.

⁵⁶ Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 15. and Cart. Antiq. Westminster-abbey.

Lessees of the
manors.

Derneford, with Pole-house and Fordes, to William Horsecroft and others⁵⁷. These manors passed all together, by several mesne conveyances⁵⁸, to Sir John Daubriggecourt and others, who granted them, anno 1411, (11 Hen. IV.) to Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, and others. The last grantees, two years afterwards, surrendered them to the King, who appears to have granted them immediately to the church of St. Paul's⁵⁹. The dean and chapter, in the year 1428, leased all these manors to William Bothe for his life. Robert Frampton, Esq. was lessee of the manor of Bowes and Derneford in 1694; and at an earlier period, Sir Edward Barkham⁶⁰; previously to 1755, John Dashwood King, Esq.; about that time, Sir James Pennyman; anno 1777, Mr. Hare; in 1780, the late Mr. Berdmore the dentist; the present lessee is Mr. Charles Hutchins. The reserved rent of this manor is 20l. and five shillings, or two fat capons, besides ten shillings and a penny, formerly paid to the lord paramount, but granted to the dean and chapter by Queen Elizabeth. Dorothy Burrough was lessee of the manor of Paul's-house and Fordes in 1694; before that time Adam Fulwood; in 1701, Mr. Skinner. The present lessee is Thomas Smith, Esq. who lately purchased the lease of James Vere, Esq. and Mrs. Judith Teshmaker. The reserved rent of these manors is 10l.

Manor of
Ludgrave's.

The manor of Ludgrave's extends into this parish; but the greater part of it is in Hadley⁶¹.

⁵⁷ Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 174.

⁵⁸ Wm. Fremyngham concefs. M. Bowes, &c. Joh. Lamborn and Joh. Wilton, 3 Hen. IV. Joh. Lamborn and Joh. Wilton, conc. M. Bowes, &c. Wo. Fremyngham and Rog. Westwood, Cl. 3 Hen. IV.—W. Fremyngham and R. Westwood, conc. M. Bowes, &c. Wo. Waltham, Cl. and Rob. Malton, Cl. 4 Hen. IV. W. Waltham and R. Malton, conc. M. Bowes, &c. Steph. Le Scrop and Joh. Daubriggecourt Mil. 7 Hen. IV. Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 175—182. See several releases of right in the

said manors, Cart. Antiq. No. 867, 871, 897, 899, 900—906. See also Cl. 4 Hen. IV. m. 17.

⁵⁹ See Regift. Dec. & Cap. anno 1411, f. 15 b.—18 a. At the time of this grant a reserve was made of a rent-charge, amounting to twenty-four marks per annum, to support the chaplain of John of Gaunt's chantry in St. Paul's cathedral.

⁶⁰ This and the other accounts of lessees are taken from the rent-books belonging to the church of St. Paul's.

⁶¹ See the account of that parish.

Paul's-

Pymmes, which Norden calls "a proper little house of the Right Pymmes. " Hon^{ble} Lord Burghley, lord high treasurer of England⁶², " took its name from the family of Pymme, who were settled at Edmonton in the reign of Edward II.⁶³ It is mentioned among the property of which Robert Earl of Salisbury died seised in 1612⁶⁴. The Cecils had another farm called Pleasantines⁶⁵, which still goes by that name, Pleasantines. and some lands, (parcel of the manor,) formerly the property of William Lord Paget, and granted to Lord Salisbury by King James, anno 1608⁶⁶. Pleasantines has been held with the manor of Deephams ever since Lord Burleigh's death, and is now the property of Mrs. Cock.

Ralph Green, anno 1417, granted to John Wakeringe, keeper of the privy-seal, and others, all the lands in Edmonton which had been given him by Cardinal Beaufort⁶⁷.

Ralph de Hieron and others, in or about the time of Hen. III. gave forty-two acres of land, &c. to the priory of the Holy Trinity in London⁶⁸.

Wier, or Wyer-hall, an ancient mansion in this parish, took its Wyer-hall. name, perhaps, from the family of Wyrehalle, who had property in Edmonton in the reign of Edward III.⁶⁹ About the year 1581 it belonged to Jasper Leeke, Esq. who inherited it from his father. From that family it passed to the Huxleys, to whom it still belongs, being the property of Mrs. Sarah Huxley, under whom it is held on lease by Lewis Leitch, Esq. The house was rebuilt in the year 1611 by George Huxley, Esq. as appears both by the date and initials on the pipes, and the arms of Huxley over a chimney-piece in one

⁶² P. 18.

⁶³ Cart. Ant. pen. D. & Cap. Westm.

⁶⁴ Esch. 12 Jac. pt. 1. No. 123.

⁶⁵ A corruption, perhaps, of Plessington, the name of a family who had considerable

property in Edmonton. See p. 252, note 11.

⁶⁶ Pat. 5 Jac. pt. 17. Dec. 15.

⁶⁷ Cl. 9 Hen. V. m. 24.

⁶⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 599.

⁶⁹ Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Westm.

of the principal rooms. An ancient door-way remains belonging to a former house, of which it is probable that the hall also was a part. It is fitted up with scrolled pannels, among which the rose and pomegranate, the devices of England and Arragon, frequently occur. In this hall are some good family-pictures. In an upper room are the arms of the Merchant-Adventurers, to which company it is most probable Mr. Huxley belonged.

Bush-hill
Park.

Bush-hill Park, the seat of Mrs. Catherine Mellish, relict of the late Joseph Mellish, Esq. was formerly the property of the Sambrooke family, from whom it descended to John Gore, Esq. Mrs. Mellish's father. The park exhibits some very pleasing scenery. It is said to have been originally laid out by Le Nautre. The house commands a good prospect towards Woodford, Chinkford, &c. In the hall is a very curious piece of carving in wood, by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen; the architectural parts are particularly fine. It stood for a long time at Gibbons's house at Deptford, where it attracted the notice of his neighbour, the scientific Mr. Evelyn, who was induced, by this favourable specimen of the artist's abilities, to recommend him warmly to the notice of Charles II.⁶⁹ The carving was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Chandos, and placed at Cannons, whence it was brought to Bush-hill.

Circular en-
trenchment.

On Bush-hill, adjoining to the seat of Samuel Clayton, Esq. (and inclosing a part of his garden,) are to be seen the remains of a circular entrenchment of considerable dimensions, by some supposed to have been a Roman camp; and by others, a British oppidum⁷⁰.

New-River
aqueduct.

When the water of the New River was brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton, it was found necessary to adopt some method to

⁶⁹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 83. ⁷⁰ See Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 29.

obviate the inequality of the level at Bush-hill, for which purpose a wooden aqueduct, or open trough, was constructed, six hundred and sixty feet in length. It was supported by arches of various dimensions; the largest, under which ran a stream of water, was fifteen feet high and three feet wide. This arch was rebuilt in 1682, when Henry Earl of Clarendon was Governor of the New River Company. Over the centre was placed Sir Hugh Middleton's coat of arms⁷¹. The aqueduct was kept in repair till the year 1784, when preparations were made for removing it, under the direction of Mr. Milne, surveyor to the company. For this purpose a new channel was contrived, by raising the ground on the sides, and making secure embankments. The work was completed the next year. The site of the wooden aqueduct lay within the pleasure-grounds of John Blackburn, Esq. to which the new channel is a considerable ornament. Mr. Blackburn's place was the property and residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, who left it to his son Simon. It afterwards belonged to Alderman Bathurst; and before Mr. Blackburn's purchase, had been occupied for more than ninety years by the family of Clark.

In the year 1780, the proprietors of the New River being alarmed by the threats of the rioters, who talked of destroying the wooden aqueduct, application was made to government for the protection of the military; in consequence of which, the 62d regiment of foot was quartered in and about Enfield till the danger was over.

The parish church of Edmonton, which stands near the seven-^{The church.} mile stone on the road to Enfield, is a large structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle: at the west end is a square stone tower embattled. The windows of the chancel are gothic. The

⁷¹ See Gent. Mag. Sept. and Oct. 1784, arch, and an account of the preparations for where are prints of the aqueduct and of this making the new channel.

nave and aisle, which are of brick, were in a great measure rebuilt in 1772.

Monuments.

At the north-east corner of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb of purbeck marble, richly ornamented with quatrefoils, &c. The arms and bras figures have been torn off⁷². On the north wall is the monument of George Huxley, Esq.⁷³ of Wyer-hall, who died in 1627, and his wife Katherine, (afterwards married to Robert Viscount Kilmorey,) who died in 1629. On the south wall are those of Edward Rogers, Esq.⁷⁴ and his son Richard Rogers, Esq. who both died in 1661; and of Thomas Maule, Esq.⁷⁵ (1714). Within the rails of the altar are the tombs of Hezekiah Myddelton (1688); and Elizabeth, wife of John Lane, merchant (1690), (son and daughter of Simon Myddelton, Esq. of Hackney); and Henry Thompson, Esq. of Haughton-hall, in the county of Salop (1778). In other parts of the chancel, those of Mary, sixth daughter and twelfth child of Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith (16..); Mary, wife of Simon Middleton (1656); Sir Nicholas Butler (1700); Anne, wife of Richard Andrew (1704); Sir Felix Feast, Knt. (1723); Sarah, wife of Charles Molloy, Esq. (1758); and William Yates, Esq. (1787).

In the south-east corner of the nave is a monument with a depressed gothic arch, richly ornamented with foliage, to the memory of John Kirton, Esq. the fourth in descent from Alan Kirton, who died anno 1362. The arms⁷⁶, which are described by Norden, have been almost obliterated by the white-washer. On the same wall are the

⁷² Perhaps the monument of Sir Thomas Charlton the elder, who died anno 1447. See p. 264.

⁷³ Arms—Erm. on a bend cottised Gul. 3 crescents Or, impaling Vert. on a chev. betw. 3 stags Or, as many trefoils slipped Gules, for Robinson. George Huxley married the daughter of John Robinson.

⁷⁴ Arms—Or, a fesse wavy between 3 bucks trippant Sable.

⁷⁵ Arms—Per pale Arg. and Gules, an escutcheon between 8 escallop-shells, all counter-changed.

⁷⁶ A fesse supporting a chevron in chief for Kirton, quartering a fesse between 3 hawks' lures. Some pedigrees of the Kirtons make them

the monuments of John Huxley, Esq. (1661); Anne Huxley (1653); John Dent, Esq.⁷⁷ of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, (grandson of George Huxley) (1659); and Elizabeth, wife of John Tatem, Esq.⁷⁸ and daughter of John Huxley (1730). On the north side of the nave are those of Thomas Maynard, citizen of London (1770); and Sarah, wife of Edward Walbancke⁷⁹ (1778). On the floor, the tombs of Edward Nowell, formerly of Merley in the county of Lancaster (1616); Joshua Galliard, Esq. (1700); Mr. John Harris (1730); Sarah, wife of Jonathan Keate, Esq. (1733); Lawrence Parker, Esq. (1749); Mrs. Honor Huxley (1762); and Sufanna Margaret, wife of John Oakes Hardy, Esq. captain in the navy (1781). On the wall of the north aisle are the monuments of Jasper Draper, Esq.⁸⁰ (1657); and Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Dr. William Steers (1771). Near the door is a brass plate, with some English verses, to the memory of Rowland Monoux⁸¹ (no date); at the east end are the monuments of Edward Nowell, Esq.⁸² (the date concealed by a gallery), and Francis Chaplin (1720). On the floor, near the door, is the tomb of wife of Sir Hugh Middelton, Bart. (164.). In this aisle are the tombs also of John

them hawks'-hoods; some manacles, and others waterbougets. Kirton impales, per pale a lion rampant for Bellers quartering 1. a bend betw. 6 mullets—Howby. 2. a chevron between 6 spears' heads—Ruskan. John Kirton, whose monument is here described, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Ruskan who married an heir of Bellers, and assumed, it is probable, his wife's arms. Howby is a quartering of Bellers.

⁷⁷ Arms—Sab. a fesse dauncettée Arg. in chief 3 escallops Or, impaling Sab. 3 lozenges between 2 bars gemelles Arg. for Rochdale.

⁷⁸ Arms—Per fesse Arg. and Sab. a pale per fesse counterchanged between 3 martlets Gules, impaling Huxley. These arms are nearly obliterated.

⁷⁹ Arms—Gules, a fesse embattled Arg. in

chief 2 saltiers, and in base a garb, Or, impaling Arg. a cross-engrailed Gules; over all a bend Or.

⁸⁰ Gules, 4 bendlets Or, a chief party per fesse Arg. and Erm. charged in chief with 3 fl. de lis Sable.

⁸¹ Arms—On a chevron betw. 3 oak-leaves, as many bezants, on a chief two anchors, a martlet for difference. On the brass plate are some English verses, nowise remarkable.

⁸² Arms—Arg. 3 covered cups Sab. impaling checky Or and Az. a fesse Gul. fretty Arg. for Cheney who quarters 1. On an inescutcheon a stag's head caboshed for Chesham. 2. Arg. a fesse between 3 crescents Sable, Lee. Nowell impales also, Sab. 3 lions rampant between 2 cottises Arg. quartering, quarterly 1 and 4 Gul. a lion rampant Or, 2 and 3 Gules, a fret Or.

Asplyn

Asplyn and Godfrey Askew, (a brass plate without date); Nicholas Boone, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife (a brass plate also without date); Thomas Sandiford of the island of Barbadoes (1712); William Gould, Esq. (1733); Mr. Thomas Foffick (1767); Peter Roberts, Esq. (1773); Anne, wife of John Blackburn, Esq. (1786); and Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Holmes (1787).

Peter Fabell,
the Merry
Devil of Ed-
monton.

Weever mentions the tombs of John Innocent, priest and under-treasurer of England, who died in 1399; John Daniel (1444); and Thomas Charlton, lord of the manor, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Francis, and died 1447⁸². "There is a fable (says Norden) of one Peter Fabell, that lyeth in this church, who is said to have beguiled the devell by policie for money; but the devell is deceit it selfe, and hardly deceived."—"Belike (says Weever) he was some ingenious conceited gentleman who did use some sleightie tricks for his own disport. He lived and died in the reign of Hen. VII. says the book of his merry pranks." The book Weever refers to is a pamphlet, now very scarce, called "The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton; with the pleasant Pranks of Smug the Smith, &c." These pleasant pranks compose the greater part of the book, which informs us, that Peter Fabell was born at Edmonton, and lived and died there in the reign of Hen. VII. He is called "an excellent scholar, and well seene in the arte of magicke"⁸³. His story was worked up into a play, called also "The Merry Devil of Edmonton"⁸⁴; which has been falsely attributed to Shakspeare, but is now generally supposed to have been written by Michael Drayton. There are five editions of this play; the first came out in 1608; the scene is laid at Edmonton and Enfield.

Norden

⁸² Norden mentions the following arms upon this tomb: A chevron between 3 swans for Charlton, and per bend sinister a lion rampant, for Francis.

⁸³ From a copy in 4to. b. l. 1631, in possession of Geo. Steevens, Esq.

⁸⁴ This place has furnished the stage with another drama, called "The Witch of Edmonton."

"The town of Edmonton has lent the stage
"A devil and a witch—both in an age,"
says the prologue to this play, which is said to be

Norden mentions also a very ancient tomb at Edmonton, with a fair marble, on which was a figure in brass of a man in armour. Weever says, it was thought by some to have been one of the ancient family of Mandeville; by others, one of the Darcy family. It is more probable that it was the tomb of Adam Francis, who purchased the manor, or his nephew Sir Adam; the arms of Francis, impaling another coat, being among those copied from the tomb by Norden⁸⁵. The following verses were remaining in Weever's time:

“ Erth goyth upon erth, as mold upon mold,
 “ Erth goyth upon erth al glysterynge in gold;
 “ As thogh erth to erth ne'r turne shold,
 “ And yet must Erth to erth soner than he wold.”

In the church-yard are the tombs of Anne, wife of Tryce Hammond (1709); William Wilton (1725); Rev. William Washbourne, subdean of St. Paul's, and vicar of Edmonton (1737); William Richardson, Gent. (1741); John Snee, jun. (1750); Mary, relict of Captain Daniel Mocher (1759); Captain John Hunter (1760); John Scott, Esq. (1761); John Snee, sen. Esq. (1763); Mary, wife of William Wilton, Esq. (1765); Rev. Francis Cooke, vicar (1765); Joseph Caraffa, Gent. (1768); John Rooke, A. B. son of Henry Rooke, Esq. (1769); Rev. James Barclay of Baliol-college, Oxford (1771); James Ware, schoolmaster (1771); Samuel

Tombs in the church-yard.

be founded on a known true story, and exhibits various witchcrafts practised upon the neighbours by one Mother Sawyer, whose portrait, with that of her familiar, (a dog called Tom, who is one of the dramatis personæ,) is in the title-page. In the last act, Mrs. Sawyer is led out to execution. The name of Edmonton was made very familiar again a few years ago, by Cowper's humorous story of John Gilpin; a representation of whose equestrian exploits has been put up by the landlord of the Bell-

inn, in front of his house.

⁸⁵ Viz. Per bend sinister, a lion rampant counterchanged, being the arms of Francis impaling a chevron between 3 escallops, on a chief a lion passant.—Norden mentions also, 1. a chevron between 3 crosses patée on a chief, a lion passant; probably the same coat as the last, the escallops, or crosses, having been mistaken in one instance for the other. 2. An inescutcheon within an orle of martlets.

Savage, V. D. M. (1772); Samuel Ellis, Esq. (1772); William Pinckney, A. M. sub-dean of St. Paul's and vicar of Edmonton (1775); Rev. John Lindfay, rector of Waltham-abbey and of Upper Swell in the county of Gloucester (1779); James Vere, Esq. (1779); Edward Yardley, Esq. (1779); Captain Richard Morrison (1780); Mr. Robert Kinningsley (1780); John Harrison, Esq. (1781); Mr. George Stanbridge (1782); Edward Barker, barrister at law (1783); William Worsfold, Esq. (1784); Bartholomew Abell, surgeon and apothecary (1784); Mr. William Cooke (1784); Richard Hufey, Gent. of the Middle Temple (1785); Mr. James Legrew, (1786); John Theophilus Holbrooke, Esq. of the county of Salop (1789); Mr. John Hammond (1790); Mrs. Judith Le Mesurier (1791); Hannah, wife of the Rev. Isaac Henley (1791); Henry Jones, Esq. (1792); and Sufanna, wife of John Milward, Esq. (1792).

Singular epitaph.

There was formerly a singular epitaph⁸⁶ in this church-yard, (on a head-stone now removed,) to the memory of one William Newbury, who died in 1695. He was said to have been a hostler at one of the inns, and to have lost his life in consequence of some improper medicines administered by an ignorant fellow-servant.

Rectory.

The rectory of Edmonton was appropriated, at a very early period, to the monks of Hurley, on whom Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, settled an annual pension of one hundred shillings in lieu of the tithes of Edmonton and Enfield⁸⁷, which he gave to the abbey of Walden, founded by himself anno 1136⁸⁸. By a chronicle of that abbey in the British Museum we find, that Geoffrey, the second Earl, confirmed all his father's grants, but took away a large

⁸⁶ The following copy was taken, some time ago, by Mr. John Adams, master of the charity-school:

" Hic jacet Newberry Will,
" Vitam finivit cum Cochiz Pill;

" Quis administravit? Bellamy Sue;
" Quantum quantitat.? nescio—scisne tu?
" Ne futor ultra crepidam."

⁸⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 200.

⁸⁸ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 459. King Stephen's

large and very excellent field adjoining to the parish-church at Edmonton, and unjustly added it to his own demesnes⁹². After the dissolution of monasteries, the rectory and advowson were granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Audley⁹³, who surrendered them again to the king, anno 1544⁹⁴. The next year they were granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's⁹⁵, in whose possession they still continue.

The rectory of Edmonton was rated at fifty marks, anno 1327⁹⁶. The abbot of Walden's portion was forty shillings, and the vicar's salary one hundred shillings. The parsonage was leased, anno 1641, to Edward Nowell, Esq.⁹⁷; to the family of Thorne, anno 1694 and 1701; to Mrs. Lynch in 1755; and in 1777, to Mrs. Rawling. The lease has since that time gone through several hands, and is now the property of Mr. William Cobbett. The reserved rent is 20l. and two good capons, or five shillings. In 1650 the glebe, with the parsonage-house, &c. was valued at 47l. 6s. 8d. per ann. and the tithes at 200l.⁹⁸

Philip de Waude was presented to the vicarage in 1397, to hold it with all profits and arable lands, and one acre of meadow, as William, the chaplain, had enjoyed it⁹⁹. In 1650 it was presented by the jury to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that there was a ruinous house, with five acres of glebe belonging to the vicarage, valued at 6l. per ann.¹⁰⁰ The vicarage in the king's books is rated at 18l.

Stephen's Confirmation, p. 462—Henry II.'s, p. 463.

⁹² Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Vespasian, E. VI. 6.

⁹³ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. May 14. Grant of the monastery of Walden, &c.

⁹⁴ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁹⁵ Ibid. and Cart. Ant. pen. D. & Cap. St. Paul.

⁹⁶ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁹⁷ Rent-books, St. Paul's.

⁹⁸ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

⁹⁹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 3697. f. 38.

a. Neither of these vicars are mentioned by Newcourt.

¹⁰⁰ Parliamentary Surveys.

Vicars.

William Muffet was turned out of this benefice for his loyalty during the civil war⁹⁸. Ralph Panne was presented to it by the protector in 1654⁹⁹, and Giles Andrews in 1658¹⁰⁰. Muffet was restored in 1660, and lived till 1679¹⁰¹.

The present vicar (instituted in 1776) is the Rev. Henry Owen, M. D. author of some learned critical and theological works.

Fanelour's
chantry.

Peter Fanelour, (one of the founders of Guildhall chapel,) who died anno 1361, seised of various premises in Edmonton¹⁰², built a chapel adjoining to the parish-church, in which he founded a chantry for two priests, and endowed it with a rent-charge of about twenty marks per ann. to be paid out of certain houses in London. The chantry was called after his name, and the patronage was vested in the vicar¹⁰³. It appears by the chantry-roll at the Augmentation-office, that the Chamber of London were to find a chantry-priest for the church of Edmonton, and to allow him 13l. 6s. 8d. per ann. to pay 13s. 4d. for a lamp, the like sum for an obit, and 6s. 8d. to the vicar. The same record adds, that the chantry-priests had a house in Edmonton, valued at 13s. 4d. per ann.; another which they let at ten shillings; and a few acres of land.

Meeting-
houses.

The Quakers and Presbyterian Dissenters have each a meeting-house in this parish; and there are three for the people called Methodists. The Quakers have a burial ground at Winchmore-hill.

Parish re-
gister.

The register of burials in this parish begins in the year 1557; that of baptisms in 1559. They appear to have been very accurately kept, except during a part of the last century.

⁹⁸ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 309.

⁹⁹ *Proceedings of Commissioners, &c. during the Interregnum*, Lamb. MS. Library, vol. xxxiii. lib. ii. p. 250.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* vol. xxxv. p. 46.

¹⁰¹ *Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 600.

¹⁰² *Esch.* 34 Edw. III. No. 50.

¹⁰³ *Newcourt*, vol. i. p. 599.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials:	
1580—1589	-	43 $\frac{2}{3}$	-	49 $\frac{9}{16}$	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1630—1639	-	42 $\frac{1}{16}$	-	53 $\frac{1}{16}$	
1680—1689	-	69 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1730—1739 ¹⁰⁴	-	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	105 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1780—1784	-	121 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	130 $\frac{3}{5}$	
1784—1789	-	131	-	126	
1790	-	136	-	109	
1791	-	114	-	129	
1792	-	142	-	169	

The increase of population during the last two centuries appears to have been in a proportion of about three to one; the present number of houses is about 810.

In the year 1603 there were one hundred and forty-five burials at Plague years. Edmonton; eighty-five of which were persons who fell victims to the plague. In 1625 there were one hundred and fifty-seven burials, of which fifty-three only are marked *peste*.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Eliz. f. W^{mi} Candish, Arm. baptif. Jul. 5, 1586.” William Elizabeth Cavendish was father of the first Earl of Devonshire of that name. Countess of Lenox. His daughter Elizabeth married Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, and was mother of the unfortunate Arabella Stuart¹⁰⁵.

“ Frances Vere fil. Comitiss Oxfordiæ sepult. Sep. 12, 1587.” A child of Edward Earl of Oxford, who married Lord Burleigh’s daughter. It is probable that she died at Pymmes, her grandfather’s house.

¹⁰⁴ During the last seventy years, the register of baptisms and burials at South-gate chapel, have been kept separately; they are included in the averages given above, to which they bear the following proportion:

	Baptisms at South-gate.	Burials.
1730—9	20 $\frac{2}{5}$	5 $\frac{3}{16}$
1780—4	25 $\frac{2}{5}$	9 $\frac{4}{5}$
1784—9	27 $\frac{2}{5}$	12

	Baptisms at South-gate.	Burials.
1790	29	10
1791	24	8
1792	30	12

The present number of houses at South-gate, including Palmer’s-green, is about an hundred and eighty.
¹⁰⁵ Collins’s Peerage, edit. 1756. vol. i. p. 304.

“ S”

"S^r Philip Matthews, buried Dec. 7, 1680."

"The R^t Honourable Sarah Lady Vicountesse Corbett, of Lincolnde, was buried June 10, 1682." The daughter of Sir Robert Monson, and widow of Sir Vincent Corbett, Bart. She was created Viscountess Corbett of *Lynchdale* in the county of Salop, for life.

Archbishop
Tillotson.

"Nicholas Chambers, serv^t to Dr. John Tillotson, buried Augst 20, 1684." Archbishop Tillotson resided many years at Edmonton, whither he continued occasionally to resort after he was promoted to the see of Canterbury. The house which he occupied is now in the tenure of Captain Dorrien.

Brook
Taylor.

"Brook, the son of John Taylor, Gent. and Olive ux. was baptised Augst 24, 1685." Brook Taylor was son of John Taylor, Esq. of Bifrons-house in Kent, (some time residing at Edmonton,) by Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, where he soon became attached to mathematical and philosophical pursuits, and cultivated a friendship with Sir Isaac Newton, and the most eminent men in those branches of science. Dr. Taylor was several years secretary to the Royal Society, to whose transactions he contributed many ingenious papers. His principal work was a well-known and learned treatise on Linear Perspective. He died Dec. 29, 1731, and was buried at St. Anne's, Soho. His life has been written by his grandson, Sir William Young, Bart. and is prefixed to a posthumous treatise which has been lately printed for private circulation, and is accompanied by a portrait of the author.

Sir Henry
Bathurst.

"S^r Henry Bathurst, Kn^t, buried May 5, 1695." Sir Henry was descended from Robert Bathurst of Horsmanden in Kent, a brother of Edward, ancestor to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst. Sir Henry died without issue; his father, John Bathurst, Esq. Alderman of London, who was settled at Edmonton, had a lease of the royalties
of

of that manor from Queen Henrietta Maria in 1663¹⁰⁶. Alderman Bathurst's name is to be found in the list of persons who were to have been made Knights of the Royal Oak by Charles II. if the foundation of that order had taken place¹⁰⁷.

"S^r Charles Lee, Knt. buried Oct. 18, 1700."

"S^r Jeremiah Sambrooke, Knt. buried May 4, 1705."

Sambrooke family.

"S^r Samuel Vanacker Sambrooke, Bart. buried Jan. 4, 1715."

"S^r Jeremy Vanacker Sambrooke, Bart. buried July 13, 1740."

Nicholas Vanacker, Esq. of London, was created a Baronet in the year 1700, with remainder (on failure of male issue from himself and his brother John) to the heirs male of Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Knt. Sir S. V. Sambrooke succeeded to the title on the death of Sir Nicholas Vanacker. Sir J. V. Sambrooke dying without issue, it went to an uncle, and is now extinct. The Sambrookes lived at Bush-hill, now the seat of Mrs. Mellish, one of the representatives of that family¹⁰⁸.

"Dr. Thomas Gill, buried July 9, 1714." A physician of eminence, of whom there is an engraved portrait. Dr. Gill.

"Elizabeth Harley, Countess Dowager of Oxford and Mortimer, buried June 25, 1737." Widow of the Lord Treasurer. Collins says, that Robert Earl of Oxford married to his second wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Middleton, Esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. Edmondson also calls her Sarah. Countess of Oxford.

"The Right Rev. Father in God Edmund Keen, Bishop of Chester, bachelor, and Mary Andrews of this place, spinster, were married by licence, May 12, 1751."

"S^r Thomas Birch, buried March 22, 1757." One of the Justices of the Common Pleas, to which situation he was promoted in 1746. He received the honour of knighthood on occasion of accompanying Sir Thomas Birch.

¹⁰⁶ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹⁰⁸ See p. 260.

¹⁰⁷ Baronetage (1741), vol. v. p. 371.

companying

companying his brethren of the law when they went up in a body to address the late King upon the alarm of an invasion in 1745. Sir Thomas Birch died on the 14th of March 1757, being then the senior judge of the court ¹⁰⁸.

Lake family.

"S^r Atwell Lake, Bart. buried April 28, 1760." He was Governor of the Hudson's-Bay Company. His father, Sir Bibye Lake, was created a Baronet in 1711, being descended from Edward Lake, LL. D. advocate-general for Ireland, who had a patent for the same honour from Charles I. but his descendants had never availed themselves of it till the reign of Queen Anne, when Sir Bibye Lake laid it before the Lord Treasurer, by whom it was mislaid; in consequence of which the Queen granted a new patent ¹⁰⁹. The present Baronet, (son of Sir Atwell,) is Sir James Winter Lake, who has a seat at Edmonton near Tanners-End, called "the Firs."

Charles Molloy.

"July 20, 1767. Charles Molloy buried." Mr. Molloy, a gentleman of good family in Ireland, was born at Dublin, and educated at Trinity-college. He afterwards became a member of the Middle Temple; and was concerned in some periodical works, particularly "Fog's Journal," and "Common Sense." Of the latter, he was the principal author. He is recorded in the *Biographia Dramatica* as a writer for the stage, having produced two comedies, and a farce called the "Halfpay-Officers," in which Peg Fryer, an actress of Charles II.'s days, appeared, after having left the stage for fifty years, in the character of Lady Richlove, and afterwards danced with wonderful agility.

James Barclay.

"June 20, 1771. James Barclay buried." Son of James Barclay, who was many years curate of Edmonton, and editor of a well-known English dictionary. The son was an ingenious young man, and distinguished himself by an answer to Kenrick's attack

¹⁰⁸ MSS. Collections for a Biography of Lawyers, by Mr. John Rayner, author of Cases at large concerning Tithes, in 3 vols. 8vo.

¹⁰⁹ Baronetage.

on Johnson's Shakspeare¹¹⁰. He wrote some poems also, which are printed in Pearch's Collection. Mr. Barclay died of a consumption at the age of twenty-four, as appears by the following inscription on his tomb in the church-yard: "Rev^{di} Jac. Barclay, "A. B. optimæ spei juvenis Coll. Ball. Oxon. haud dudum alumni, "filiique dilectissimi, M. S. hoc monumentum dicârunt mæstissimi "parentes. Dum vixit ille, bonarum literarum scientiâ, morum ele- "gantiâ, rerum hominumque super annos cognitione veræque religi- "onis amore maximè eminuit; easque ob causas optimis doctissimisque "viris semper in deliciis fuit. Acerrimo phthisi morbo novem mensi- "bus conflictum, tandem divinæ voluntati piâ mente parens, vitamque "hanc molestam relinquens, in Christo obdormivit 13^o Junii A. D. "1771, annos 24 natus."

"James Vere, buried Sept. 9, 1779." Mr. Vere was author of a *James Vere:* book intitled "A Physical and Moral Inquiry into the Causes of "that Internal Restlessness in the Mind of Man which has been "the Complaint of all Ages." He was a worthy charitable man, and a considerable benefactor to the girls' school at Edmonton.

Richard Rogers, citizen of London, anno 1578, left 2l. 12s. *Benefactions.* per ann. to buy bread weekly for the poor; 13s. 4d. to be distri- *Bread.* buted in money on the first Sunday in August, and 6s. 8d. for a sermon. Richard Rogers, jun. anno 1633, added 1l. 6s. per ann. to the allowance for bread, and 10s. 8d. to the money; both of which to be given to such persons as did not partake of his father's gift. Edward Rogers, anno 1659, added 1l. 6s. per annum for bread; and he and Richard Rogers, jun. gave 3s. 4d. each, in addition to the former 6s. 8d. for a sermon. All these gifts were charged on lands in Edmonton. John Wilde, Gent. anno 1662, gave 2l. per ann. out of a tenement in Edmonton, for bread. Jasper Hallam, anno 1625, 2l. per ann. for the same purpose, charged on lands

¹¹⁰ Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 461.

in Edmonton, besides 10s. to the vicar; the same sum for a sermon on Good Friday; and 6s. 8d. to the church-wardens. Mr. John Lewitt, anno 1771, gave 100l. in the 4 per cents.; and Mr. George Stanbridge, anno 1780, 400l. 3 per cent. consol. for bread.

Poor.

Henry Cade, by deed of gift, 1578, gave 6s. 8d. per ann. to the poor, charged on lands in Edmonton. John Wilde gave 4l. per ann. to be distributed among sick families. Mrs. Judith Olstone, anno 1677, gave 4l. per ann. to the poor, charged on lands in Edmonton.

Latimer's-
school, and
other bene-
factions, for
the education
of children.

Edward Latimer, anno 1624, bequeathed a messuage and appurtenances at Edmonton, and lands at Hammer-smith, for the purpose of clothing and educating eight boys, between the age of seven and twelve. These lands were leased, anno 1648, for seventy years, at the rent of 10l. 13s. 4d.; they now produce about 70l. and the number of boys is increased to twenty-five, who are clothed, and taught writing, reading, and arithmetic. Thomas Style, Esq. anno 1679, left 20l. per ann. to a schoolmaster to instruct twenty boys in grammar and Latin, and 10l. to apprentice two boys each year, at the age of twelve. John Wilde left 4l. per ann. to educate four boys, and 6l. to apprentice two. Mr. Henry Smith, anno 1666, gave 2l. per ann. to teach two boys, which is paid out of premises in Edmonton.

Girls' school.

Mr. George Stanbridge, anno 1780, left the sum of 1000l. 3 per cent. bank-annuities¹¹⁰, to the girls' school, which had been established principally at his instance two years before. James Vere, Esq. gave 300l. to this school. Mr. R. Barnevelt, 200l. The present stock amounts to 2300l. of which sum 1550l. is in the 3 per cents. and 750l. in the 4 per cents. An annual charity sermon is preached for its benefit.

¹¹⁰ It having been found, after Mr. Stanbridge's death, that he had no bank-stock, application was made to the court of Chancery, who appropriated like sums of money to his several benefactions out of other stock.

Mr.

Mr. John Wilde, above-mentioned, (who died anno 1662) built Alms-houses. three alms-houses near the church-gate, to which he bequeathed 4l. per ann. as an endowment. Thomas Style, Esq. (who died anno 1679) built twelve alms-houses for poor aged persons near the same spot, endowed them with 33l. 16s. per ann., and left 1l. 16l. per ann. for repairs. This endowment, and his other benefactions, were charged upon Deephams-farm. Mr. Lewitt, anno 1771, left 800l. 4 per cent. bank-annuities, to the poor in Style's alms-houses; and Mr. George Stanbridge, 500l. bank-stock, to Style's and Wilde's.

The residue of John Wilde's property, after paying the benefactions already mentioned, and deducting 4l. per ann. to the support of a poor scholar at Cambridge, 2l. to a person for letting the water out of the highways, twenty shillings to the trustees, and 2l. for a dinner, goes by the will of the donor to the repairs of the church. Wilde's benefactions.

Felix Clerke, on condition of being permitted to inclose a piece of waste, anno 1654, settled ten shillings per ann. on the poor. By the act for inclosing Enfield-chase, the proprietor of the Old-park is bound to pay the sum of 5l. per ann. for ever to the parish of Edmonton, in consideration of their making and maintaining a road from Fillcap's-gate to Enfield Old-park allotment.

The hamlet of South-gate, in this parish, is situated about three miles from the church; it contains (with Palmer's-green,) about one hundred and eighty houses. SOUTH-GATE.

Minchenden-house, the seat of the late Duke of Chandos, was built by John Nicholls, Esq. and is situated on or near the site of an ancient mansion called Arnold's, which belonged, in the last century, to John Weld, Esq. ancestor of the Welds of Lulworth-castle, and founder of South-gate chapel, which was consecrated in the year 1615 by Bishop King. The rights of the church of Edmonton Minchenden-house.
Arnold's.
South-gate chapel.

Endowment.

having been strictly preserved by the sentence of consecration; the chapel was appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of the house called Arnold's, and the neighbouring hamlets of South-street (or South-gate) and Bowes. The patronage was vested in John Weld, Esq. his heirs and assigns, who were allowed to nominate a fit person to officiate, with consent of the vicar and the approbation of the bishop, and were to allow him a yearly stipend, not less than 13l. 6s. 8d.¹¹¹ Sir John Weld (as appears by his epitaph in the chapel) gave the sum of 550l. to purchase lands, the produce of which was to be thus distributed: twenty marks to the curate; twenty marks to poor kindred; twelve-pence weekly in bread; ten shillings to the clerk; the remainder to be employed in repairing the chapel, or increasing the salary of the curate, who, in default of applications from poor kindred, was to have the twenty marks also that had been allotted to them. There has been no claim of this kind for several years. The patronage of the chapel has passed through various hands, and is now the property of Elizabeth, relict of Robert Winbolt, Esq. The present curate is the Rev. Thomas Winbolt, M. A.

The original dimensions of the chapel, which is a brick building, were forty-two feet by twenty¹¹². It was enlarged, towards the beginning of the present century, by the addition of a north aisle.

Monument.

On the fourth wall of the chancel are the monuments of the founder, Sir John Weld, Knt.¹¹³ who died in 1622, and Sir David Hechstetter, Knt.¹¹⁴ who died in 1721. On the south wall of the

¹¹¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 600.

¹¹² Newcourt.

¹¹³ Arms—Az. a fesse nebulee between 3 crescents Erm. quartering, 1. Az. 3 lions rampant Or, a chief Arg. for Button als. Grant. 2. Arg. 3 chevrons Sab. each charged with a

besant for Fitzhugh. These arms are nearly obliterated.

¹¹⁴ Arms—Per bend inverted Or and Az. for Hechstetter, originally from Germany, impaling Or, a fesse dauncettee between 3 mullets Az. accompanied with two faunches Ermine.

nave

nave is that of George Hadley, Esq.¹¹³ who died anno 1654; and at the west end of the north aisle, a marble tablet to the memory of John Hill Winbolt, Gent. who died in 1790.

In the chapel-yard are the tombs of Thomas Hinton, citizen of London, who died in 1742; the Rev. Thomas Hinton (1755); Mary, relict of Luke Morgan, chaplain (1779); Sir Thomas Harris of Finchley, Knt. (1782); his widow, daughter of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. (1791); and Samuel Purlewent, Esq. (1792).

¹¹³ Arms—(almost obliterated). The field is gules, and I suppose the coat to have been Gul. a chevron between 3 falcons Arg. the arms of Hadley of Hertfordshire, impaling party per fesse a pale counterchanged 3 lions' heads erased Gul. between 3 fountains proper, for White of London (his first wife); impaling also, Party per fesse Or and Arg. an anchor erect in pale Sab. for Harrison of London, (originally from the duchy of Brunswick,) the name of his second wife.

E N F I E L D.

Name.

NORDEN says, that the ancient name of this place was Enfen, or Infen, so called from the fens with which it abounded¹. I have not met with any authority to support this assertion. Doomf-day book calls it Enefelde. The variations in subsequent records are very trifling—Enfeld, Enefield, and Enfield.

Market and fairs.

Edward I. by his charter, bearing date 1304, granted a licence to Humphrey de Bohun and his wife, (Elizabeth Countess of Holland, the King's daughter,) and their heirs, to hold a weekly market (on Mondays) at Enfield; and two annual fairs, one on St. Andrew's day, the vigil, and the day following; the other for three days also, at the Assumption of the Virgin Mary². James I. granted a weekly market at Enfield, (on Saturdays,) the profits of which were appropriated to the poor of the town. His charter gives the trustees power to build a market-house. The market has been discontinued several years. Two fairs are still held annually; one on St. Andrew's-day, the other on the 23d of September.

Privileges and exemptions.

King Richard II. granted the inhabitants of Enfield an exemption from toll, and various privileges, which have been confirmed by Henry IV. Henry VI. Edward IV. Queen Elizabeth, James I. the late King, and his present Majesty. An exemption from toll at Ware-bridge was granted by Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. These

¹ Spec. Brit. p. 19.² Cart. 31 Edw. I. No. 33.

several

several charters and confirmations are preserved among the parish records.

The town of Enfield is situated about ten miles north of London, and lies within the hundred of Edmonton. The parish is bounded by Edmonton, East Barnet, Hadley, South Mims, Northaw, and Cheshunt; and by the River Lea, which separates it from Waltham-abbey in Essex. It contains about 6430 acres of land, exclusive of the Chase; of these about 800 are marsh, 2750 common-field, about 1640 inclosed arable, and about 1240 inclosed pasture. The soil, except on the marsh, is, for the most part, a good loam. The quota paid to the land-tax by this parish is 1292l. 14s. 2d. which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of 2s. 11d. in the pound.

Situation and boundaries.

Extent, soil, &c.

Land-tax.

The parish is divided into three districts, each of which has its separate church-warden and overseer, viz. the town-quarter, containing the town, Baker-street, Forty-hill, Clay-hill, the houses on the Chase-side, &c.; Green-street quarter, containing Green-street, Ponders-end, South-street, Enfield-highway, Enfield-wash, and Tuckey-street; and Bull's-cross quarter, containing Bull's-cross, Bullsmore-lane, and White-webbs.

This place gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Rochford, whose ancestor, the first Earl, married Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Wroth of Durants³, and was created Baron of Enfield, &c. by King William in 1695.

Title of baron.

On the 3d of September 1657, a dreadful fire broke out at Enfield, which consumed several houses; the sufferers had letters-patent for a brief⁴.

Dreadful fire.

Fuller mentions Enfield as being famous for the tanning of hides⁵; there is now one large tan-yard there, belonging to Mr. Vaughan,

Manufac-
tures.

³ See Collins's Peerage, vol. iii.

⁵ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

⁴ Mercurius Politicus, Mar. 11—18, 1658.

which

which is the only manufacture in the parish, except that of marbled-paper, carried on by Mr. Robert Laremuth.

Manor.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor of Enfield belonged to Asgar, master of the horse. When the survey of Doomſday was taken, it was the property of Geoffrey de Magnaville, or Mandeville, a powerful Norman, who had accompanied King William to England. From his family it descended to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, whose mother Maud, was daughter, and eventually heir of Geoffrey de Mandeville, alias Fitzpiers, Earl of Essex, who died anno 1213⁶. The last Earl of Hereford, of the Bohun family, died in 1371. Eleanor Duchefs of Gloucester, his daughter and coheir, died seised of this manor in 1399⁷; when (notwithstanding she left a daughter and heir, Anne, married to two successive Earls of Stafford) it was inherited by her sister Mary, wife of Henry Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV.⁸ The manor being thus vested in the crown, was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. King Richard III. in the year 1483, granted it to the Duke of Buckingham⁹; but it reverted to the crown the next year by the Duke's attainder. The manor still continues to be parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, though the manor-house and demesne lands have long since been granted away. The manor was leased to Lady Bridget Winkfield in the reign of Henry VIII.¹⁰ Edward VI.

⁶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 180, and 705. This Geoffrey was son of Geoffrey Fitzpiers, Lord Chief Justice of England, who marrying the daughter and heir of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, succeeded to the title, and gave his sons the name of Mandeville. Humphrey de Bohun, the third in descent from Humphrey who married Maud Mandeville, died seised of the manor of Enfield 27 Edw. I. See Esch. No. 142. Humphrey Earl of Hereford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. granted the manor to the King, who granted it again to the

Earl and his heirs by the said Elizabeth, with remainder to himself. Dugdale, vol. i. p. 183. John de Bohun was seised of the manor 10 Edw. III. See Esch. No. 62. Humphrey de Bohun died seised of it 37 Edw. III. See Esch. No. 10. Humphrey the last Earl died seised of it 46 Edw. III. See Esch. No. 10.

⁷ Esch. 1 Hen. IV. No. 50.

⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 187.

⁹ Grants by Ric. III. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 433, p. 108.

¹⁰ Records in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

granted

granted it for life to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen¹¹. It is now held on lease by the Chandos family¹².

The survey of Domesday-book informs us, that the manor of En-
field was taxed, in the time of William the Conqueror, at thirty
hides. The land was twenty-four carucates. In demesne were four-
teen hides; and the lord had four ploughs. The villeins employed
sixteen ploughs. One villein held a hide; three others half a hide
each; the parish-priest, a virgate; seventeen villeins, a virgate
each; thirty-six others, half a virgate each; twenty bordars held
jointly a hide and a virgate; seven cottars held twenty-three acres;
and five others, seven acres. There were eighteen other cottars, and
six slaves; a mill, which produced ten shillings per annum rent; the
fish-ponds, eight shillings. There was meadow sufficient for twenty-
four plough-lands; and moreover, twenty-five shillings rent; pasture
for the cattle of the town, and pannage for two thousand hogs. The
profits of the woods and pasture, forty-three shillings. There was a
park also. The manor was valued at 50*l.* in the time of Edward the
Confessor, and bore the same value when the survey was taken.
Within the manor were five sokemen, who held six hides, which
they had the power of aliening without the licence of the lord para-
mount. In the year 1303 this manor was valued at 34*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*¹³
In a record of the year 1337, its extent and value is thus described:
A capital messuage, valued at 13*s.* 4*d.*; a garden of herbs, five shil-
lings; the fruit, twenty-pence; a dove-house, five shillings; four
hundred and twenty acres of arable in demesne, worth sixpence
an acre; sixty-three of meadow, worth three shillings; and thirty-
nine other acres of meadow, one shilling only; twenty-four acres of

Surveys and
valuations of
the manor.

¹¹ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Ap. 24.

¹² The lease under which it is now held was granted to the late Duke of Chandos in the year 1778. The courts, notwithstanding this grant, are held in the King's name, the lessee

being, in the preamble of the court-rolls, called Chief Steward, to which office, I suppose, the manorial profits have been always annexed. See a list of the chief stewards, p. 288.

¹³ Esch. 30 Edw. I. No. 58.

pasture, at three shillings; a park called the Frith, whence twenty acres of underwood, worth three shillings an acre, might be sold annually; another called the Great-park, in which was common pasture, and no underwood; the pannage, worth fifty shillings per annum. There were fish-ponds also, whence fish might be sold every seventh year to the amount of fifteen marks¹⁴. In a subsequent record, anno 1364, only three hundred acres of arable are mentioned among the demefne lands¹⁵.

Manor-house.

Site of a moated-house, called Oldbury.

A vague and unsupported tradition¹⁶ asserts, that the ancient manor-house, in the time of the Mandevilles, was situated upon the chase not far from the West-lodge, where is still a moat called Camlet-moat. In the year 1347 Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, had the King's licence to fortify and embattle his manor-house at Enfield¹⁷. In a meadow called Oldbury, nearly half a mile to the east of the church, and a small distance (on the right hand) from a road called Potter's-lane, leading to Ponders-end, is the site of an ancient mansion, surrounded by a wide and deep moat with high embankments; the external dimensions of the moat are about one hundred and sixty yards by one hundred and thirty-five; on the north side it is about thirty-two yards in width. The dimensions of the internal parallelogram are about ninety-six yards by forty; at the north-west corner is an eminence which appears like the keep of a castle. I think it not improbable, that this moated place, (which was included among some demefne lands alienated in the last cen-

¹⁴ Esch. 10 Edw. III. No. 62.

¹⁵ Esch. 37 Edw. III. No. 10.

¹⁶ Camden mentions it merely as a tradition; and there are very strong reasons for supposing it ill-grounded. William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, granted to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, five bucks and five does annually out of the chase, (described as *parcus extrinsecus*, or the *outer-park*,) and the *home-park*, or *parcus intrinsecus*. See Cl. 18 Edw. II.

m. 34. Camlet-moat may have been formerly the site of the principal lodge, and the residence of the chief forester.

¹⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 184; and MSS. Brit. Mus. Ayscough's Cat. No. 4586. The words of the grant are, "mansum manerii de Enefelde muro et petrâ et calce firmare et kernellare;" dated at Guildford Dec. 22, 21 Edw. III.

tury,)

tury,) might have been the site of Humphry de Bohun's castle, and that when the manerial residence was removed, it acquired the name of Oldbury. The site of the manor of Enfield was leased, anno 1526, to Roger Barker¹⁸; and a short time afterwards to John Taylor¹⁹. The lease seems to have reverted to the crown about the latter end of Henry VIII.'s reign, and the house to have been in the King's own hands. In the year 1543, "on new-year's day, the noble Scottish prisoners departed from London towards Scotland, and roade to Enfield to see the Prince, and dined there that day, greatly rejoicing, as by their words and countenance it seemed, to beholde so proper and towardly an Ympe²⁰." At the time of Henry's death, the Princess Elizabeth was residing at Enfield, and her brother at Hertford, whence he was brought the next day to Enfield. There he was first acquainted with the King's death, and there he kept his court till the last day of June, when he removed to London²¹.

Humphry de
Bohun's
castle.

Visit of the
Scottish pri-
soners to Ed-
ward Prince
of Wales.

It appears that the manor-house underwent very considerable repairs, or perhaps was wholly rebuilt in the reign of Edward VI. and most probably upon occasion of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth. Notwithstanding the great alteration which this house has lately undergone, one of the rooms still remains in its original state, with oak pannels and a richly-ornamented cieling. The chimney-piece is supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian

Manor-house
fitted up for
the Princess
Elizabeth.

Description of
its present
state.

¹⁸ Records in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Holinshed's Chron. vol. iii. p. 1589. It is not improbable (notwithstanding I have supposed above that the Prince's residence was at the manor-house) that he might have been placed at Elsyng-hall, which was then in the hands of the crown, and have been residing there at the time of King Henry's death. See

the account of Elsyng-hall, p. 297. In this case, it is probable that the manor-house was not in the immediate occupation of the royal family, till it was either rebuilt, or fitted up for the Princess's reception, anno 5 Edw. VI. the year immediately preceding which the custody of Elsyng-hall had been granted to Sir Thomas Wroth by Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 6. Mar. 10.

²¹ Bishop of Hereford's Annals of England, p. 211.

Residence of
the Princess
Elizabeth at
Enfield.

She keeps her
court there
when Queen.

Visits El-
fyng-hall
anno 1596.

Tenants of
the manor-
house.

order, and decorated with the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, and the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter and the royal supporters, a lion and a gryphon. Underneath is this motto: SOLA SALUS SERVIRE DEO, SUNT CÆTERA FRAUDES. In the same room is preserved part of another chimney-piece, removed from one of the upper apartments, with nearly the same ornaments; and the following motto: UT ROS SUPER HERBAM, EST BENEVOLENTIA REGIS, alluding, it is probable, to the royal grant. Among the collection of royal letters in the British Museum²², is one in Latin from the Princess Elizabeth, dated Enfield; and in the Bodleian library there is preserved a MS. copy of a sermon, translated by the Princess, from the Italian of Occhini. It is written on vellum, with her own hand, and was sent as a new-year's gift to her brother, King Edward. The dedication is dated Enfield, Dec. 30; the year is not mentioned. When the Princess Elizabeth became Queen, she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign²³. Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, speaking of events which happened anno 1596, says, the Queen came to dinner to Enfield-house, and had toils set up in the park, to shoot at bucks after dinner²⁴. The park here meant was undoubtedly the New-park, and the house Elfyng-hall, otherwise called Enfield-house, which was then in the hands of the crown²⁵; whereas it appears, that the Queen had leased the manor-house, anno 1582, to Henry Myddlemore, Esq. for fifty-one years²⁶, and that it did not

²² Harl. MSS. No. 6986, p. 14. Dated Feb. 14 (the year not mentioned).

²³ The Queen was at Enfield from Sept. 8 to Sept. 22, 1561. Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. p. 270. From July 25 to July 30, 1564; Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 765. The court was there again July 25, 1568. Letter from Sir William Cecil, in the Cabala, p. 130.

²⁴ Memoirs of Carey, Earl of Monmouth, p. 101.

²⁵ See p. 297.

²⁶ Records in the office of the duchy of Lancaster. This lease expired about two years after Sir Nicholas Raynton's purchase; the indenture between Ditchfield and Raynton, anno 1631, describes the premises as in the tenure of the Myddlemores or their assigns.

revert

revert to the crown during her reign. This will account for Camden and Norden saying, that the Queen's palace at Enfield was built by an Earl of Worcester. From 1600 to 1623 the manor-house seems to have been in the tenure of Lord William Howard²⁷. Charles I. anno 1629, granted in fee the reversion both of the house and demesne lands, after the expiration of Myddlemore's lease, to Edward Ditchfield and others, trustees for the city of London²⁸, who conveyed the whole soon afterwards to Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knt.²⁹ Sir Nicholas let the house to Sir Thomas Trevor, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in whose tenure it appears to have been from the year 1635 till his death³⁰, which happened in 1656³¹. About the year 1670 it was taken by Mr. Robert Uvedale, (afterwards LL. D.) master of the grammar-school³², who being much attached to the study of botany³³, had a very curious garden there, and planted, among other trees, a cedar of Libanus, now one of the finest in the kingdom, and measuring, at three feet from the ground, twelve feet in girth³⁴. The manor-house, with the demesne lands, descended

Lord William Howard.

Sir Thomas Trevor.

Dr. Uvedale.

Remarkable cedar.

²⁷ Lord William Howard is the principal person assessed to the parish-rates in Enfield-town quarter during that period. He might have rented the house of the Myddlemores or their assigns.

²⁸ Pat. 4 Car. pt. 35. June 14.

²⁹ Cl. 6 Car. pt. 31. No. 23.

³⁰ It is said to have been in his tenure at the time of the survey of the manor, anno 1635. In the year 1641 he was created a Baronet, being then described of Enfield. In 1654 his name appears assessed to the poor's rates; and in 1655 a servant of Baron Trevor's appears to have been buried at Enfield.

³¹ Smith's Obituary, No. 886. Ayscough's Cat. Brit. Mus.

³² In a dispute between Uvedale and some of the parishioners of Enfield, it was made a matter of accusation against him, that he had ne-

glected the children of the free-school, and deserted the school-house, having taken a large mansion to accommodate his numerous boarders. These proceedings bear date 1676. Uvedale got the better of his opponents, and was honourably reinstated in the school from which he had been ejected by some of the feoffees. One of his opponents, in his allegation, charges him with having obtained from the Lord Chamberlain, an appointment as an actor and comedian at the theatre-royal, to protect him (as being one of his Majesty's servants) from the execution of a bond which had been sued out against him.

³³ A plant was called Uvedalia out of compliment to him. Pulteney's Anecdotes of Botany, vol. ii. p. 30.

³⁴ This measurement was taken in October 1793. The dimensions of this tree are given thus,

descended from Sir Nicholas Raynton, by intermarriages, to the late Eliab Breton, Esq. after whose death (his estates having been sold in lots by public auction) the house was purchased by Mr. Thomas Callaway, steward of Guy's-hospital. It has been, in a great measure, new-built, and has been divided into tenements; the part which contains the old room, is in the occupation of Mrs. Perry. The annexed view was taken in the month of July 1793, since which time, the side of the house there shown, (being the only part which then remained in its original state,) has been new-fronted.

Enfield-chase.

Enfield-chase is mentioned by that name in a record of the reign of Edward II.³⁴ before which time it was generally called the Great-park, and *parcus extrinsecus*, or the Outer-park. The chase having been seized as crown-land after the death of Charles I. it was surveyed by order of the house of commons in the year 1650, when its extent was reported to be 7904 acres, and its value 4742l. 8s. per annum. The deer were valued at 150l.; the oak-timber, exclusive of 2500 trees marked for the use of the navy, at 2100l.; the horn-beam and other wood, at 12,100l.³⁵ In the month of November 1652, it was resolved, that Enfield-chase should be sold for ready money³⁶, pursuant to which resolution it was divided into parcels, which were sold to various purchasers. A considerable part of it was inclosed, and several houses built. This excited great disturbances, and a body of men, claiming right of common, assembled in the month of July 1659, threatening to pull down the houses, and destroy the inclosures. Four files of soldiers having been sent against them, were so far from being able to suppress them, that the insur-

Divided and sold in lots, anno 1652.

Disturbances which happened in consequence.

thus, in a letter from Sir John Cullum concerning the growth of cedars in England, dated 1779: Height, 45 feet 9 inches, eight feet having been broke off by a high wind; girth at the top, 3 feet 7 inches; second girth, 7 feet 9 inches; third girth, 10 feet; fourth girth, (I suppose near the ground,) 14 feet 6 inches.

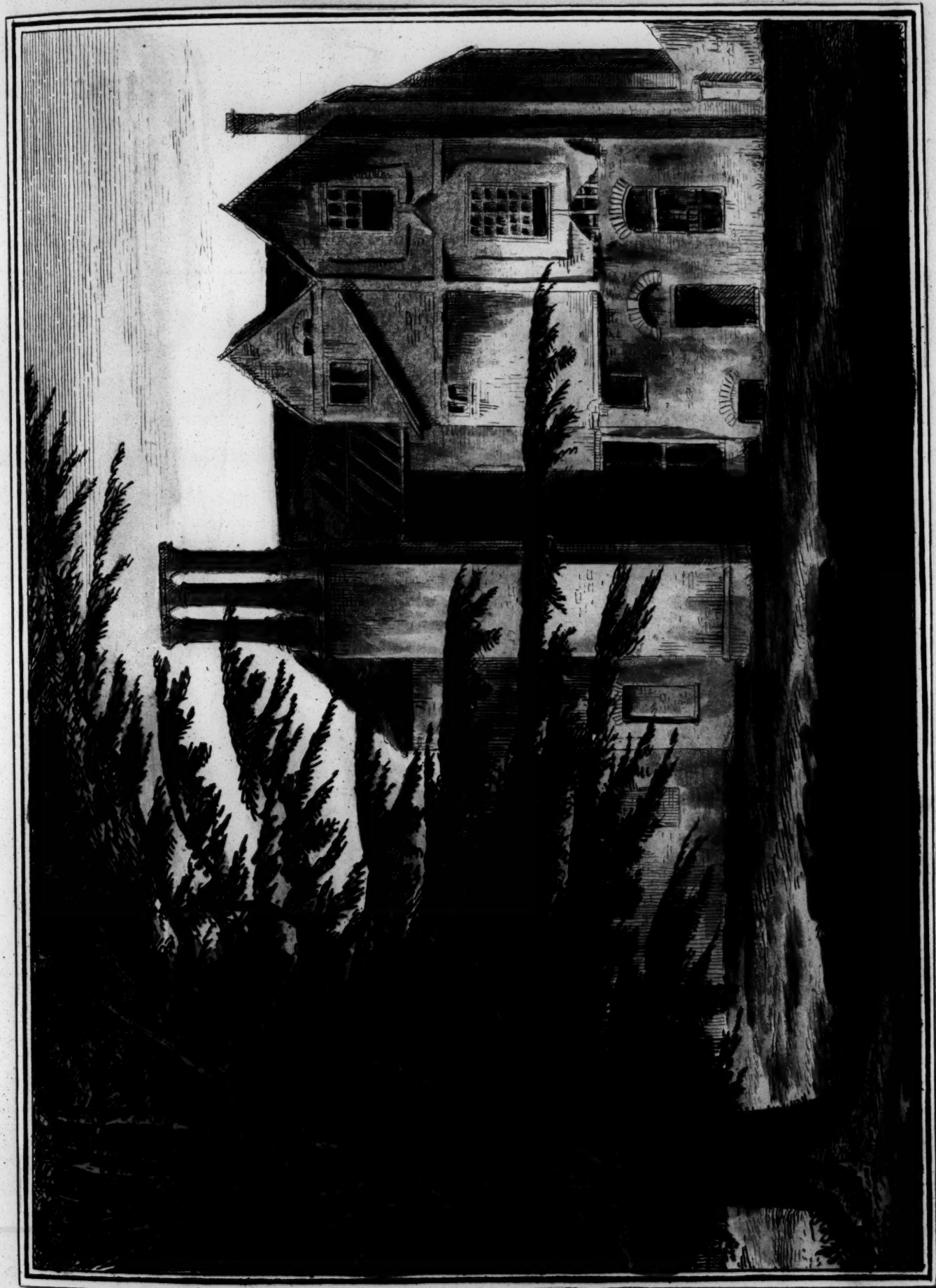
These dimensions were taken by Mr. Liley, a school-master at Enfield, at the desire of Mr. Gough. See Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 138, 139.

³⁴ Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 16.

³⁵ Records in the Augmentation-office.

³⁶ Perfect Passages, Nov. 26, 1652.

gents



Enfield Manor House.



gents seized nine men and took them before a justice of peace, who committed them to Newgate³⁷. In consequence of these proceedings, two petitions were presented to the house, one from the officers of the army, and others who had purchased lands on the chase; the other from the inhabitants of Enfield, Edmonton, &c. who claimed right of common there. Both petitions were referred to a committee, whose resolutions were ordered to be read in the parish-church of Enfield the next Lord's-day³⁸. On the 18th of July the soldiers were ordered to remain prisoners in the custody of the marshal of the army, and the riots being likely to continue, the sheriffs of Middlesex were ordered to suppress them with the assistance of the military³⁹. The survey of the manor of Enfield, taken in 1686⁴⁰, says, that on a former perambulation, the chase had been found to contain 7600 acres, of which 500 had been since inclosed in Theobald's-park. In the year 1777 an act of parliament passed for dividing Enfield-chase, and assigning allotments to such parishes and individuals as claimed a right of common⁴¹. Upon this occasion, an accurate survey was made by Mr. Richardson, and it was found that, including the roads, lodges, and incroachments, the chase contained 8349A. 1R. 30P. which were thus allotted :

Surveys and extent of the chase.

The chase divided by act of parliament.

State of the allotments.

	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
To the King - - - -	3218	2	20
To the lodges - - - -	313	0	3
To be enfranchised - - -	6	2	1
To the tithe owners - - -	519	0	32
To the manor of Oldfold - -	36	3	24
To the proprietor of the Old-park -	30	0	15

³⁷ Merc. Polit. July 7-14, 1659.

³⁸ Pub. Intelligencer, July 11-18.

³⁹ Ibid. July 18-25.

⁴⁰ In the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

⁴¹ The common rights, as defined in the

survey of 1650, were herbage, mastage for swine, green boughs to garnish houses, thorns for fences, and crabs and acorns gathered under the trees.

To

		Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
To the parish of South-Mims	-	1026	0	3
To the parish of Hadley	-	240	0	0
To the parish of Edmonton	-	1231	2	6
To the parish of Enfield	-	1732	2	6

The allotments to Hadley, South-Mims, (to which the manor of Oldfold belongs,) and Edmonton, are annexed by the act to those parishes, which leaves 5824 acres in the parish of Enfield, and makes the whole extent of the parish to be about 12,250 acres.

Soil and im-
provement of
the chase.

The first attempts to improve the chase, after it had been divided by act of parliament, as before mentioned, were in general unsuccessful; and it was not till within the last four or five years that any great progress was made in its cultivation. The obstacles, at first, were the difficulty of clearing away the wood, which at the time of the inclosure, bore (the oak excepted) a very low price; and the poverty of the soil, which was for the most part a thin gravel intermixed with clay. The methods made use of to enrich it, have been draining, paring and burning, and manuring with marle, which, within a few years, has been found in great abundance, and of a very fine quality, upon the chase. The use of this manure has been attended with surprising success⁴².

Rangers,
foresters, &c.

The joint offices of ranger, forester, keeper of the lodges, master of the game, and chief steward of the manor, having been vested, successively, in the persons of John Dudley Earl of Warwick, Sir Thomas Wroth, John Aftley, Esq. Robert Lord Cecil, William Earl of Salisbury, Charles Viscount Cranbourne, Charles Lord Gerard of Brandon, George Villiers (the younger) Duke of Buckingham, the Right Hon. Henry Coventry, and Adam Loftus Vis-

⁴² The above brief account of the soil, and its improvements, is taken from remarks and observations communicated to the Board of Agriculture by Thomas James, Esq. of North-lodge on the chase, being the result of various experiments tried by himself.

count Lisburne, were granted, anno 1694, for fifty-six years, to Sir Robert Howard ⁴³, who, the same year, assigned all his right in the grant to Sir William Scawen of Carshalton. In the year 1714 James Brydges, Esq. afterwards Duke of Chandos, purchased the above-mentioned offices for the unexpired term, and they are now, under a renewed grant, vested in the Chandos family.

When the chase was sold by parliament, during the interregnum, the sum of 1052l. 1s. 8d. was ordered to be paid to the Earl of Salisbury, who then held the offices above mentioned, for his interest therein, and in the custody of the parks *.

Upon the chase are three lodges, distinguished by the names of Lodges. the East-bailey, the West-bailey, and the South-bailey. In the survey of 1650, the two former are called Potter's and Dighton's lodges, from the names of the under-keepers by whom they had been inhabited in 1635; the other was called Norris-lodge, I suppose from a similar reason. Potter's-lodge was a brick building covered with tiles, occasionally used by King Charles as a hunting-feat, as appears from the survey, which describes the King's lodging-
King Charles's hunting-feat.

⁴³ Recited in a deed of conveyance from Sir William Scawen to James Brydges; obligingly communicated by James Graham, Esq. deputy steward of the manor. The purchase-money was 1245 l. It appears, that in 1694, the offices of chief-steward, &c. were vested in Matthew Johnson and Edward Allen, as trustees for Sir Basil Firebrace, whose name appears as chief steward in the preamble to the court-rolls in 1705; after which Henry Firebrace, D. D. and Charles Firebrace, Esq. occur, for some years, as holding that office; yet it was granted, with the other offices mentioned above, to Sir Robert Howard, assigned by him to Scawen, and by the latter to Brydges, without any mention of the name of Firebrace. James Brydges first occurs as chief steward in the court-rolls in the year 1728.

* See Journals of the House of Commons; his claims were allowed as follows, Dec. 25, 1651:

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Fee as bailiff and steward of the manor	7	6	8	— at 9 years purchase	66	0	0
Again—Fee as steward and bailiff	5	6	8	— at 8 years purchase	42	13	4
Fee as keeper of Enfield park	6	1	8	— at 8 years purchase	48	13	4
Other profits	60	0	0	{ at 8 years purchase, deducting 360l. for re-pair of the Lodge, &c. }	120	0	0
Again—Fee as keeper of Enfield park, and other profits	36	1	8	— at 9 years purchase	324	15	0
Herbage and pannage	50	0	0	— at 9 years purchase	450	0	0

VOL. II.

P p

chamber.

Henry Co-
ventry.

South-bailey
lodge.

East-bailey
lodge.

Lord Chat-
ham at the
South-bailey
lodge.

Mr. Sharpe.

Alderman
Skinner.

Lord Lough-
borough at
the East-
bailey.

chamber. Norris-lodge was sold, soon after the survey was taken, to Arthur Evelyn; Dighton's-lodge to Charles Whitehead; and Potter's-lodge to John Nelthorpe. The Right Hon. Henry Coventry, who was secretary of state to Charles II. being in possession of the offices above-mentioned, kept the West-bailey lodge in his own hands; and having retired from public business in 1680, resided there several years⁴⁴. In 1676 he assigned the lease of the South-bailey lodge to Joshua Galliard, Esq. who made it over in 1697, to Sir Henry Bellafys. In 1699 Sir Henry procured a long lease from the crown, which was assigned to Charles Firebrace, Esq. anno 1702⁴⁵. The lease of the East-bailey lodge was assigned by Mr. Coventry to Sir James Parsons; by him to James Whitchurch; and by the latter, anno 1685, to Henry Cornwall, Esq. Mr. Cornwall, in 1693, made it over to Christopher Lister, Esq. who the next year procured a long lease from the crown⁴⁶. All these leases afterwards came into the possession of the Chandos family, to whom they still belong; and the lodges have been let by them to under-tenants. The South-bailey lodge was for some years the occasional residence of the Right Hon. William Pitt, (afterwards Earl of Chatham,) by whom the pleasure-grounds were laid out at a considerable expence. It was afterwards for several years in the tenure of Fane William Sharpe, Esq. and is now occupied by Thomas Skinner, Esq. Alderman of London. The East-bailey, with an adjoining house called the White-lodge, or New East-bailey, was for some time in the occupation of Alexander Wedderburne, Esq. now Lord Loughborough and Lord High Chancellor; both these and the West-bailey lodge are at present unoccupied. In the survey of 1686, the inclosure annexed to the East-bailey lodge is stated at thirty-eight acres; that belonging

⁴⁴ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. late Duke of Chandos's papers, communicated by James Graham, Esq.

⁴⁵ Abstracts of Assignments, &c. among the ⁴⁶ Ibid.

to the South-lodge at sixty-five; and that belonging to the West-lodge at eighty-eight. Upon the division of the chase in 1777, three hundred and thirteen acres were allotted to the lodges collectively.

Sir Richard Jebb, the late celebrated physician, having procured a lease from the crown of a piece of land, containing about two hundred acres, on Enfield-chase, surrounded it with a pale, stocked it with deer, and built a villa after the Italian model, which he called Trent-place. After Sir Richard Jebb's death the lease of these premises was sold to Lord Cholmondeley, and is now the property of John Wigston, Esq. Camlet-moat, before-mentioned, is within these premises.

Trent-place,
late Sir Ri-
chard Jebb's.

The Old-park⁴⁷, in the early surveys of the manor, is sometimes called the *Fritb*, and sometimes *parcus intrinsecus*, or the home-park, to distinguish it from the chase, which was called *parcus extrinsecus*, and sometimes the great-park. The Old-park, in the survey of 1650, is said to contain five hundred and fifty-three acres, valued at 311l. 10s. per annum; a hundred acres of the best land being valued at seventeen shillings per acre. Seventy-four acres of this park lay within the parish of Edmonton. The lodge occupied by Mr. Crosby, was valued at 8l. per annum; the oaks at 1246l.; the hornbeam and other trees at 508l. 19s. 6d.; three hundred and ninety-seven trees were marked for the navy. The park was tithe-free. The Earl of Salisbury was master of the game. This park, with the hop-garden, was granted to George Duke of Albemarle in 1660⁴⁸. After the death of Christopher, the second Duke, it escheated to the crown, and was granted by King William in the first year of his reign, (having been before that time disparked, and con-

The Old-
park.

⁴⁷ Called the *Old-park* in contradistinction to the *Little-park*, or *New-park*, near White-webbs. See p. 297.

⁴⁸ Record in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

verted into meadow and tillage⁴⁸), to the Earl of Portland⁴⁹. It is now the property of Samuel Clayton, Esq.

Manor of
Worcesters,
formerly
Wroth's-
place.

John de Enefelde, in the year 1350, died seised of a manor in this parish⁵⁰. His widow, Margaret, married John Wroth, to whom, anno 1374, Francis de Enefelde, son and heir of John, sold the manor⁵¹. John Wroth's great-grandson of the same name, and son of Sir John Wroth, died anno 1412, seised of this manor, then called Wroth's-place⁵². His widow, who afterwards married Sir Hugh Halsham, held a third of it in dower at the time of her death, which happened anno 1423⁵³. John Wroth left issue a son, who died in his infancy; and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir William Palton, and died anno 1413, without issue⁵⁴; when two-thirds of the manor were inherited by her cousin, Sir John Tiptoft, being the son of her great-aunt Agnes, by Sir Pain Tiptoft. John Tiptoft,

⁴⁸ See the survey of the manor, anno 1686.

⁴⁹ Record in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

⁵⁰ Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 46.

⁵¹ Cl. 47 Edw. III. m. 33. d. by which Francis de Enefelde quits claim to John Wroth, sen. and Margaret his wife, mother to the said Francis, all his right in three messuages, two carucates of land, ninety acres of meadow, twenty of pasture, forty of wood, and 28 l. rents of assize, in Enfield and Edmonton. John Wroth, jun. is one of the witnesses, and Richard Mandeville (descended, perhaps, from an illegitimate branch of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex,) another. John Wroth, jun. who died anno 1398, (see Esch. 20 Ric. II. No. 53.) was seised of a small estate in Enfield, consisting (as it appears by the inquisition taken after his death) only of thirty-two acres of land, two of meadow, and sixty-six shillings rents of assize, which was inherited by Sir John Wroth, (his eldest son by his first wife,) who died anno 1408. (See Esch. 8 Hen. IV. No. 23.) John Wroth, father of Sir John, married to his second wife Maud, daughter and heiress of Tho.

Durant, from whom the manor of Durant's was inherited by William Wroth, her eldest son. See p. 299. John Wroth occurs as Lord Mayor of London in 1360. Judging by the date, he might have been John Wroth, sen. (collector of the customs in the port of London,) who purchased of Francis de Enefelde; but the arms do not correspond. See the arms of Lord Mayors in the Heralds'-college.

⁵² Esch. 13 Hen. IV. No. 25. The manor of Wroth's-place then consisted of a capital messuage; one hundred and seventy-five acres and an half of arable land, valued at two-pence an acre; seventy of meadow, at twenty-pence; twenty of pasture, at eight-pence; eighteen acres of wood; and 16 l. 6 s. 9 d. rents of assize.

⁵³ Esch. 1 Hen. VI. No. 10. She granted this third part, which was her dower, to Sir William Palton and Elizabeth his wife, for their lives, by Cl. 14 Hen. IV. m. 6.; but surviving them, she was seised of it at her death.

⁵⁴ Esch. 1 Hen. V. No. 53.

who

who became Lord of Powys in right of his wife, died anno 1443⁵⁵.

His son, the learned Earl of Worcester⁵⁶, became lord high-treasurer of England, and lost his head upon the scaffold, anno 1471, for his adherence to the house of York⁵⁷. Edward, his son, who was

John Tiptoft,
Earl of Worcester.

restored in blood, dying without issue, anno 1485, this manor became the property of Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake, who married his aunt Philippa⁵⁸. Upon the death of Edmund Lord Roos with-

out issue, anno 1508, the manor of Worcesters came to Sir Thomas Lovell, who married Isabel, his sister and coheir⁵⁹. Sir Thomas

Lovell, who was knight of the garter, and treasurer of the household, lived many years at Enfield. In the year 1516 he was honoured

Visit of Margaret Queen
of Scots to
Sir Thomas
Lovell.

with a visit by Margaret Queen Dowager of Scots, (sister of Henry VIII.) as we find by the following passage in a letter from Thomas

Allen to the Earl of Shrewsbury: "On Ascension-day the Queen of

"Scots came to Enfyld to Maister Treasurer's, and there tarryd

"Thursday, Friday; and upon Saturday the Kyng's Grace met with

"her, besids Totnam, at Maister Compton's house⁶⁰." Sir Thomas

Lovell died at his house at Enfield May 25, 1524, and was

buried in the priory of Holywell, within a chapel which he himself

had founded⁶¹. Upon his death the manor of Worcesters descended

to

⁵⁵ Esch. 21 Hen. VI. No. 45.

⁵⁶ So created by Henry VI. anno 1449.

⁵⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Lodge's Illustrations of English History, vol. i. p. 12.

⁶¹ The following curious account of the ceremonies used at his funeral is copied from the original in the Herald's-college, Funerals, I. XI. p. 82.

"The enterrement of Sir Thomas Lovell,
"Knyght.

"In the yere of our Lord God 1524, and
"in the 16 yere of the reign of our Sovrayn

"Lord Kyng Henry the 8, the domical let-

"ter beyng B, the 25 day of the moneth of

"May, beyng Wensday, and Corpus Christi

"eve, between 6 and 7 of the klok at after-

"noone, departed out of this transitorye lif the

"honorable Knyght Sir Thomas Lovell, bane-

"ret, late Knyght of the most noble ordre of

"the garter, and conseller unto our Sovrayne

"Lord, at his place at Enfyld, on whose soule

"God have mercy; and after certayn space

"of his decease, was ordered accordyngly and

"leded; wiche doon, he was brought into his

"chappell in the said place, havynge evy day

"certeyne masses with his service by note, as

"well masses as diriges, and ther remayned in

"this

to Thomas Earl of Rutland, grandson of Eleanor, another of the coheirs of Lord Roos above-mentioned⁶². In the year 1540 it was given

⁶² Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii.

“ this manner the space of 11 days; and the
 “ 12th day, beyng Monday, and the 6 day of
 “ June, was removed from thens to his parishe
 “ churche, in manner ensuyng, that is to wytt,
 “ First, the mynystres of the church; after
 “ them the chaplens of the said defunct; after
 “ them the Lord Broke, Juge, and Sir William
 “ Paston, Knyght, Francis Lovell, and John
 “ Carlton, executors; after them the standart,
 “ borne by John Hevyn; after hym, the cotte
 “ of armes, borne by Ruge-crosse, and the
 “ banner of armes, borne by Martyn Cotton;
 “ after hym the helme and crest, borne by Robert
 “ Leche; after hym, Clarenceulx and
 “ Carlill, having the Kyng's cotts on them;
 “ after them, the corps, in a chariot drawn
 “ with 5 horses trapped with black, and every
 “ horse having 4 schochyns of his armes, and
 “ the said charre covered with blak clothe,
 “ with a whyte crosse of satyn, and beyng garnyschid
 “ with schochyns betyn in oyle on
 “ bukram, having at the two sydds of it his
 “ banner rolles of his armes, and his wyffis,
 “ thre on eche syde; and within the said charre,
 “ within the two ends, did sytt two chyldren,
 “ that is to wyte, beffore satt Thomas Lewys,
 “ and behynd, Richard Manners, eche of them
 “ holdyng a penon of his armes and his wyffes,
 “ the Lady Ros; and on the corps within the
 “ chayr, was a herse-cloth of blak velvet, and
 “ a whyte crosse of damask, and over yt a pal
 “ embroderd of his armes, wiche palle was his
 “ own; and about the said chayr, at the foure
 “ corners, was borne by his gentlemen, four
 “ banners, that is to wyte, the baner of the
 “ Trynytye, by John Deryck; the baner of
 “ our Ladie, by Baldwyn Shirley; the baner of
 “ St. George, by Gregory Lovell; the baner
 “ of St. Thomas, by John Chamberlen; and
 “ after the said corps, rode the Lord Ros as

“ chief morner, alone; after hym, Sir Olyver
 “ Manners and Sir Thomas Lovell, Knyghts;
 “ after them, John and Edward Lovell; and
 “ after them, two other morners; then all the
 “ officers, gentlemen, and servants of his house;
 “ the said chayre and corps having about it
 “ 40 staff torches borne by servants; and in
 “ this ordir departed from his house at the said
 “ Enfylde the foresaid day, about 3 of the
 “ clok at afternoon, and in manner aforesaid,
 “ every man proceded in good ordre; and
 “ when they were thus comen to the said parishe
 “ churche, wiche is dystant a good myle
 “ fro the same place, where every one beyng
 “ in a redynes, *dirige* was begon; and ther
 “ was to do the devyne service the Lord John
 “ Malyn, abbot of Waltam, and at tymes accustomed
 “ in the said *dirige*; Ruge-crosse
 “ standyng at the quyer-dore, said thus: “ for
 “ the soule of the noble Knyght Sir Thomas
 “ Lovell, Baneret, and late Knyght of the
 “ most noble order of the garter, and all christen
 “ soules *pater noster*;” and in the said
 “ church was ordered four gylte candelfsticks
 “ with branchid tapers, furnisshyd with schochyns
 “ and pencels; wiche *dirige* doon, with
 “ all other ceremonies therto belongyn, and
 “ the voyde was servid in the churche, as well
 “ of comfits, spyce brede, and ipocras, as of
 “ other things; the said executors, morners,
 “ with all other, went home again unto his
 “ said place at Enfylde, wher they remayned
 “ ther that nyght; and the body in the churche
 “ remayned, wher was a goodly watch; and
 “ Clarenceulx and Carlill, officers of arms,
 “ were lodged in the said place, and well entertained.

“ On the morow, beyng Tewesday the 7th
 “ day of June, the morners, with all the other,
 “ were at the foresaid parishe churche by 7 of
 “ the

given by the Earl of Rutland (together with a capital mansion called Elfyngge-hall) to Henry VIII.⁶³ This manor, together with that of Enfield,

⁶³ Record in the Augmentation-office.

“ the klok in the mornynge, where all thynges
 “ beyng in a redynes, the masse was begon
 “ finging by the Abbot of Waltam; and at
 “ the offrynge, the chiefe morner, with the
 “ other, offryd; and so the masse fynished,
 “ every man went to horsback, and the chayre
 “ beyng prepared and redy, sett forwarde to
 “ London, and procedynge in manner as in the
 “ day beffore, came through the parishe of
 “ the said Enfyld, Totenam, Edmonton, and
 “ Hackney; and every parishe aforefaid had
 “ for the churches, two longe torches, four
 “ schochins, and 6s. 8d. in money; and at
 “ the same Edmonton came for to mete the said
 “ corps, the venerable Father in God the Lord
 “ Cuthberd Tunstall, Bushop of London, the
 “ Lord of Saynt John’s, Sir Richard Wyng-
 “ feld, Sir Henry Wyat, Sir John Dawnce, Sir
 “ Robert Johns, with manye other nobles and
 “ gentlemen; wher also did meet the prestes
 “ and clerks, the four orders of fryers, and 60
 “ longe torches borne by poure men; and
 “ when they were sett all in good order, pro-
 “ ceded styll on thourough the highway wich
 “ was by Shordyche-churche, untill the gatts
 “ of his place at Halywell, wher stode on bothe
 “ fyds the gentilmen of the innes of court,
 “ with certayn crafts of London; and at the
 “ gatt stode the maior and all the aldermen of
 “ London; and when they were comen to the
 “ church doer, and every man alyghted from
 “ his horse, the corps was taken from the
 “ chayre owt of yt; and ther was to ensens
 “ hym the foresaid Abbot of Waltam, and the
 “ Pryor of Saynt Marie Spyttell, bysyds Lon-
 “ don, and suffragan to the Bushop of London,
 “ havyng on their myters, and in *pontificalibus*;
 “ and when he was ensensed, procedyd through
 “ the body of the churche and the nonnes
 “ quyre, and so in the great quyre, where he was

“ sett under a herse, havyng five pryncipalls,
 “ 16 morters with course lyghts, rachements,
 “ fyde lyghts, and other lyghts, well furnysh-
 “ chid with pencells and schochins accord-
 “ yngly; also there was under the said herse
 “ and the corps, a majestie hangyng, over hit
 “ the dome, and at the four corners of it, the
 “ four evangelistes, and four schochins of his
 “ armes, one at the side, another at the feet,
 “ and one on every fyde; and abowght the
 “ said herse was a valence fryngid, and with
 “ his word, *Dieu soit loué*, garnischid with his
 “ crest and bage, and hys armes; and when he
 “ was under the herse, *dirige* began, and all
 “ the clerks of London were ther to finge the
 “ said *dirige*, the wyche was solemply done;
 “ and in the *dirige*, while the maior of Lon-
 “ don, with the aldermen, came and stode
 “ about the herse, rayles beyng spacious
 “ ynough from the herse hangid with blak
 “ cloth, where they said *de profundis* for the
 “ soule of the defunct; and that endyd, they
 “ went their way, and when *dirige* was full
 “ endyd and fynyschid, with all the seremo-
 “ nies accordyng, the morners with all other
 “ went home to the said place of Haliwell; and
 “ so rested the body within the churche for that
 “ nyght, havyng watche; and duryng the said
 “ *dirige* there was a drynkynge in all the clois-
 “ ters, the nones-hall, and parlors of the said
 “ place, and every where els in the said place,
 “ for as many as wold come, as well the crafts
 “ of London as gentilmen of innes of court,
 “ havyng wyne, beer, ale, and ipocras, confits,
 “ spice brede, in good ordre; wich doone,
 “ every man went home for that nyght.

“ On the morowe, beyng Wensday, and
 “ the 8 day of June, the morners, with all
 “ other, beyng at the churche in a redynes by
 “ 7 of the klok, was begon the masse of our
 “ Ladie,

Enfield, was settled upon the Princess Elizabeth for life, by Edward VI.⁶⁴ It was granted, either by Elizabeth or James, to Sir Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, who died seised of it anno 1612⁶⁵. I have not been able to find at what time it was aliened by the Cecils; but it is certain, that in 1635 it was the property of Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knight⁶⁶, whose grandson Nicholas dying without male issue, it descended to his daughter and sole heir Mary,

⁶⁴ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 3. April 24.

⁶⁶ Survey of the manor of Enfield.

⁶⁵ Esch. 12 Jac. pt. 1. No. 123.

“ Ladie, songin by the aforenamed Abbot of
 “ Waltam, at the wich masse did offer, for a
 “ masse penny, the Lord Ros a crowne of
 “ gold, and no man els; the wiche masse fyn-
 “ nyschid, the Abbot, with them of the quyer,
 “ came and buried the body in his chappell,
 “ under a tombe of whyte marbell, wiche both
 “ hit and the chappell were fonded by hym,
 “ and it stondeth on the southe syde of the
 “ quyre of the sayde church; and that service
 “ ended, the masse of the Trynytye was son-
 “ gin by the foresaid suffragans; and at the
 “ offerynge, the Lord Ros offered 3 s. 4 d.;
 “ and when the morners had offered, brought
 “ hym to his place agen, each of them offered
 “ 4 d.; wiche offryng and masse doon inconty-
 “ nent, the masse of requiem was begon, son-
 “ gen by the Bishop of London, the suffragan,
 “ gospiler, and the Abbot, Pistoler; and when
 “ it came to the offryng, the Lord Ros offred
 “ 6 s. 8 d.; and after that the cote of armes
 “ was offred by Sir Olyver Manners and Sir
 “ Francis Lovel, Knyghts, and morners; and
 “ by cause there was nobler men in the lyverey
 “ of blak present then the other morners were,
 “ hit was advysed by Garter and Clarenceulx
 “ to desier them to offer the other hachements,
 “ wiche was doon; and after that all was doon
 “ and offred, they were sett on the aulter-
 “ ende as accustomed, and then offred; all the
 “ other morners offred accordyngly; and next
 “ after them came the Lord Steward, Erl of

“ Shrewsbury, havynge the Maior of London
 “ on his lefte arme, and the said Lord Steward
 “ caused the said Lord Maior to offre affore
 “ him; after them offrid the Lord of Saynt
 “ John’s, Sir Henry and Sir Edward Gulde-
 “ ford, with many other noblemen, and crafts
 “ of London, with gentilmen, and his own ser-
 “ vaunts; wiche offryng doon, there was a
 “ sermond made by Doctor William Goderick;
 “ and the sermond finisched, and the masse, at
 “ the gospell of Seynt John, when he said, *et*
 “ *verbum caro factum est*, the baner of his
 “ armes was offrid; and all things full fyn-
 “ nyschid, every man went to dynner: and thus
 “ endid the seremonies doon at the buryall of the
 “ most noble Knyght Sir Thomas Lovell, Ban-
 “ neret and Knyght of the most noble order of
 “ the garter—on whose soule God pardon.

“ Finis.

“ Item. It is to be remembered, that the
 “ day that he came from Enfyld to Holywell,
 “ ther folowed a carte with ale and torches,
 “ for to refresche the poore people; and the
 “ torches were often renued by the way.

“ Item. There was every day whiles he was
 “ at Enfeld, 200 poore folks, and them that
 “ had pense apece, and bred and meat.

“ Item. There was said the day of his bu-
 “ riall at Holiwell 140 masses.

“ Item. There was servid that day, to peo-
 “ ple that were there, 400 messes of mete and
 “ above.”

wife

wife of John Wolstonholme, Esq. afterwards Sir John Wolstonholme, Bart. His sons, Nicholas and William, successively inherited his title and estates, and both died without male issue. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wolstonholme, Bart. married Eliab Breton, Esq. who, in her right, became possessed of the manor of Worcesters, and other large estates in this parish, which were all sold after his death, which happened in 1785. The manor of Worcesters (for which a court-baron is held) was purchased by Edmund Armstrong, Esq. who is the present proprietor.

In the Earl of Rutland's grant to Henry VIII. no manor-house is mentioned; but the manor of Worcesters is granted, with the capital mansion of Elfyng-hall, which took its name from one of the family of Elfyng who had a manor adjoining to that of Worcesters. It is probable, that the house was built originally by the Elfynges, purchased either by the Wroths or Tiptofts, and rebuilt by the Earl of Worcester. The New-park, alias the Little-park, which adjoined to this house, must have been taken out of the chase, and inclosed subsequent to the Earl of Rutland's grant to Henry VIII.⁶⁷ When the manor of Worcesters was granted to the Cecil family, the mansion of Elfyng-hall was reserved, and the custody, both of that house and the adjoining park, by the name of the manor of Elfyng⁶⁸, was

Elfyng-hall,
alias Enfield-
house.

The New-
park, or Lit-
tle-park, in-
closed.

⁶⁷ Among the lands granted by Sir Giles Capel to the crown, anno 1547, (seven years after the Earl of Rutland's grant of Worcesters and Elfyng-hall,) was a piece called Bushy-close, inclosed within the King's-park, called Ellefdon-park. This name appears to have been soon lost; and it was afterwards called the New, or Little-park, to distinguish it from the Old park, which contained about an hundred and fifty acres more than this. The New-park, in King Charles's grant to the Earl of Pembroke, is described as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster; whereas no part of the

manor of Worcesters ever was annexed to that duchy, which is another proof that it was inclosed by the crown, and taken out of the chase, or at least consisting of lands distinct from the manor of Worcesters.

⁶⁸ I suppose it was called a manor as having a right of free-warren, and all royalties and manerial rights, within its own precincts. There was another manor of Elfyng, which was at the same time, and for many years before and afterwards, the property of the Wilfords. See p. 302.

Sold to the
Earl of Pem-
broke.

granted, in the year 1624, to Philip Earl of Montgomery⁶⁹. King Charles, in the year 1641, sold these premises by the name of Enfield-house⁷⁰, with an inclosure called the Warren, and the New-park, or Little-park, adjoining, (parcel of the duchy of Lancaster,) to the same Earl, (then Earl of Pembroke) for the sum of 5300l.⁷¹ The park, which was described as containing three hundred and seventy-five acres, entitled the owner to the right of free-warren, and all royalties, &c. within its bounds. It was granted subject to a fee-farm rent of 5l. per annum. The Enfield-house, thus conveyed by King Charles to the Earl of Pembroke, is that which Camden and Norden speak of as being Queen Elizabeth's, and as having been built by an Earl of Worcester⁷². In Norden's map it is described with a park-pale, not far from White Webbs, and at a considerable distance from the town of Enfield⁷³, where he places another inclosure for the Old-park, which adjoined to the manor-house. Enfield-house, or Elfyng-hall, has been long since pulled down; its site is not now known; but it seems probable, that it stood at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Armstrong's house at Forty-hill, near the stream of water which runs to Enfield-wash. At this place are remains of fish-ponds; and the inequalities of the ground show that it has been the site of buildings. Tradition says, that

⁶⁹ Pat. 21 Jac. pt. 21. No. 1. The custody of Elfyng-manor had been granted before to Sir Thomas Wroth, by Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 6. Mar. 10; and to Sir Robert Cecil, by Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 2. Aug. 26.

⁷⁰ The following advertisement, which was published a few years after the Earl of Pembroke's death, must refer to this house: "At Enfield-house are several wholesome bathes erected, wet and dry, cold and moist, for several diseases; the rates are easy, and the price low; let them repair to the Coach and Horfes, Drury-lane, where they shall have speedy passage every day. The coachman's

"name is Richard How." Perfect Passages, Oct. 22, 1652. Sir Thomas Trevor at that time occupied the manor-house of Enfield.

⁷¹ Pat. 17 Car. pt. 5. April 17.

⁷² See Norden's Spec. Brit. p. 19; and Gough's edit. of Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. p. 11. The Enfield-house above-mentioned, was in the crown at the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The manor-house had been leased to the Myddlemores in the year 1582.

⁷³ In the account of Sir Thomas Lovell's funeral, this house is said to have been a good mile distant from the parish-church.

Queen Mary had a palace there. The New, or Little-park, has been so long converted into meadow and tillage, and divided into small parcels, that all remembrance of it is lost, and I have not been able exactly to ascertain its site⁷⁴.

Sir Nicholas Raynton (about the same time, it is probable, that he purchased the manor of Worcesters) became possessed of a copyhold-house, described as some time Hugh Fortee's, and late Sir Thomas Gourney's⁷⁵. This house (which has been since enfranchised) he rebuilt between the years 1629 and 1632. Inigo Jones is said to have been the architect. It is still standing, goes by the name of Forty-hall, and, since its union with the manor of Worcesters, has been considered as the manor-house. It was repaired and modernised by the Wolstonholmes in the year 1700. Over the chimney-piece in one of the rooms, is a fine picture of Sir Nicholas Raynton, in his lord mayor's robes. It is dated 1643, is much in Vandyke's manner, and was painted, probably, by his pupil Dobson⁷⁶. Forty-hall stands on high ground⁷⁷, and commands a pleasant prospect towards Waltham-abbey, and that part of Essex.

Portrait of
Sir Nicholas
Raynton.

The manor of Durance (or, more properly, Durants) and Gartons, sometimes called also the manor of Stonehouse⁷⁸, belonged in the reign of Edward I. to Richard de Pleffitis, who held lands, valued at 16l. 16s. 0½d. of the Earl of Hereford, and other lands, valued at 4l. 5s. 11d. per annum, under the abbey of Walden; dying without issue, anno 1290, his estate was divided between his three sisters, Sabina wife of Nicholas Peche, Aveline wife of Richard Durant, and Emma wife of John Heyron⁷⁹. It is probable that Sabina

Manor of
Durants and
Gartons.

⁷⁴ In the survey of Enfield manor, 1686, the New-park is described as the boundary of some lands at White Webbs.

⁷⁵ Survey of Enfield manor, anno 1635.

⁷⁶ Vandyke died in 1641; and Dobson, who is thought to have imitated his master's man-

ner with great success, in 1646.

⁷⁷ Called Forty-hill from Hugh Fortee, or Forty.

⁷⁸ In the surveys of Enfield manor.

⁷⁹ Esch. 17 Edw. I. No. 21.

died without issue, as the manor does not appear to have been divided into more than two parts, one of which descended to John Heyron, (son of John above-mentioned,) who died anno 1336, leaving his sister Margaret, aged forty, and John Garton, (his nephew, I suppose, by another sister,) aged twenty-six, his heirs⁷⁹. The other moiety was inherited by Thomas Durant, (grandson of Aveline⁸⁰), who dying anno 1350, left issue an only daughter Maud⁸¹, then a minor, afterwards married to John Wroth⁸², and secondly to Sir Baldwin de Radyngton, who died anno 1403, seised of the manor of *Durantys* for life, with remainder to his wife's son William Wroth⁸³. The manor of Durants, to which that of Gartons was, at an early period, annexed⁸⁴, continued in the Wroth family for many generations⁸⁵. John Wroth, Esq. who died anno 1519, had three sons, among whom the manor of Durants, &c. seems to have been equally divided⁸⁶. Thomas Ashby, Esq. died anno 1559, seised of an estate in Enfield, (being a third of the manor of Durants,) in right of his wife Anne, daughter and sole heir of Edward, eldest son of John Wroth above-mentioned⁸⁷. This third part, which descended to Sir Robert Ashby⁸⁸, was, anno 1635, the property of William Bowyer, Esq. and anno 1686, of Joseph Dawson and others. The

⁷⁹ Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 19.

⁸⁰ Aveline Durant died anno 1313, leaving Richard her son and heir, then forty years of age. Esch. 5 Edw. II. No. 58. Richard died anno 1334. See Esch. 7 Edw. III. No. 21.

⁸¹ Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 2. No. 146.

⁸² John Wroth died 20 Ric. II. See p. 292, note 51.

⁸³ Esch. 3 Hen. IV. No. 17.

⁸⁴ John Garton died anno 1363, seised of eighty acres of land and other premises, leaving a son and heir of the same name. Esch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 81. This is the latest record I have seen relating to the Gartons; but the manor still bears the name of Gartons in addition to that of Durants.

⁸⁵ William Wroth died seised of Durants anno 1415, leaving William his son and heir. Esch. 2 Hen. V. No. 4. John Wroth died anno 1481, leaving John his son and heir. Esch. 20 Edw. IV. No. 28.

⁸⁶ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759. The inquisition calls Robert, his second son, the heir male; and Anne, his granddaughter, representative of his eldest son deceased, the next heir. It appears, that she inherited a third only of the estate, which she carried by marriage into the Ashby family.

⁸⁷ Cole's Abstracts of Escheats, Harl. MSS. No. 759.

⁸⁸ See the Survey of Enfield manor, anno 1635.

two other shares became again united⁸⁹, and continued in the Wroth family till the year 1673, when the manor⁹⁰ of Durants and Gartons was sold by William Lord Maynard and William Maynard, Esq. executors of Sir Henry Wroth, who died in 1671, to Sir Thomas Stringer, Knt. for the sum of 8900l.⁹¹ William Stringer, Esq. son of Sir Thomas, died in 1723, having bequeathed this estate, which he inherited from his father, to his wife Margaret, daughter of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. She died in 1727, having settled the reversion of this manor upon Richard Darby, Esq. who, anno 1735, bequeathed it to his wife, afterwards married to William Underwood, Esq.⁹² Mr. Underwood, anno 1744, sold the manor to Samuel Child, Esq. from whom it descended to his eldest son Francis; and upon his death, without issue, to the late Robert Child, Esq. of Osterley. Mr. Child, anno 1774, conveyed the manor to Robert Dent, and the latter, the same year, to John Dawes, Esq. It was aliened by Mr. Dawes to Sands Chapman, Esq. anno 1787, and by the latter, anno 1793, to Newell Connop, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Durants was valued at ten marks anno 1403⁹³. The manor of Gartons, anno 1336⁹⁴, consisted of an hundred and ten acres of arable, valued at four-pence an acre; twelve of meadow; and fourteen of pasture. By the inquisition taken after the death of John Wroth, Esq. anno 1519, it appears, that he was seised of the manor of Durants, and twenty houses, twenty tofts, two mills, ten gardens, three hundred acres of arable, two hundred of meadow, forty of pasture, and ten of wood⁹⁵.

Extent and valuations of the manors of Durants and Gartons.

⁸⁹ John Wroth, Esq. died seised of two parts of the manor of Durants and Gartons, anno 1644. Court-rolls of Enfield manor in the Augmentation-office.

⁹⁰ That is, the site of the manor and the two severalties above-mentioned. I am not certain whether the third part, which continued to be detached in 1686, and contained about two hun-

dred and eighty acres of land, has been ever united.

⁹¹ Cl. 25 Car. II. pt. 6. No. 30.

⁹² Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. Connop.

⁹³ Esch. 3 Hen. IV. No. 17.

⁹⁴ Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 39.

⁹⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759.

Manor of El-
fyng, or
Norris-farm.

Jordan de Elfyng, in the reign of Edward III. held a fifth part of a knight's-fee, (which had formerly belonged to John de Rana,) and another fifth part, (formerly Thomas Fescampe's,) of the Earl of Hereford⁹⁴. These lands, anno 1455, were the property of John Norrys⁹⁵; and in the year 1526, belonged to John Wilford, Esq.⁹⁶ Stephen Wilford died seised of them in the year 1547. They were then described as the manor of Elfyng, alias Norris-farm, two-thirds of which lay in the parish of Enfield, and were held of the King *in capite*; the remainder was in the parish, and held of the manor of Hadley⁹⁷. This part, which must have been very far detached from the rest of the estate, was aliened from the Wilfords at an early period, and was, anno 1635, the property of Henry Hunfdon⁹⁸. The two other severalties, which appear to be situated near Ponder's-end, and the marshes, were the property of the Wilford family, anno 1686. Freehold lands were aliened, anno 1708, by Richard Wilford to John Cotton. I have not been able to learn any thing farther relating to this estate, except that a farm-house, called Norris-farm, being a moated site, and most probably the ancient manor-house, is rated in the parish books as the property of Messrs. Pinnock and Handley.

Manor of
Suffolks. |

Joan, relict of Sir William Parr, comptroller of the household, and wife of Thomas Colt, died anno 1476, seised of a manor in Enfield, called Suffolks, held under the Queen. It was inherited by her son, John Colt⁹⁹. John Wroth died seised of this manor anno 1644¹⁰⁰. In 1686 it was the property of Joshua Galliard¹⁰¹, Esq. from whom it descended to the late Pierce Galliard, Esq. and was lately (anno

⁹⁴ Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 10.

⁹⁵ Court-rolls of the honor of Mandeville, among Holman's collections in the Bodleian Library.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759. Ab-

stract of Escheats.

⁹⁸ Survey of Enfield manor.

⁹⁹ Esch. 15 Edw. IV. No. 34.

¹⁰⁰ Court-rolls of Enfield manor in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰¹ Survey of Enfield manor.

1792) sold by Charles Bowles, Esq. of East-Sheen, who married his daughter, to Newell Connop, Esq. the present proprietor. It is situated near Ponder's-end.

The joint manors of Honylands and Pentriches, (called also the manor of Capels,) partly in this parish, and partly in that of Chesham, were parcel of the possessions of Sir Giles Capel, who granted them to the crown in exchange for other lands, anno 1547¹⁰². They were sold by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1562, for thirty years purchase, to William Horne, merchant, being then valued at 31l. 7s. per annum, with the profits of court and rents of assize¹⁰³. Horne sold them the same year to John Tamworth, Esq. one of her Majesty's privy-council¹⁰⁴, who died in 1569¹⁰⁵. In the year 1575 they were aliened by Thomas Sydney to Sir Thomas Knolles¹⁰⁶. In 1627 they belonged to William Pennyfather, Esq.¹⁰⁷ who aliened them to William Avery, anno 1638¹⁰⁸. They continued in that family till the year 1724, when they were sold to Charles Eyre, Esq. from whom they were inherited by Robert Jacomb, Esq. The latter sold them, anno 1783, to William Hart, Esq.; and they were again sold, anno 1793, to the present proprietor Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. late governor of Bombay. A court-baron, court-leet, and view of frankpledge, are held, jointly, for these manors, which lie near Bull's-cross, where Mr. Boddam has a handsome villa, not far from the manor-house of Capels, which is about to be pulled down.

When Mr. Breton's estates were sold in 1786, a lot, called in the particulars of sale Bull's-cross farm, with the site of the manor of

Manors of
Honylands
and Pen-
triches, *alias*
Capels.

Manor of
Goldbeaters.

¹⁰² Record in the Augmentation-office, 37 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰³ Ibid. 5 Eliz. A lease of this manor, with the manor-house, which had been on lease before to Sir Thomas Wroth, was granted to Robert Wroth, Esq. anno 1562, the very same year in which the perpetuity was sold to William Horne. Leases by Queen Eliz. Augmentation-office.

¹⁰⁴ Cl. 5 Eliz. pt. 22.

¹⁰⁵ Funeral certificate, Herald's-college.

¹⁰⁶ Deed in the possession of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. relating to an estate at Fulham, which then belonged to the same proprietor.

¹⁰⁷ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹⁰⁸ Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 45. Mar. 1. No.

Goldbeaters,

White-
Webbs-
house.

Goldbeaters, was purchased by Joseph Mellish, Esq. Of this manor I have seen no other mention. Lands called Goldbeaters, which paid a quit-rent of 7s. 7d. to the Queen, are described in an abstract of a survey of Enfield taken in 1572. They were then the property of Robert Huicke, Esq. physician in ordinary, to whom, in the year 1570, her Majesty granted a mansion called White-Webbs-house, with a conduit head, vaults, pipes, &c.¹⁰⁹ This house was, in 1653, the property of Dr. Bockenham; and came, by several mesne conveyances, to the Garnault family. It has been lately pulled down. A tradition, which perhaps is not much to be depended on, says, that White-Webbs-house was hired by the conspirators of the powder-plot, for the purpose of watching for the signal of their success.

Abbot of
Thorney's
lands.

The Abbot of Thorney had lands in this parish, valued, in the reign of Henry VI. at seven marks per annum¹¹⁰. These lands, by the name of Cranes, came to the Wroths; and were, in 1686, the property of Sir Thomas Stringer¹¹¹. They are now held, with the manor of Durants, by Newell Connop, Esq.

Lincoln-
house.

At Ponder's-end is an ancient mansion, called Lincoln-house, which appears to have taken its name from the Fiennes's, Earls of Lincoln, of whom Henry and Thomas, the second and third Earls, resided there from 1600 till 1612. If we may judge from the arms, which are still to be seen in the windows¹¹², it was before that time the residence

Arms in the
windows.

¹⁰⁹ From some papers communicated by Richard Gough, Esq.

¹¹⁰ Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. & Cap. West.

¹¹¹ Survey of Enfield manor.

¹¹² I. Gul. a bend between 6 crosses crosslets fitché Arg. for Howard quartering, 1. Gul. 3 lions pass. guard. for Brotherton. 2. Checky Or and Az. for Warren. 3. Gul. a lion ramp. Arg. for Mowbray. 4. gone. 5. Arg. semé of crosses crosslets, a lion rampant Gules for Bruse. 6. Arg. a saltier Sab. between 12

cherries slipped proper, for Sergeaux. 7. Az. two bars Argent for Venables. These arms have the crest and supporters of Howard, with a Viscount's coronet; the motto—*Quod wideri vis esto*. Underneath—Henry Howard, 1584.

II. Sable, a fesse ermine between 3 crescents Or, with the Coventry crest; underneath—Thomas Coventrye Miles Dnus Custos Magni Sigilli Angliæ, anno 1627.

III. Arg. on a cross Gul. 5 escallops Or, for Villiers quartering Sab. a fesse between 3 mullets

dence, or property of Henry Howard Viscount Bindon, and afterwards of Sir Thomas Coventry, lord-keeper, and of George Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham; it is now a school.

Rowland Watfon, clerk of the crown, had a house at White Webbs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and lands, valued at 60*l.* per annum¹¹³. Sir Samuel Starling, in the beginning of the last century, had a capital messuage at Forty-hill, called Garret's-place, which came afterwards to the Wilfords¹¹⁴. Sir Robert Jafon, anno 1686, had a mansion at Enfield-green.

The stream which forms Enfield-wash, and falls into the Lea, takes its rise on the Chase. The New River takes a very circuitous New River. course through this parish, from the extremity towards Cheshunt to the boundaries of Edmonton. Sir Thomas Wroth, anno 1572, farmed a water-course, called the Mill-river, which was connected with the Mill River, &c. Lea, and was wider than that river¹¹⁵. Sir Thomas Wroth had two mills upon this water. In 1635, John Wroth, Esq. held the Mill-river, under a fee-farm rent of 6*l.* per annum¹¹⁶. In 1686 it was held on the same tenure by the Hon. George Howard, in right of his wife Ann, widow of James Cooper, and daughter of John Wroth, Esq.¹¹⁷

The parish church consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The windows are of the architecture which prevailed during the fourteenth, and till the middle of the fifteenth century. The device of a rose and wing, which occurs over the arches of the nave, which device is to be seen Parish church.

lets Arg. the coat of Villiers also. 2. Gul. a chevron between 3 crofs crofslets Arg. for Pakeman. 3. Per pale indented Gul. and Sab. a lion ramp. Arg. for Bellers. 4. Az. a bend between 6 mullets Arg. for Howby. 5 Arg. a crofs Vert, in the first and fourth quarter an annulet of the second for Kirkby.

¹¹³ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 366.

¹¹⁴ Surveys of Enfield manor, anno 1635 and 1686.

¹¹⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1579-155.

¹¹⁶ Survey of Enfield manor, anno 1635.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. anno 1686.

also upon the tower of Hadley-church, with the date 1444, supposing it to have been, as is very probable, a punning cognizance adopted by one of the priors of Walden, to which monastery both churches belonged, will fix the building of the present structure at Enfield to the early part of the fifteenth century. At the west end of the church is a square embattled tower.

Monuments. On the south wall of the chancel are the monuments of Francis Evington, alderman of London¹¹⁶ (1614), and John Watt, merchant (1701). On the north side those of Joseph Gascoigne, S. T. P. forty years vicar (1721); and Martha, wife of James Palmer, Esq. (daughter of William Garrard of Dorney, Bucks¹¹⁷ (1617). On the floor are the tombs of Ann, daughter of Richard Gery, Esq. of Bushmead in the county of Bedford¹¹⁸ (1643); William Sheffard, professor of physic, in London (1646); Sir Charles Rich, Bart. fourth son of Sir Edward Rich, Knight Banneret, nephew of Robert Lord Rich (1677); Edward Shaller, Gent. (1708); Richard Fountaine, Esq. (1721); and Daniel Brattell, Esq. (1741).

In the windows, over the arches of the nave, are the arms of King Henry VIII. impaling Arragon, and those of Lovell and Muswell quarterly, quartering Paston¹¹⁹. On the floor are the tombs of Joseph Ducasse, Esq. (1737); Daniel Parker, Esq. (1738); Mr. John Crevillier (1755); Israel Jalabert, Esq. (1768); and Miss Sarah Wyburd (1775).

In

¹¹⁶ Arms—Arg. a fesse between 3 morrions or steel caps Az. impaling Gules, a Saltier engrailed between four cinquefoils Arg. for Napper.

¹¹⁷ Arms—Or, two bars gules, charged each with 3 trefoils Argent, impaling Arg. on a fesse sable a lion passant of the field for Garrard.

¹¹⁸ A brass plate on this tomb is inscribed with the following epitaph:

“ Here lies interr’d,
“ One that scarce err’d;

“ A virgin modest, free from folly;

“ A virgin knowing, patient, holy;

“ A virgin blest with beauty here;

“ A virgin crown’d with glory there.

“ Holy virgins read, and say,

“ We shall hither all one day.

“ Live well, ye must

“ Be turn’d to dust.

¹¹⁹ Lovell bears Arg. a chevron Az. between 3 squirrels Gules, an annulet for difference, and quarters, Vert. on 2 chevrons argent, six roses Gules

In the east window of the north aisle are two escutcheons, with the arms and quarterings of Thomas Earl of Rutland¹²⁰, dated 1530; one of them is surrounded with the garter. Against the north wall, at the east end, (within a small space, now inclosed, and forming a vestry,) is a handsome monument, supported by columns of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knight¹²¹, Sir Nicholas Raynton's. some time lord mayor of London. It is ornamented with whole-length figures of Sir Nicholas and his lady. He is represented in armour; over which is the lord mayor's robe and chain. She is habited as lady mayorefs. There are figures also of their son Nicholas, and his wife, with some children in kneeling attitudes. Sir Nicholas died in 1646; his son in 1641. Opposite to this monument, between the north aisle and the chancel, stands a large table tomb, erected to the memory of Joyce Lady Tiptoft, mother of the learned Lady Tiptoft's. Earl of Worcester. The sides are ornamented with plain shields, trefoils, and quatrefoils. On the slab which covers the tomb, is a figure in brass of the deceased, habited in a furcoat faced with ermine, over which is a mantle embroidered with the arms of Charlton (Lord Powis) and Holland. Her head-dress is a net-work cap and a short veil, over which is the coronet. The figure stands under

Gules for Muswell. Paston bears Arg. 6 fl. de lis, 3, 2, 1 Az. a chief indented Or. This coat has been misplaced—it is not a quartering of Lovell.

¹²⁰ Quarterly I. and IV. Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly 1 & 4 Az. 2 fl. de lis Or, 2 & 3 Gules a lion pass. guard. Or, for Manners. II. Roos with its quarterings, the two first coats gone; 3. Az. a catherine-wheel Or for Espec; 4. Gules, an eagle displayed Arg. a border of the 2d for Toden; 5. Or, two chevronels Arg. for Albini. 6. Arg. a fesse between two bars gemelles Gules for Badlesmere. III. Tiptoft with its quarterings; the two first coats gone. 3. Chequy Gul. and Arg. for Vaux; 4. Or a lion ramp. Gul. for Charl-

ton Lord Powis. This escutcheon is surrounded with the garter, and has the initials T. R. In the other escutcheon the quarterings of Roos and Tiptoft are complete. Roos bears Gul. 3 water bougets Arg. the first quartering is Gules, 3 catherine-wheels Arg. a coat of Espec. In the Tiptoft quarterings, the first coat is Gules 3 lions pass. guard. Or, for Holland; the second Arg. a saltier engrailed Gules for Tiptoft. In this escutcheon, Manners, with its quarterings, is borne, impaled with Paston.

¹²¹ Arms—Sab. a chevron cottised between 3 cinquefoils Or impaling Gules, a chevron Arg. fretty Sab. between 3 mullets Or for Moulton of London.

R r 2

a rich

Edmund
Lord Roos.

a rich Gothic canopy, on the pillars of which are the arms of Tiptoft and Charlton. The whole is surrounded with a border, on which is the following inscription: "..... a Jocosâ quondam
" filia et hered. Caroli ¹²¹ Dñi Powes ac eciam filia et una hered. ho-
" norabilissime Dñe Marchie ¹²² et uxor famosissimo militi, (Johanni
" Tiptoft que obiit XX¹²³) II die Septēbr. a Dñi M,CCCC,XLVI
" cujus anime et omniū fideiū defunctor. I h̄s pro suâ sacratissimâ
" passione misereat." At the four corners of the border are the symbols of the Evangelists; and between each word, representations of birds, fishes, and various other devices. Over this tomb is raised an open obtuse arch, with Gothic ornaments, and a border of foliage, to the memory of Edmund Lord Roos, who died in the year 1508, and was buried at Enfield. The pillars of this arch conceal part of the inscription on Lady Tiptoft's tomb. Lord Roos's monument has no inscription. Over the centre of the arch, and on the sinister spandril, are his arms and quarterings ¹²⁴; and on the other spandril, those of Sir Thomas Lovell ¹²⁵, who married his sister, and, it is probable, erected the monument.

On the wall of the north aisle are the monuments of Robert Delcrowe ¹²⁶, citizen of London (1580); Elizabeth, wife of John Green ¹²⁷, (daughter of Sir William Middelton, and grand-daughter of Sir

¹²¹ The last Lord Powis of that family was Edward; perhaps this is meant as a translation of Charlton.

¹²² She was daughter of Thomas, and sister and heir of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent. Her first husband was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.

¹²³ These words, within a parenthesis, are concealed by the arch of Lord Roos's monument, but were seen a few years ago by scooping away part of the stone, which was done under the direction of Richard Gough, Esq. of Enfield, to whom the lovers of antiquities are so much indebted for his very interesting and splendid work upon sepulchral monuments, for

the second volume of which publication, both Lady Tiptoft's and Lord Roos's tombs are engraved, together with the escutcheons, described in the preceding page.

¹²⁴ Over the arch, the arms of Roos quartering Badlesmere only. On the spandril, Roos quartering Holland, Tiptoft, and Badlesmere.

¹²⁵ Lovell quartering Muswell.

¹²⁶ Arms—Erm. a chevron Gules. A different coat was granted to his son.

¹²⁷ Arms—Az. 3 bucks trippant Or, for Green of Essex impaling Arg. on a pile Vert. 3 wolves' heads erased, Or, for Middelton.

Hugh)

Hugh)—(1673); and Stephen Riou¹²⁸, merchant (1740). On the floor are the tombs of Lieutenant General Richard Francks, (who came over with William III.) (1745); Michael Garnault, Esq. (1746); Aimè Garnault, Esq. (1782); and Thomas Mills, Esq. (1768).

At the east end of the south aisle, on the north wall, is the monument of Thomas Stringer, Esq.¹²⁹ a half-length bust of whom (of white marble, and in armour,) stands under the canopy of a tent. He was son of Sir Thomas Stringer of Durants, a colonel in the army, and M. P. He died at Bruges, anno 1706. The monument was erected by Katherine, wife of Thomas Earl of Westmorland. In the same aisle, against the north wall, are tablets to the memory of the families of Benjamin and Thomas Boddington, Esqrs. and the monuments of Dorothy, wife of Robert Middlemore, Esq.¹³⁰ (1610); and Mr. Henry Dixon, who died anno 1696, aged ninety-one. On the floor are the tombs of William Smith, and Jane his wife (with brass plates). He served Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and died anno 1592; Richard Middlemore, Esq. (1744); John Burges, Esq. (1767); Ann, widow of John Adolphus Schroder, Esq. (1788); Mrs. Catherine Hotchkis (1789); and Mrs. Ann Hotchkis (1790).

In the church-yard are the tombs of John Aston, merchant (1739); John White, surveyor to the New River Company¹³¹ (1741); William Barwell, merchant (1743); Theodore Hay, Gent. (1743); David Lewis, Gent. of Penvolecary, in the county of Carmarthen

Tombs in the church-yard.

¹²⁸ Arms—Az. 3 bars Or, in base a swan naiant proper impaling Sab. a bend between 8 billets Argent.

¹²⁹ Arms—Sable, 3 eagles displayed ermine.

¹³⁰ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 moor-cocks Sable impaling Arg. on a chevron engrailed Sab. 3 crescents of the field.

¹³¹ On his tomb is the following singular epitaph :

“ Here lies John White, who day by day,
“ On river works did use much clay,
“ Is now himself turning that way :
“ If not to clay, yet dust will come,
“ Which, to preserve, takes little room,
“ Although inclosed in this great tomb.”
“ I served the New River Company as surveyor from Lady-day 1691 to Midsummer 1723.” He died in 1741.

(1746);

(1746); Thomas Horne, Esq. (1747); Mr. Edward Paulin (1747); John Hamilton, Esq. of Bull's-cross (1747); Joseph Dobbins, Esq. of Clay-hill (1753); Edward Bowles, Gent. (1753); Anthony Clermbault, merchant (1758); Elizabeth, wife of John Hiens, and daughter of Thomas Jenkinson, Esq. (1765); Mrs. Elizabeth Appleford (1765); William Morris, Esq. captain in the 48th regiment of foot (1769); Joseph Hurlock, surgeon (1769); Elizabeth, wife of John Powell, Esq. and relict of John Aston (1771); Samuel White, Esq. (1771); Thomas Brown, Gent. of Gray's-inn (1772); George Riddell, A. B. of Trinity-college, Cambridge (1774); Thomas Redhead, Esq. (1775); Thomas Price, Esq. (1776); Mary, wife of Robert Jacomb, Esq. (1776); Rev. William Bush, minister of the Presbyterian congregation for the space of fifty years (1777); John Saville, Esq. of Clay-hill (1778); Mary, wife of Charles Staples, merchant (1779); Ralph Cooper, apothecary (1781); John Loving, Esq. captain in the navy (1782); Captain Samuel Barnes (1784); George Powell, Esq. (1785); Robert Thorne, Esq. (1785); Hugh James, Esq. of Enfield-chase (1786); Rev. Andrew Kinrofs (1786); Robert Barnevelt, citizen of London (1786); Mr. Nicholas Gautier (1788); Mr. John Rainforth (1790); William Belshaw, Esq. aged ninety (1790); John Tilly, Esq. (1790); Capt. Robert Richmond (1791); and Richard Price, Esq. (1793).

Rectory.

Geoffrey de Mandeville, the first Earl of Essex, gave a rent of an hundred shillings per annum to the monks of Hurley in exchange for the tithes of Enfield and Edmonton, both which he granted to the abbey of Walden, which was founded by himself¹³². The grant was confirmed by King Stephen, and by Henry II.¹³³ The monks of Hurley retained, nevertheless, the tithes of the Chase, which had been given them by William de Mandeville¹³⁴, and confirmed to them

¹³² Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 364, 459.

¹³³ Ibid. p. 462, 463.

¹³⁴ Madox's Formulæ, p. 246 (erroneously printed in some copies, 236). In the charter there copied, the tithes are called *decim*.

them by William de S. Maria, Bishop of London, anno 1219. Godfrey, prior of Hurley, in the year 1258, exchanged those tithes with the abbot of Walden for the church of Stratley¹³⁵. In a survey of the churches belonging to the abbey of Walden, which must have been drawn up subsequent to this exchange, Enfield is said to have been appropriated to the use of the monks of that convent, with all the tithes, both of the demesne lands and others. The monks received half a mark out of the vicarage; three marks from a mill; twenty shillings from the tenants of the glebe; and kept six acres of meadow in their own hands¹³⁶. After the dissolution of monasteries, this rectory was granted, anno 1540, to Thomas Lord Audley¹³⁷, who, four years afterwards, surrendered it again to the King¹³⁸. It was granted, anno 1548, to Trinity-college in Cambridge¹³⁹, to which society it still belongs. The rectory is a manor, holds a court-leet, and is entitled to all royalties within its own precincts. It was formerly called the manor of Surlowes¹⁴⁰, but now the rectory, or manor of the Parsonage-ward. In the year 1327 the rectory was rated at sixty marks¹⁴¹. In 1650 the glebe, and great tithes, were valued at 260l. per annum, and were then on lease to Sir William Langleye, Knt. at the reserved rent of 18l. 13s. 4d. besides a corn-rent of fourteen quarters of wheat, and eighteen quarters and a half, a bushel, and a peck of malt¹⁴². The present lessee is the Right Hon. Wilmot Earl of Lisburne, who became possessed of the lease in right of his first wife, who was daughter, and eventually heir, of Joseph Gas-

Manor of Surlowes, or the Parsonage ward.

Valuation, and lessees of the rectory.

cim. nucum & pannagii; another record says, *totam decimam pannagii tam in parco quam in denariis de parco, et decimum nummum parci*. Dugdale's Mon. vol. i. p. 364.

¹³⁵ Dugdale, vol. i. p. 365.

¹³⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Vespasian, E. VI. 6.

¹³⁷ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. May 14.

¹³⁸ Record in the Augmentation-office, 34 Hen. VIII.

¹³⁹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 601.

¹⁴⁰ Survey of Enfield manor, anno 1635, in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

¹⁴¹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁴² Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

coigne Nightingale, Esq.¹⁴³ The rectorial house is situated on the north side of Parsonage-lane, and has been let for some years past to under-tenants.

Vicarage-house, &c.

Godfrey de Beston, in the reign of Edward I. granted a house, (adjoining to the church-yard,) which he had purchased of Richard de Pleffitis, to Bartholomew, vicar of Enfield, and his successors. The said Richard added to it a piece of ground for a garden, lying between the church-yard and the highway, called *Ernygstrate*¹⁴⁴. The present vicarage-house has the appearance of considerable antiquity, and seems to have been built about the time of Henry VIII. In 1327 the vicarage was rated at nine marks; in the King's books it is valued at 26l. per annum¹⁴⁵. In the year 1650 the vicarage-house, with a close, two acres of land in the common fields, and the small tithes, were valued at 58l. per annum¹⁴⁶. When the division of Enfield chase took place as before mentioned, an allotment of five hundred and nineteen acres and thirty-two perches was appropriated to the tithe-owners, in lieu of the tithes of the King's allotment; those of the parish of South-mims; the proprietors of the Old-park and the manor of Oldfold, and the inclosures belonging to the parish of Enfield. The remainder of the Enfield allotment, with those belonging to Edmonton and Hadley, were left subject to tithes, with a power nevertheless reserved to the parishes, of compounding for them at any future time. Out of the above-mentioned allotment, in lieu of tithes, ninety acres were appropriated to the vicar for his share. The vicarage of Enfield having been always

Augmentation of the vicarage.

¹⁴³ By Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Washington Earl Ferrers, who lies buried in Westminster-abbey, where there is a beautiful and well-known monument to her memory. Joseph Gascoigne, vicar of Enfield, died in 1721. Sir Robert Nightingale, Bart. was buried at Enfield in 1723. That title is now extinct; perhaps a son of Joseph Gascoigne's inherited the estate, and took the name of Nightingale.

¹⁴⁴ Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 3697. Richard de Pleffitis died 17 Edw. I. See Esch. No. 21.

¹⁴⁵ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

¹⁴⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

annexed

annexed to a fellowship of Trinity-college, power is given by the act to augment it by a farther endowment of one hundred and fixty acres, parcel of the tithe allotment over and above the ninety acres already mentioned, as the vicar's share, an agreement being previously made with the lessee of the rectory for that purpose. Whenever this augmentation shall have taken place, the acceptance of the vicarage of Enfield by one of the fellows of Trinity-college will vacate his fellowship. The vicar of Enfield has a power under the act of making leases not to exceed twenty-one years.

Walter Bridges, "an able and painful preacher," is mentioned as ^{Vicars.} vicar of Enfield in the survey of that benefice anno 1650¹⁴⁷. To him succeeded Daniel Manning, who was deprived at the restoration¹⁴⁸. The present vicar is the Rev. Richard Newbon, B. D. who was instituted in 1767.

Henry Loft of Enfield, in the year 1631, founded a lectureship ^{Lectureship.} in this parish, and endowed it with 4l. per annum. The present lecturer is the Rev. John Milne, who succeeded the late Samuel Hardy, M. A. ¹⁴⁹ in 1793.

Baldwin de Radyngton, in the year 1398, obtained the King's ^{Radyngton's} licence¹⁵⁰ to found a chantry in the parish-church of Enfield, and to endow it with lands of the value of 10l. per annum. A part of this endowment consisted of Radington-bridge and lands adjoining in Enfield¹⁵¹. Edward Causton, vicar of Enfield, and others, had a li- ^{Blossom's} cence from Edward IV. to found a chantry at the altar of St. Mary, ^{chantry.} for the souls of Robert Blossom and Agnes his wife, to be called Blossom's-chantry, and to be endowed with ten marks per annum¹⁵².

¹⁴⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Manuscript Library.

¹⁴⁸ Daniel Manning was presented by Trinity-college, May 6, 1659. Minutes of the Proceedings of Committees during the Commonwealth, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxv. p. 178. He was buried at Enfield, March 2, 1665-6.

¹⁴⁹ See some account of Mr. Hardy in the parish of Tottenham, where he was buried.

¹⁵⁰ Pat. 20 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 28.

¹⁵¹ Deeds relating to the chantry, still preserved among the parish records at Enfield.

¹⁵² Parish records, obligingly communicated by Mr. Parry, the vestry clerk.

Chantry
lands.

Robert Blossom died anno 1418, and left an estate in Essex (situated in South-Benffete and some adjoining parishes) to his wife Agnes, who afterwards purchased a manor called Poynants, (or Poynetts,) in Benffete¹⁵². The endowment of Blossom's-chantry was either a part of or a rent-charge upon these lands, which, on the dissolution of monasteries and chantries, became vested in the crown; and having been granted by James I. to Edmund Duffield and John Babbington¹⁵³, was, after some mesne assignments, sold by Thomas Kennithorp to Sir Nicholas Salter, Nicholas Raynton, and Benjamin Decrowe, who conveyed it to the feoffees of the grammar-school at Enfield, which had been endowed before with the manor of Poynants¹⁵⁴. It appears by the chantry-roll in the Augmentation-office, that John Ford gave a close and three acres of land at Enfield for the maintenance of a brotherhood priest; and that Maud Hamond gave to the same priest, and for her obit, a tenement, valued at eight shillings per ann. Walter Ford, Hugh Ford, — Rotheram, and Thomas Aylworth, gave lands and tenements for obits; and Walter Baldwin three acres and an half of land for a light before the Virgin Mary. John de Banbury, anno 1339, gave some lands at Enfield for a chantry in Bishopsgate-hospital¹⁵⁵. Chantry-lands at Enfield were sold, after the reformation, to John Hulson and Bartholomew Broxey; the lands and tenements for obits to John Hulson and William Pendrede¹⁵⁶.

Presbyterian
dissenters.

Edmund Calamy.

There was a congregation of Presbyterian dissenters at this place as early as the year 1686¹⁵⁷, which still continues; the meeting-house is in Baker-street. Edmund Calamy, a celebrated divine of that persuasion, died at his house here in November 1666¹⁵⁸.

¹⁵² Parish records.

¹⁵³ Pat. 12 Jac. pt. 15. No. 1. The grant describes generally lands or rents left for the support of a chaplain, or chantry priest, in Enfield church.

¹⁵⁴ Parish records.

¹⁵⁵ Esch. 12 Ed. III. No. 16. Second numbering.

¹⁵⁶ Sale of chantry lands, Augment. office.

¹⁵⁷ Neale's Hist. of the Puritans, vol. ii. p. 753.

¹⁵⁸ Smith's Obituary, Brit. Mus. Ayscough's Catalogue, No. 886.

There

There are also at Enfield two meeting-houses belonging to the Methodists, nearly adjoining to each other, on the chafe-side; one of which was built in the year 1784; the other some years afterwards, in consequence of a schism among the brethren. In the town is a meeting-house belonging to the Quakers, and at Ponder's-end one belonging to the Anabaptists.

Meeting-houses of the Methodists, Quakers, and Anabaptists.

The earliest date of the parish register at this place is 1551.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		Parish register.	Comparative state of population.
1550—1554	-	-	71 $\frac{1}{3}$	-	-	56
1560—1564	-	-	69 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	-	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
1589—1598	-	-	75 $\frac{3}{10}$	-	-	107 $\frac{1}{10}$
1630—1639	-	-	72 $\frac{9}{10}$	-	-	100 $\frac{2}{3}$
1680—1689	-	-	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	119
1730—1739	-	-	108 $\frac{1}{10}$	-	-	133 $\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1784	-	-	128 $\frac{1}{3}$	-	-	147 $\frac{1}{3}$
1784—1789	-	-	123	-	-	155 $\frac{4}{5}$
1790	-	-	134	-	-	137
1791	-	-	131	-	-	167
1792	-	-	130	-	-	131

I had formed hopes of being able to deduce some satisfactory conclusions, relating to the comparative state of population in the several parishes of Middlesex, about the middle of the sixteenth century, from the chantry-roll of that county at the Augmentation-office, in which is specified the number of *houfelyng* people or communicants in each parish at the time of the reformation. The event of comparing the two parishes of Edmonton and Enfield shows, however, that nothing satisfactory can be concluded from it. In Edmonton there were, as it appears, six hundred communicants; in Enfield, which (as the registers of both parishes, during the sixteenth century, are extant) we know to have been, at that time, almost twice as populous, there were only one hundred.

Number of *houfelyng* people at the Reformation.

Increase of
population.

The increase of population in this parish has been considerable though gradual. The survey of the manor, anno 1635, says, that forty-three new cottages had been erected on the waste within the twenty years then preceding; between 1635 and 1686, sixty-one cottages were built¹⁵⁸. The present number of houses is about nine hundred and twenty¹⁵⁹. Nursed children and strangers contribute much to swell the list of burials at this place.

Plague years.

In 1603, two hundred and fifty-three persons were interred, one hundred and twenty-nine of whom were said to die of the plague: in 1625, two hundred and two, of whom sixty-seven are marked *plague*. In 1665, the number of burials was one hundred and seventy-six. Those who were reported by the searchers to have died of the sickness, were buried some in the church-yard, and some in other places within the parish.

Extracts from the Register.

Family of
Wroth.

" John Wroth and Mistress Elizabeth Hayles married Feb. 2,
" 1550-1. Mr. Thomas Shyrley and Mrs. Anna Wroth nup. Dec.
" 12, 1575. John Wroth, fil. Roberti Wroth, baptiz. June 11, 1577.

Sir Thomas
Wroth.

" S^r Robert Wroth buried Jan. 28, 1605-6.—S^r Robert Wroth his
" funeral Mar. 3." He was son of Sir Thomas Wroth, who fled
into Germany during the reign of Queen Mary. Fuller remarks,
that it was observable, that the family of this man, who thus went
away for his conscience, was the only one, out of all those men-
tioned by Norden, which were not extinct in his time (anno
1660)¹⁶⁰. Sir Thomas Wroth¹⁶¹ married Mary, daughter of Richard

¹⁵⁸ Survey of the manor, anno 1686.

¹⁵⁹ Procured by Mr. Gough, to whom I am much indebted for his assistance and attention during my local inquiries at Enfield.

¹⁶⁰ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

¹⁶¹ There was another Sir Thomas Wroth of this family, who, in the year 1620, published

a book, intitled, " The Destruction of Troy, " in English verse, translated from the second book of *Æneis*; and a century of " epigrams; with a motto on the creed, called " the Abortive of an Idle Hour." It is dedicated to Robert Lord Lisle.

Lord Rich. "Mar. 15, 1613-4, Sir Robert Wroth buried." Son of the last Sir Robert, by Susan Stonard. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester, and niece of Sir Philip Sidney, a lady of a literary turn, and author of a romance called the Countess of Montgomery's Urania¹⁶². James, son of Sir Robert Wroth, was buried July 16, 1616; Thomas, Jan. 23, 1616-7; Robert, son of Henry Wroth, Esq. Jan. 16, 1614-15. "The wife of Henry Wroth, Esq. was here interred in the vault belonging to that noble family, Dec. 19, 1653." Several children of Sir Henry Wroth, and Anne his wife, were baptized as follows: Anne, Jan. 4, 1654-5; Jane, March 29, 1659; (she married William Henry, the first Earl of Rochford;) Robert, Aug. 27, 1660; another, Anne, Nov. 30, 1662; Elizabeth, Dec. 31, 1665. The Lady Anne, wife of Sir Henry Wroth, was buried Nov. 9, 1667; Sir Henry, Sept. 26, 1671. Sir Henry Wroth's name is to be found in the list of persons who were to have been made Knights of the Royal Oak after the restoration. His estates, which lay principally in Hertfordshire, were valued at 2000*l.* per annum¹⁶³. Henry Wroth, Esq. (from London,) son of Sir Henry, was buried in the Durants vault, (then Sir Thomas Stringer's,) June 10, 1679. "John, son of John Wroth, and Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of William Lord Maynard¹⁶⁴,) baptized Aug. 19, 1667." Anne, daughter of this John Wroth, married, to her second husband, George Howard, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and was buried at Enfield July 28, 1710, being the last of the family there interred¹⁶⁵.

Lady Mary
Wroth, au-
thor of the
Countess of
Montgome-
ry's Urania.

Sir Henry
Wroth.

¹⁶² So called, perhaps, out of compliment to Susanna, wife of Philip Earl of Montgomery, who was her neighbour at Enfield. The work is in folio, without date.

¹⁶³ Baronetage, edition 1741, vol. v. p. 366.

¹⁶⁴ A daughter of William Lord Maynard was baptized at Enfield, Nov. 25, 1652.

¹⁶⁵ Being about 330 years from the time when the family first settled in the parish. They continued to reside at Durants for eleven generations.

" July

Family of
Gray.

" July 30, 1606. Mary Gray, filia Domini Johannis Gray Mi-
" litis sepult." Sir John Gray was eldest son of Henry, Baron
Gray of Groby. He died before his father, leaving issue two sons.
I find, that Ambrose Gray, son of the said Lord Gray, and only
brother of Sir John, died at Enfield anno 1636, and was there in-
terred ¹⁶⁴. His burial is not inserted in the register.

Nicholas Brett, servant to Sir George Villiers, was killed in the
chase with a buck, in hunting with King James. Sepult Sept. 23,
1615.

Family of
Herbert Earl
of Pembroke
and Montgo-
mery.

" Da Maria, filia Philipti Herbert Comitiss de Monte Gomara, se-
" pulta 12 die Julii 1616. James Herbert, filius Philipti Herbert Earle
" of Mount Gomora, sepult. 29 Aug. 1617. My Lord of Mount-
" gomerye's younge sonne was buryed the fift of Aprill 1618.

Charles Lord
Herbert.

" Charles Harbert, filius Philippi Earle of Mountgomery, baptizatus
" erat. Sept. 19, 1619." At the age of fifteen, being then Lord
Herbert, he married Mary, daughter of George Duke of Bucking-
ham, and died during the life-time of his father, anno 1636.
" Philip Harbert, filius M. William Harbert, sepultus Nov. 25, 1620.

Philip Earl of
Pembroke
the younger.

" Philip Harbert, filius Philippi Earle of Mountgomery, baptized
" Feb. 21, 1620-1." He succeeded his father as Earl of Pembroke
and Montgomery, anno 1650, and died anno 1669. " William
" Hertberd, filius de Philippi Herbert Earle of Mountgomery, bap-
" tizatus erat. May 28, 1622." He died unmarried. " James Har-
" bert, filius to the Right Honorable Philip Earle of Mountgomery,
" baptized Nov. 12, 1623." Ancestor to the Herberts of Oxford-
shire. " Mr. John Harberd, filius Philippi Harbert Earle of Mount-

Philip Earl of
Pembroke
the elder.

" gomery, baptized May 2, 1625." Philip Earl of Montgomery,
(afterwards of Pembroke,) father of the children whose baptisms are
here registered, lived many years at Elsyng-hall, or Enfield-house,

¹⁶⁴ Funeral certificate, Heralds'-college.

of which he was appointed keeper by King James. He afterwards purchased it of the crown. This Earl was a man of considerable note, and for some time Chancellor of the University of Oxford. During the civil war he attached himself to the parliamentary party, and so far yielded to the spirit of the times, as to accept of a seat in the House of Commons after Cromwell had put down the lords. The following account of his admission into the lower house, April 13, 1649, is taken from a newspaper of that date. "This day the Earl of Pembroke was admitted into the house according to his election. Many members of the house came out, and did attend his honour into the house with much respect"¹⁶⁵."

"Mary Fines, fil. Sir Edward, sepult. April 14, 1617. Henry Fines, fil. Sir Edward, baptiz. Oct. 30, 1617." Sir Edward Fienes, or Fynes, was second son of Henry Earl of Lincoln.

"Griffell, filius S^r Arthur Ingram, sepult. Aug. 27, 1617."

"James, son of S^r James Palmer, Knt. sepult. Sept. 21, 1630."

"The Lady Throgmorton sepult. Aug. 30, 1636."

"John Browne, a sawyer, who was pressed into the King's work at Theobodes, was buried Nov. 21, 1636."

"The truelie worthy John Bernard of Huntingdon, within the county of Huntingdon, Esq. single man, and Mrs. Elizabeth St. John, daughter to the Right Hon^{ble} Oliver St. John, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas¹⁶⁶, were married before her said father, and by him declared man and wife, Feb. 26, 1655-6, *coram testibus non paucis, venerabilibus et fide dignis*."

"Rebecca, daughter of S^r John Pye, a stranger, buried Aug. 16, 1666."

"Dorothy, daughter of Mr. George Wharton, baptized July 7, 1668." George Wharton, the celebrated astrologer, resided many

Family of
Fynes.

Chief Justice
St. John's
daughter
married by
her father.

Sir George
Wharton.

¹⁶⁵ Perfect Passages, &c. April 13—20.

¹⁶⁶ Chief Justice St. John, who was one of Cromwell's peers, resided at that time at En-

field; he was assessed to the parish rates anno 1654.

years at Enfield. During the civil war he attached himself to the King, entered into the army, and acquitted himself with great bravery. Charles II. created him a baronet anno 1677. He died in the month of August 1681, at his house in Enfield, and was removed to St. Peter's chapel in the Tower. Besides his astrological works, which are very numerous, he published some select poems, and was editor of the *Mercurius Elenchicus*. Wood calls him "a constant and thorough-paced royalist, a good companion, a witty droll, and a waggish poet"¹⁶⁷.

"The Lady Elizabeth Stone, being a stranger, was buried in the chancel near the communion-table, March 8, 1668-9."

Families of
Stringer and
Platt.

"John Platt, Esq. of Westbrook-place near Godalming, married June 20, 1672, to Rebecca, daughter of Sir Thomas Stringer, Knt. Thomas, son of Sir John Platt, Knt. and the Lady Rebecca his wife, baptized Oct. 11, 1680." Sir John was great grandson of Sir Hugh Platt, author of the *Garden of Eden*, the *Jewell-house of Art and Nature*, and other works. His father was a nonconformist divine, and rector of West Horsley in Surrey. His mother was daughter of Sir Humphry Lynde of Cobham, author of *Via Tuta*, and other tracts against the Papists. Sir John had several children, most of whom died in their infancy¹⁶⁸.

Sir Thomas
Stringer.

"Mr. John Stringer, the brother of Sir Thomas Stringer, was buried in the vault belonging to Durance, Jan. 17, 1676-7. Sir Thomas Stringer buried Oct. 9, 1689." Sir Thomas Stringer was descended from the Stringers of Sharleston in Yorkshire; at an early age he was made steward of the ancient court of record in the Tower of London; he was appointed King's serjeant in 1679; and justice of the Common Pleas in October 1688, in the room of Sir Richard Allibon, a Roman Catholic. In the Michaelmas vacation

¹⁶⁷ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

¹⁶⁸ From a pedigree of the Platt family, ob-

ligingly communicated by the Rev. Owen Manning of Godalming.

following,

following, the new justice continued to act in his judicial capacity, notwithstanding the King's departure beyond sea, in opposition to the opinion of several eminent lawyers; and was about to hold the effoigns for the Hilary term following, had he not been forbidden by the powers who assumed the government of the kingdom in his Majesty's absence¹⁶⁹. Sir Thomas Stringer married Anne, daughter of Sir John Melton, secretary to the council at York. The Lady Stringer, from London, was buried Feb. 28, 1714-15. William Stringer, Esq. Aug. 18, 1723. The Hon. Margaret Stringer, who was daughter of the famous Judge Jeffreys, May 11, 1727.

" Nicholas, son of John Wolstonholme, Esq. and Mrs. Mary, his
 " wife, baptized March 6, 1675-6." John Wolstonholme, who <sup>Family of
Wolston-
holme.</sup>
 married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Raynton, Esq. was grandson
 of Sir John Wolstonholme, who was created a baronet in 1665. He
 died in the month of February, 1708-9, (being then Sir John Wol-
 stonholme, Bart.) and was buried at Enfield on the 16th. Nicholas,
 his eldest son, whose baptism is here entered, succeeded him in the
 title, and dying without issue, was buried at Enfield Feb. 28, 1716-7.
 His widow, Grace, daughter of Sir Edward Waldo, Knt. married
 William Ferdinando Carey, Lord Hunsdon, who, for a few years,
 had Forty-hall in right of his wife. Lady Hunsdon died without issue
 anno 1729. Sir William Wolstonholme, Bart. who succeeded his
 brother Nicholas, was buried at Enfield Feb. 7, 1723-4; and Dame
 Elizabeth, his wife, May 18, 1739. Sir William leaving no male
 issue, the title went to another branch of the family.

" Be it remembered, that William Deanes, Robert and Margaret
 " Deanes, were all three brought down dead from London, and were
 " buried all three in one ground, upon the 6th of May, 1677;—<sup>the First verdict
on the Co-
ventry act.</sup>
 " *first examples of the Coventry act.*" A pamphlet relating to this

¹⁶⁹ MS. Collections for a Biography of Westminster-hall, by Mr. John Rayner.

affair was published at the time, entitled, " Cruelty punished; or a
 " full and perfect Relation of the unparalleled Inhumanity of Wil-
 " liam Deane, Robert Deane, and Margaret Deane, practised upon
 " the Body of Jane King, a young beautiful Maiden living at Clay-
 " hill, at Enfield; together with their Trial at the Old Bayley on
 " Thursday, April 26, 1677, and the Judges' Speeches, and their
 " Charge given to the Jury. Also, an Account of their Speeches,
 " and Carriage at Tybourn, at their Execution, Friday, May 4,
 " 1677."

Family of
 Fielding Earl
 of Denbigh.

" The Lady Bridget Fielding, daughter to the Right Hon. Basil
 " Earl of Desmond, and the Lady Hester his wife, was borne Sep.
 " y^e 14th, and baptized the 22, 1698." She married James Otway,
 Esq. Basil, son of the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, was bap-
 tized Oct. 1, and buried Oct. 22, 1699. Elizabeth, his daughter,
 was baptized Aug. 25, 1700; she died unmarried. Basil Earl of
 Denbigh, married Hester, daughter of Sir Basil Firebrace, whose fa-
 mily seem to have had some connection with the manor and lodges
 at Enfield ¹⁶⁸.

Viscount Kill-
 morey.

" The Right Honourable Viscount Kilmurry, buried April 20,
 " 1717." Robert Viscount Killmorey, (son of Robert the seventh
 Viscount,) succeeded to the title anno 1710. He died in his mino-
 rity, being a pupil of Dr. Uvedale at Enfield. John, his younger
 brother, is the present Viscount.

Sir Robert
 Nightingale.

" Sir Robert Nightingale, Bart. buried July 24, 1722." His an-
 cestor, Thomas Nightingale, was created a Baronet anno 1628. The
 title is now extinct.

Family of
 Parker.

" Hon^{ble} Mrs. Anne Rumbald, buried Jan. 15, 1729-30."
 " John, son of S^r Henry Parker, Bart. and Dame Catherine his
 " wife, baptized July 8, 1744." Only son of Sir Henry. He died

¹⁶⁸ See p. 289, note 43.

in his father's lifetime, anno 1769. The present Baronet is son of Sir Hyde, and nephew of Sir Henry here mentioned.

"The Hon. Elizabeth Vaughan, buried May 24, 1755." First Family of Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne.
 wife of the present Earl of Lisburne, and daughter of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq. "Theodosia Charlotta Vaughan, (daughter of Lord Lisburne,) buried April 30, 1773."

"Sufanna Wells, buried Oct. 5, 1763." The woman at whose house Elizabeth Canning, of famous memory, was said to have been confined. The strange and mysterious affair of Canning and the gipsy engaged a very considerable share of the public attention during the years 1753 and 1754. To those who do not remember that period, and by accident have never heard of this extraordinary affair, it may be necessary to mention briefly, that Elizabeth Canning, a servant girl, having been to visit a relation on New-year's day 1753, did not return to her master's house that night, nor was she heard of for a month afterwards; when she came to her mother's, in a very emaciated and deplorable condition, and affirmed, that on the night she disappeared, she had been attacked in Moor-fields by two men, who robbed her, and carried her by force to the house of one Mother Wells at Enfield-wash¹⁶⁹, where she had been confined till the day of her return, when she effected her escape by jumping out of a window. During the whole time of her confinement, she declared, that she had existed upon a few crusts of bread and a pitcher of water. She accused, at the same time, an old woman, of cutting off her stays; and some days afterwards, being taken to the house at Enfield-wash, fixed the charge upon one Mary Squires, a travelling gipsy, then at Wells's. In consequence of these charges, both Squires and Wells were apprehended, and tried at the Old Bailey; the former was condemned to be hanged, and the latter was burned in the

Sufanna Wells.

Story of Elizabeth Canning and the gipsy.

¹⁶⁹ This house, of which a view and ground-plan was published, is still standing at Enfield-wash, on the east side of the road, at the corner of a lane which leads to the marsh.

hand and imprisoned. Canning's story, nevertheless, was so extraordinary, and in some of its leading circumstances so improbable and inconsistent, that many people were induced to suspect an imposture. After the trial of Squires and Wells, new matter of suspicion arose; and in the course of some inquiries, which were very laudably set on foot by Sir Crisp Gascoyne, the Lord Mayor, very ample evidence was obtained of the innocence of Mary Squires, and the guilt of Canning. The result of these inquiries was laid before the King, who referred the whole matter to the Attorney and Solicitor General, (Sir Dudley Ryder, and the late Earl Mansfield, then William Murray, Esq.) and in consequence of their declaration, that the weight of evidence was in favour of the gipsy, she received his Majesty's pardon, and Wells was discharged from her confinement. It was now Canning's turn to be prosecuted, and she was brought to the bar at the Old Bailey, May 1, 1754, being charged with wilful and corrupt perjury. The trial lasted seven days, when, after a patient and impartial hearing, the *alibi* of Mary Squires having been proved, by one of the most extraordinary chains of evidence which ever was brought before a court of justice, Canning was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation.—Such is the summary of a story, which occupied, in a most uncommon degree, the attention of the public, who were divided into two parties, not unaptly called the *Egyptians* and the *Canningites*; and with such zeal did the partisans on each side support their favourite cause, that it was not unfrequent for the best friends to quarrel when they failed of convincing each other upon this mysterious and complicated affair. Canning's was the popular party; the mob were so zealously attached to her interest, that they proceeded to the most violent outrages, grossly insulting the Lord Mayor, breaking his coach windows, and even threatening his life¹⁷⁰.

¹⁷⁰ See an advertisement, signed Rawlinson, daily papers, May 14, 1754. Mayor, (who succeeded Gascoyne,) in the

Henley entertained the audience, at his oratory, with eulogiums upon *her*, and invectives against her adversaries; nor were there wanting persons of the most respectable character, who gave her their countenance and support, and contributed largely to the subscriptions, which, in every stage of the business, and even after the event of her trial, were solicited and obtained for her¹⁷¹. Perhaps, it is not to be wondered at, that they who had originally espoused the girl's cause, from a conviction of her innocence and sufferings, should, while their minds were still under the influence of prejudice, continue to maintain the same opinion even after her trial¹⁷², since an unprejudiced reader, even at this distance of time, must bestow some attention upon the weight and credibility of contradictory evidence, before he can decide upon what is now generally allowed the perjury of Canning, and the innocence of Squires. Dr. Hill was the first who wrote in favour of the gipsy; Allan Ramsay, under a fictitious character, took the same side. The anonymous pamphlets upon the subject, and the prints, were very numerous¹⁷³.

“ Sir

¹⁷¹ See frequent advertisements in the daily papers. It is said that she raised so large a sum as enabled her to form a very advantageous matrimonial alliance with a planter in New England, whither she was suffered to transport herself. I have been informed, that she died not many years afterwards.

¹⁷² One person positively asserted her innocence after her trial upon most *indisputable* authority. Read his advertisement. “ As by an advertisement April 1753, I was confidently sure from the nativity of Elizabeth Canning that her case was certainly true; one, the mid-heaven to the square moon; Lilly 676. viz. it produces the disesteem of the commonalty, thwarting and contention by base and unworthy women; loss of honour; it produces the sentence of some magistrate or judge against them, &c.: the other the moon to the opposition of Saturn; he is

“ lord of horrible misrule and tragical mischief; all manner of mischief that can be devised; divers positions concur to the like effect, so as to prove it a truth beyond contradiction, testified by numbers of the most learned men from experience in all ages, from the application of Mars to Jupiter the 30th day of this month, who is esteemed the worker of justice; I verily believe, and doubt not, that Elizabeth Canning will by then be freed from all the dangers she labours under.

“ John Harman, watch-maker, Bloomsbury.

“ Daily Advertiser, June 18, 1754.”

¹⁷³ The following is, perhaps, nearly a complete list, with the dates of publication and prices.

1. The Case of Elizabeth Canning, fairly stated. 6d. Cowper. March 1753.

2. A clear State of the Case of Elizabeth Canning.

Sir Samuel
Bickley.

"Sir Samuel Bickley, Bart. buried July 29, 1773." His ancestor, Francis Bickley of Attleborough in Norfolk, was created a baronet by Charles

- Canning, by H. Fielding, Esq. 1s. Millar. March 1753.
3. The Story of Elizabeth Canning considered, by Dr. Hill. 1s. Cowper. Ibid.
 4. The Truth of the Case; or Canning and Squires fairly opposed. 6d. Cowper. Ibid.
 5. The Evidence of Elizabeth Canning fully confuted, by Britannicus. 6d. Corbett. April.
 6. A Physical Account of the Case of Elizabeth Canning, by James Solas Dodd, surgeon. 1s. Bouquet. Ibid.
 7. The Account of Canning and Squires fairly balanced. Bizet. May.
 8. Elizabeth Canning's Story displayed. 1s. June.
 9. An Appeal to the Public in behalf of Elizabeth Canning, by Dan. Cox, M. D. 1s. Owen. June.
 10. The hard Case of Mary Squires and Sufanna Wells. 6d. Ibid.
 11. A Letter from a Clergyman to the Earl of — on the Affairs of E. Canning. June. (By Allan Ramsay.)
 12. The Devil outdone; or, a Contest between E. Canning, Mary Squires, and Dr. — A Ballad. 6d. July.
 13. The controverted hard Case; or, Mary Squires's Magazine of Facts re-examined, 6d. Cowper. (With an Engraving of the Court at the Old Bailey, by Gravelot.) July.
 14. Canning's Magazine; or, a Review of the whole Evidence, &c. Corbett. July.
 15. A complete Answer to the Clergyman's Letter to the Earl of — concerning the Affairs of E. Canning, by a Wild Indian. Fuller. September.
 16. An Ode to Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Protector of the Innocent, by Mr. Brecknock. 6d. Corbett. May 1754.
 17. Truth Triumphant; or, The Proceedings against Canning. 6d. Sympson. May.
 18. Miss Canning and the Gypsy. 6d. Corbett. May.
 19. A Letter from an unhappy Young Lady in Newgate to a Right Honourable Magistrate. 4d. May.
 20. A full and authentic Account (in numbers) of the strange and mysterious Affair between Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires. 2d. weekly. Corbett.
 21. Some Account of the Case between Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires. 1s. Corbett. May.
 22. Some Account of the Case between Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires, by E. Biddulph. 1s. June.
 23. Narrative and Remarks on the last Pamphlet. 1s. Sympson.
 24. The unfortunate Maid exemplified in the Story of E. Canning. 6d. Corbett. July.
 25. The Enquiry of Sir Crisp Gascoyne into the Case of Canning and Squires. 2s. Hodges. July.
 26. A Counter Address to the Public, occasioned by Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address to the Liverymen of London, 2d July.
 27. A Liveryman's Reply to Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address. 1s. Reeve. July.
 28. A Refutation of Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address. 1s. August.
 29. The Chronicle of the Canningites and Gipsyites. 6d. Corbett. August.
 30. The Canningite's Creed. 2d. August.
 31. The Egyptian's Creed. 2d. August.
 32. Genuine and Impartial Memoirs of Elizabeth Canning. 3s. Bouquet. August.
 33. Elizabeth Canning's Story vindicated. Corbett. August.
 34. The Canniniad, a ballad. 6d. Sympson. September.
 35. A Refutation of Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address. 2s. 6d. Payne. December.
 36. Trial

Charles II. anno 1661. This man, with whom the title became extinct, dishonoured a respectable family from which he was descended, by crimes which involved him in distress and infamy. Having undergone a disgraceful punishment some years before at Lincoln, he ended his days at the King's Head in Enfield, in extreme want.

" Thomas Hills, son of Thomas and Sufanna Everitt, baptized " Feb. 16, 1779." This child, though not remarkably large at its birth, began, when six weeks old, to grow to a very extraordinary size. His dimensions were taken when at the age of nine months and two weeks, by Mr. Sherwen, an ingenious surgeon at Enfield, and compared with those of a lusty boy seven years old. The result was as follows :

Thomas Hills Everitt, the gigantic child.

	Dimensions of the child.		Of the boy.	
	Inches.		Inches.	
Girth round the wrist	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
— above the elbow	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
— of the leg, near the ankle	-	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
— calf of the leg	-	12	-	9
— round the thigh	-	18	-	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
— round the small of the back	-	24	-	22
— under the arm-pits and } across the breast	-	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	24

36. Trial of Elizabeth Canning. 6s. Clarke. January 1755.

P R I N T S.

1. Elizabeth Canning at the House of Mother Wells. March 1753.

2. The Conjurors and the Gypsey. 6d. April.

3. Mary Squires and the Gypsey, by Worlidge. 1s.

4. Elizabeth Canning. 3d. Cowper. May 1754.

5. Ditto. 6d.

6. A Plan and Elevation of Sufanna Wells's House at Enfield Wash. May.

7. Ditto, by Boitard, 6d. June.

8. Etching of E. Canning, by Worlidge. 1s. 6d. June.

9. The Gipsy's Triumph. 6d. June.

10. An Epistle in Egyptian Hieroglyphics from Mary Squires to Orator Henley. 6d. June.

11. Six Scenes in Canning's Story. 6d. June.

12. Elizabeth Canning as she stood at the Old Bailey. August.

13. Jumpedo and Canning in Newgate; or The Bottle and the Pitcher met. 6d. July.

The

Other in-
stances of gi-
gantic chil-
dren.

Thomas
Hall.

Isaac Butter-
field.

Sir Thomas
Halifax.

The child's height was 3 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch¹⁷⁴. His extraordinary size tempted the parents to carry him to London, and exhibit him to the public. I saw him myself in April 1780; and recollect hearing that he died soon after. The dimensions of the child, as given in the hand-bills distributed at the place of exhibition, and under a print of Mrs. Everitt and her son, published in January 1780, were taken when he was eleven months old; his height was then 3 feet 3 inches; his girth round the breast, 2 feet 6 inches; the loins, 3 feet 1 inch; the thigh, 1 foot 10 inches; the leg, 1 foot 2 inches; the arm, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the wrist, 9 inches. Children of remarkably large growth have frequently been exhibited to the public, but generally at the age of five or six years. In the Philosophical Transactions is an account of Thomas Hall, born at Willingham in Cambridgeshire, who, at the age of two years and ten months, had attained to a very extraordinary size, though it appears, by his dimensions there given, that he was not so large as Everitt at the age of eleven months¹⁷⁵. In 1782, a gigantic child, whose name was Isaac Butterfield, born at Keighley near Leeds, Feb. 20, 1781, was exhibited at the cane-shop in Spring-gardens. In November 1782, he measured (according to the advertisement in the public papers¹⁷⁶) 3 feet in height, 13 inches round his arm, 2 feet 2 inches round his thigh, 16 inches across his shoulders, and weighed near a hundred weight. These dimensions, if they may be depended on, exceed those of Everitt. The child died in Spring-gardens Feb. 1, 1783¹⁷⁷.

“Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt. buried Feb. 17, 1789.” Alderman of the city of London, and lord mayor in 1776. He lived in a house on the chafe-side, which formerly belonged to the Pettiward family, and was sold by the late Roger Pettiward, D. D. to William Cosmo, Duke of Gordon.

¹⁷⁴ See the account, more at large, in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1780. in the form of a pamphlet.

¹⁷⁵ Phil. Transf. abridged, vol. x. p. 1206. An account of this lad was afterwards published

¹⁷⁶ Morning Post, Jan. 31, 1782, &c.

¹⁷⁷ Morning Herald, Feb. 2, 1783.

“ John Trufs, buried Aug. 27, 1723.” In the account of this man’s death, in the Historical Register, it is said, that he was 112 years of age, and had been a foldier in Oliver Cromwell’s army. Remarkable instances of longevity.

“ Mary Ricketts, aged 98, buried Dec. 3, 1747.”

“ John Curtis, aged 97, buried Aug. 18, 1754.”

Jasper Jenkins, Esq. is said to have died at Enfield, May 25, 1772, aged 106; and Mr. Long, a farmer at Forty-hill, July 14, 1773, aged 102¹⁷⁸. The latter is well ascertained.

William Wickham, son of John Wickham of Enfield, (by Barbara, only daughter of William Parker, a collateral ancestor of the Macclesfield family, who married Margaret, daughter of John Wroth, Esq. of Durants,) was born in that parish, in the manor-house of Honylands, or Pentriches, (as I suppose,) of which his father occurs as lessee in the reign of Henry VIII.¹⁷⁹ He became a member of King’s-college in Cambridge about 1556, was made Dean of Lincoln in 1577, Bishop of that diocese anno 1584, and translated thence to Winchester in 1595. Fuller says, he was equal to any of his order in piety and painfulness, though little of him is extant in print¹⁸⁰. He preached the funeral sermon for the Queen of Scots, at Peterborough, anno 1587. Bishop Wickham died at his house in Southwark anno 1596¹⁸¹. William Wickham, the second Bishop of Winchester of that name.

In the year 1507, John Carew, als. Crowe, Esq. son of Roger Carew, Esq. being seised of a messuage or tenement, called Poynetts, and divers lands and tenements in the parishes of South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley in Essex, enfeoffed certain persons thereof, for the uses and purposes specified in an annexed schedule¹⁸², viz. “ to teach children within the towne of Enfelde to know and reade Grammar-school.

¹⁷⁸ Gent. Mag.

¹⁷⁹ See Sir Giles Capel’s grant to Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁸⁰ Fuller’s Worthies, Middlesex.

¹⁸¹ Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

¹⁸² Parish records.

“ their alphabet letters, to read Latin and English, and to understande
 “ grammar, and to wright their lateines accordinge to the use
 “ and trade of grammar scholes; towardes the findinge of a schole-
 “ maister the somme of 6 powndes thirtene shillings and fourpence;
 “ the remainder, after the necessary reductions for repairs, &c. to be
 “ distributed unto the poor impotent people inhabiting in the said
 “ parish, and such other good and godlie dedes, intents, and pur-
 “ poses as the feoffees, or the more part of them shold think mete.”

This schedule is recited in a declaration of uses, dated 1558-9. By a later declaration of uses, dated 1621, the school-master's salary is raised to 20l.¹⁸³ The sum of 26l. is now added to his salary as lecturer, and 40l. is given to the parish, out of their unappropriated stock, to the assistant school-master. Roger Grave left 2l. per ann. to the school-master. The present school-house, adjoining to the church-yard, was purchased, and rebuilt by the parishioners at their own charge. In the declaration of uses, dated 1621, it is called the new-built school. William Garratt, citizen of London, who died in 1586, left the sum of 50l. towards building a school-house at Enfield, where he was born¹⁸⁴. The Benfleet estate, which consists of two hundred and seventy acres of land, is now let at 80l. per annum¹⁸⁵. In 1599, it produced only 36l. per annum; and in 1616, and 1645, 50l.

The

¹⁸³ Parish records.

¹⁸⁴ Abstracts of wills in the Prerogative office, by E. R. Mores, in the possession of Thomas Afle, Esq.

¹⁸⁵ The low rent of this estate is owing to the nature of the land, which is of small value, and liable to frequent floods. It may be here observed, that there appears to be a considerable difficulty in tracing the history of the foundation of the grammar-school, and reconciling the various records which relate both to that and Blossom's chantry. Thus far is cer-

tain: Blossom's chantry was founded in the reign of Edward IV. and the endowment arose from an estate at South Benfleet, &c. John Carewe, or Crowe, before the dissolution of chantries, being seized of Poynetts in South Benfleet, which had been Agnes Blossom's, gave it to the parish of Enfield for the purpose of founding a school. There is sufficient proof, that the parish enjoyed this benefaction both in the reign of Philip and Mary, and that of Elizabeth. The lands which formed the endowment of Blossom's chantry, became vested in the

The sum of 17l. 6s. 4d. is distributed annually in bread in this parish. It arises from a part of the interest of 400l. 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities accruing from the sale of timber on the Benfleet estate, and from the following benefactions, viz. 1l. 14s. the neat receipt of forty shillings per ann. left by Robert Bannister in 1585; 2l. 11s. 4d. the produce of a close and tenement purchased with 30l. bequeathed for that purpose by George Cock, anno 1635; 2l. 12s. by the will of Jasper Nichols, being a part of the produce of a house and lands in Enfield; 1l. 7s. 10d. the interest of 50l. left by Mary Nichols anno 1751, to be distributed in bread on the anniversary of her burial; and 1l. 14s. 6d. the interest of 50l. left anno 1772, by Frederick Maurer, Esq. to be distributed at the discretion of the minister and church-wardens. A benefaction of 10s. per annum, left anno 1681, by Thomas Piggott, for bread, has been lost.

Sir Nicholas Raynton, anno 1646, left 10l. per annum, producing only 8l. clear of deductions, to put out three children apprentice, paid by the Company of Haberdashers out of houses in London. Henry Dixon, citizen and draper of London, by his will anno 1693, left all his estates in the parishes of Benington and Munden in Hertfordshire, Enfield in Middlesex, and St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, to the Drapers' Company, for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys above the age of fifteen; such as bear his christian and surname, wheresoever born, are to be preferred in the first instance, and to receive 5l. as an apprentice fee, and 5l. at the expiration of their apprenticeship; secondly, such as bear his surname only, to

the crown on the dissolution of chantries, and were not granted away till the reign of James I. After some mesne assignments, they were aliened, anno 1621, by Thomas Kennithorp, to Sir Nicholas Salter, Nicholas Raynton, and Benjamin Decrowe, who conveyed them to Hugh Mascall and other feoffees, for the purposes mentioned in the declaration of uses above mentioned. Yet, in the years 1616 and 1645, the one being before, and the other after this alienation, the school endowment appears to have been the same, viz. 50l.

whom 4l. is allotted in like manner; thirdly, poor boys born, and resident in either of the parishes above-mentioned, to receive the same as the last; fourthly, the sons of tenants of any of his lands devised, wheresoever born, to receive 3l. only in like manner; and lastly, any poor boys whom the Court of Assistants belonging to the Drapers' Company shall nominate; these to receive 4l.

Education of children.

Anne Osbourn, anno 1666, left part of the profits of lands (to be purchased pursuant to her will, with the sum of 100l.) for the purpose of educating one fatherless or motherless child, or more if the rents would allow of it. Mary Turpin, anno 1775, left the interest of 200l. (laid out in the purchase of 240l. 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities) for the purpose of educating three girls.

Clothes.

Henry Loft, anno 1631, left 4l. per annum for clothing for the poor. William Billings, anno 1659, gave twenty shillings per ann. to clothe poor children.

Pensions.

The following annual pensions are paid to the poor from donations, viz. 12l. 12s. each to six poor men, out of the rents of houses left for that purpose by Thomas Wilfon, anno 1590, and now producing, clear of all deductions, 75l. 12s. per ann. (N. B. This will be farther increased after Midsummer 1795); to one poor woman, 3l. 13s. 4d. being a benefaction of William Smith, anno 1592; to four poor women, 10l. each, being the rent of a house (now the Greyhound inn) left by John David anno 1620; to two poor women, 2l. each, the benefaction of John Deycrowe, anno 1627, being a rent-charge upon a farm in Enfield; to six poor women, 2l. each, bequeathed by Henry Loft anno 1631; to four poor widows, 1l. 10s. each, paid out of Anne Osbourn's benefaction, anno 1666; to four poor persons of Ponder's-end-quarter, 2l. 10s. each, being the interest of 333l. 6s. 8d. 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities, purchased with the principal and accumulated interest of 100l. left in 1735 to the poor of that division by Richard Darby, Esq. the payment of which

which had been withheld till 1776, when the court of Chancery ordered both the principal and interest to be paid. Annual pensions of forty shillings each are given also by the parish to three poor persons, being the interest of a part of the Benfleet timber-money, and the surplus of Jasper Nichols's gift.

Mr. Robert Barnevelt, by his will, bearing date 1785, left an annuity of 100*l.* expiring in the year 1808, to be divided between ten poor persons of Enfield, being of the age of 65 years, not receiving alms, and residing in the town-quarter; five of them to be men, and five women, to be appointed by the vicar, with the concurrence of the churchwarden and overseer, and six reputable inhabitants of the town-quarter. Mr. Barnevelt died in 1786.

Mary Nichols, above-mentioned, gave the sum of 900*l.* to purchase an organ; the overplus to be appropriated towards a salary for the organist. The interest of this sum (being 319*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities,) is 91*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The parish adds 14*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The organ,
&c.

Sir Henry Wroth, in consideration of being permitted to inclose a part of Stonard's-field, agreed to settle on the parish a rent-charge of 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* This is distributed among the poor of Ponder's-end-quarter. Lands and
rents given as
compensa-
tions for in-
closures.

King James I. as a compensation for having taken part of the chase into Theobalds-park, gave the parish of Enfield a sum of money, with which was purchased an estate at North Mims, producing a clear rent of 161*l.* 9*s.*; this is at the disposal of the vestry. The site of the market-place, given to the parish also by King James, with the profits of the market, (now discontinued,) produce 37*l.* per annum. Out of this, and the last-mentioned sum, the taxes for the school-house are paid, and 40*l.* given to the usher. But this is at the discretion of the vestry. Market-
place.

A messuage,

Work-house. A messuage, with the garden and appurtenances on the chafe-side, were purchased by the parish anno 1740, and are now used as a work-house.

Allotment of the chafe. The greater part of the chafe allotment, belonging to this parish, (viz. 1530 acres) remains as waste land, on which the inhabitants have right of common. Two hundred acres are cultivated, and on an average worth thirty shillings an acre. One-half of the produce is appropriated to the reduction of the land-tax; the other to the reduction of the poor rates. This part of the allotment is tithe-free.

Singular entry in an old account-book. In an old book of accounts, relating to the disposal of the gifts, is the following memorandum, dated 1643: "Delivered to Mr. John Wilford out of the storehouse, for the buyinge and providinge of 8 horse and furniture, charged upon this towne, the 21 of August, 5ol."

Manor of Elfinge, or Norris-farm. Since the former part of Enfield was printed off, I have learned, (through the favour of Mr. J'Anson, agent of that estate,) that the manor of Elfinge, or Norris-farm, was aliened by Richard Wilford, Esq. anno 1707, to John Cotton, Esq. who sold it, anno 1734, to Robert Mackeris, Esq. Mr. Mackeris devised it to his widow, under whom the present proprietors (Sarah, wife of Richard Pinnock, Esq. ——— Fenwick, Esq. and James Handley, Esq.) claim.

F I N C H L E Y.

THIS place is not mentioned in the Norman survey. In ancient records it is called Fyncheslee. The village lies within the hundred of Offulston, about a mile west of the northern road, and eight miles distant from London. The parish is bounded by Friarn Barnet, Hendon, and Hornsey in Middlesex; East Barnet, Chipping Barnet, and Totteridge in Hertfordshire. It contains about one thousand nine hundred and fifty acres of land, (exclusive of the common,) of which about an hundred are arable, and an hundred and fifty wood, the remainder grass-land. The soil is various, but principally a black loam.

Name.

Situation,
boundaries,
&c.

Finchley-common (two-thirds of which is within this parish, and the remainder in Hornsey and Friarn Barnet,) contains one thousand and ten acres of land, which, if cultivated, would be worth, on an average, about 2l. an acre. General Monk drew up his forces upon this common, Feb. 3, 1660¹. The Queen's regiment, the Royal Irish, and the South Hants militia, were encamped there during the summer of 1780, on account of the dreadful riots in London². This parish pays the sum of 638l. os. 3½d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of three shillings in the pound.

Finchley-
common.Encamp-
ments there.

King John, in the first year of his reign, granted an exemption from toll to the Bishop of London and his tenants within the manor of Finchley; this grant was confirmed by Charles II.³

Grant of pri-
vileges.¹ Parliamentary Intelligencer, Feb. 6.³ Parish records.² Parish register.

The manor.

The manor of Finchley has belonged, from time immemorial, to the fee of London⁴. A part of the demesne lands, called Bibwell's, were on lease to the Lady Viscountess Fane anno 1763, and are now held by Dr. Henry Jerome De Salis.

Various estates.

John de Drokensford, who died anno 1341, was seised of an hundred and twenty acres of land in Finchley, held of the Bishop of London. He held this estate only for life; the reversion belonged to Thomas, son of Henry Bydyk⁵.

Sir William Marche died anno 1398, seised of an estate called the manor of Finchley, with eighty acres of land in Finchley and Hendon. He held it (jointly with William Brynkley and John Beestchurch,) of Philip Pelytot, by the annual rent of a pound of pepper. It was granted to the parties above-mentioned (with remainder to the heirs of Sir William,) by William Cresswyk and John Berveyre. The estate was valued at forty shillings per annum⁶.

Richard Danvers, John Langeston, and John Norreys, being seised of the manor of Finchley, with the advowson of a chantry there, conveyed it to Sir John Leyndon als. Plomer, Knt. and Margaret his wife, and their heirs. This estate consisted of sixty acres of land, three hundred of meadow, four hundred of pasture, and 4l. rents of assize. Sir John Leyndon died anno 1480, John Fisher, grandson of his sister Alice, being his heir⁷.

Sir William Compton died anno 1529, seised of an estate, called also the manor of Finchley, and six hundred and thirty-five acres of land in Finchley and Hendon⁸. In the year 1577 a licence was granted to Henry Earl of Huntingdon, Anne Countess of Pem-

⁴ In the survey of Domesday, Fulham and Stepney are the only manors mentioned as belonging to the fee of London. Neither Acton, Ealing, Hornsey, nor Finchley, are to be found in that record. Finchley is mentioned in the Nomina Villarum, anno 1316, as the Bishop of

London's manor. Harl. MSS. No. 6281.

⁵ Esch. 15 Edw. III. No. 40.

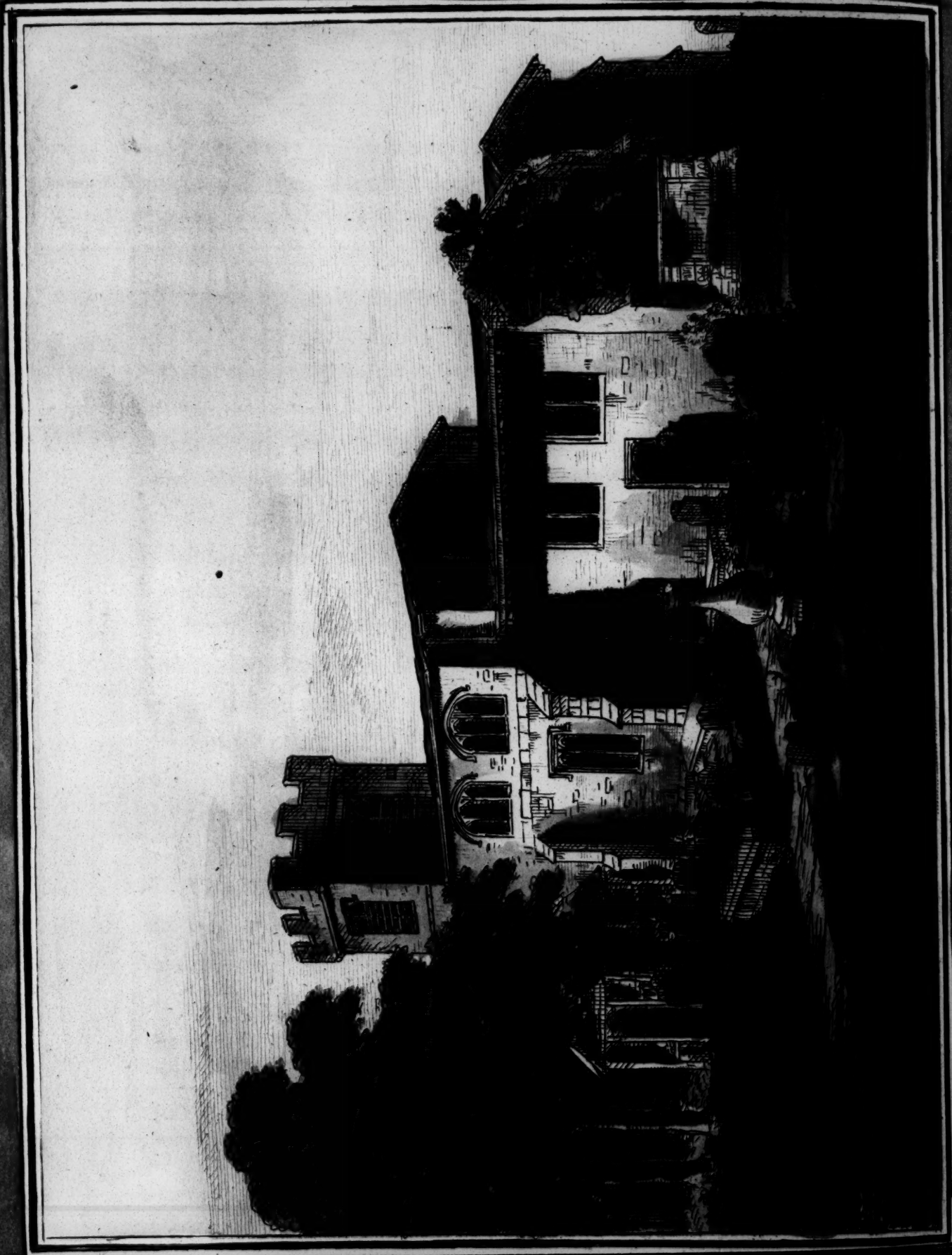
⁶ Esch. 21 R. II. No. 41.

⁷ Esch. 19 Edw. IV. No. 74.

⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 758. Cole's Abstract of Escheats.

broke,





Wincobury Church

broke⁸, and Henry Lord Compton, to alien the manor of Finchley, with its appurtenances, fix messuages, fix tofts, three hundred acres of arable land, one hundred and fifty of meadow, three hundred of pasture, three hundred of wood, and 4l. rents of assize in Finchley and Hendon, held of the King *in capite* to trustees for the use of the Countess of Pembroke for life, with remainder to Thomas, second son of Lord Compton, and his heirs⁹.

Sir Thomas Allen, anno 1647, held an estate called the manor of Bibsworth, which paid a rent resolute of 2l. 2s. per annum to the Bishop of London¹⁰. This manor is still the property of his descendants. I have not been able to procure any farther information relating to it, or to connect it with any of the estates above-mentioned, as the present proprietor refused to favour me with any communications upon the subject. Manor of Bibsworth.

William Marquis of Lothian, anno 1730, aliened an house in Finchley, which he had inherited from Wm. Kerr, Esq. to George Fothergill, Esq. "

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The architecture is of that sort of Gothic which prevailed towards the close of the fifteenth century. At the west end is a low embattled tower. The roof of the nave and chancel is of wood, and ornamented with carved flowers. Parish church.

In the chancel, within the communion rails, are the tombs of Simon Skudemore, Gent.¹¹ (with figures in brass of himself and his wife)—1609; Thomas Lovel, merchant¹² (1650); and Mr. Charles Monuments, &c.

⁸ Lord Compton's mother, who married, to her second husband, William Herbert Earl of Pembroke.

⁹ Pat. 19 Eliz. pt. 3. June 14. Sir Thomas Compton, second son of William Lord Compton, married a daughter of the Duke of Buck-

ingham, but died without issue.

¹⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹¹ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹² Arms—Three stirrups.

¹³ Arms—A chevron between 3 lions heads erased.

Colmore¹⁴ (1732). On the south wall of the nave is the monument of Mary, wife of Henry Pujolas, Bluemantle pursuivant at arms¹⁵, who died in 1762. On the floor are the tombs of William Pecok, Esq.¹⁶ (1623); Lawrence Wilkes of Furnival's-inn (1653); William Austin, Esq. (1784); the Rev. Thomas Robertson, M. A. (1791); an inscription on brass, in memory of William Blackwell, and his son Richard, without date; and a brass figure of a woman in the dress of the fifteenth century—the inscription gone¹⁷.

In the east window of the north aisle is a coat of arms, with quarterings¹⁸. Against the east wall is the monument of Sir Thomas Allen, Knt.¹⁹ (1681); in the corner that of Lieut. Col. Searle²⁰ (1682); and against the north wall, those of Thomas White²¹ (with figures of himself and his three wives, engraved on brass,) (1610); Alexander King, Esq. one of his Majesty's auditors²² (1618); Charles Brydges, Gent.²³ (1729); and Thomas Allen, Esq.²⁴ (1780). On the floor are the tombs of Richard Prate, (with small brass figures) (1487); William Godolphin²⁵, (with initials only, and no date;

¹⁴ Arms—Billey and 3 crescents impaling a chevron between 3 bits.

¹⁵ Arms—Per fesse wavy Az. and Arg. in chief 3 doves proper, in base on a mount Vert. a ram couchant Sab. armed and unguled Or impaling per chevron embattled Arg. and Sab. 3 cinquefoils counterchanged.

¹⁶ Arms—Three peacocks.

¹⁷ The arms are those of Hampson, three hemp-hackles.

¹⁸ Arg. on a fesse Sable, 3 escallops Or quartering, 1. Arg. 3 bears heads erased Sab. muzzled Or. 2. Arg. on a fesse Gules 3 crowns Or. 3. Az. bezanty.

¹⁹ Arms—Per fesse Gul. and Sab. a chevron rompu between 3 griffins heads erased erm. quartering Sab. a chevron ermine between 3 unicorns heads erased Arg. The arms borne by Sir Thomas Allen, appear, by documents in the Heralds'-college, to have belonged to Allen, alderman of London. Ri-

chard Allen, haberdasher, who bore the same arms, except that the griffins heads were Argent, quartering the same coat as Sir Thomas Allen, except that the chevron was Or.

²⁰ Arms—Arg. on a fesse between 3 crescents Gules 3 fl. de lis Arg. impaling Az. on a fesse between 3 talbots heads erased Arg. 3 birds Sab.

²¹ Arms—Arg. a chevron Sab. between 3 roses Gul. impaling Erm. a chevron Gules.

²² Arms—Sab. on a chevron Erm. 3 escallop shells Gules impaling Sab. on a chevron Arg. 3 lions heads erased of the field for Horspoole.

²³ On a cross a leopard's face.

²⁴ Arms—Allen as before impaling Barry wavy of 6 Arg. and Az. and Sab. a ship sailing, and in chief 3 mullets Or.

²⁵ Arms—A dolphin embowed. William Godolphin, Esq. was buried at Finchley about 1560.

Elizabeth, wife of Radcliffe Sidebottom, of the Middle Temple, and grand-daughter of Bishop Peplow (1780); and Philip Guibert, Gent. (1790). On a pillar between the nave and north aisle, is the monument of Thomas Onyon (1729)²⁶.

There is no trace of the monument of Lord Chief Justice Frowick, mentioned by Norden: "He lyeth, says he, under a marble toombe, " where hath beene his picture and armes in brasse, with circum- " scription about the toombe, but now defaced; his armes only re- " maynyng in the chauncell-window"; these have been since re- moved. Norden mentions also another marble tomb, with the pic- ture of a woman, whereon was inscribed, "Joan le feme Thomas " de Frowicke gift icy, et le dit Thomas pense de gifer aveque luy;" and that of Henry Aldenham, Esq. surgeon to Henry VI. who died anno 1431²⁷.

In the church-yard are the tombs of William Crowe, D. D. chap-
lain to Bishop Gibson, who died anno 1743; Peter Crouch (1745);
Samuel Marriott, citizen of London (1748); John Hill, Gent.
(1754); Paul Whichcote, Esq. (1760); George Smart, Esq. (1776);
Mr. Richard Norris (1779); and Charles Neate, M. A. (1782). On
the outside of the tower is a tablet to the memory of Mr. William
Onyon, who died anno 1736.

The rectory of Finchley is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lon-
don, and subject only to his jurisdiction. In 1327 it was rated at
twelve marks²⁸; in the king's books, at 20l. In 1650 it was valued
at 86l. 10s. per annum; the glebe was then computed to be forty-
three acres²⁹.

On the deprivation of Sir John Spendlove, anno 1554, John de
Feckenham, the last abbot of Westminster, was collated to the rec-
tory.

²⁶ Arms—Az. 3 fl. de lis Arg.

²⁷ Frowick quartering Sturgeon, (see Nor-
den, p. 20.) and impaling, on a cross 5 lo-
zenges, in the first quartering an eagle dis-
played for Bardville; the Chief Justice's first

wife was Joan Bardville.

²⁸ Spec. Brit. p. 20.

²⁹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

³⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS.
Library.

tory of Finchley, which he resigned within a few months. Sir John Spendlove was restored anno 1558³¹.

William
Coton.

William Coton, collated to the rectory anno 1581, resigned it anno 1598 on being promoted to the bishopric of Exeter³². His successor at Finchley, Richard Latewar, was chaplain to Charles Lord Mountjoy, whom he accompanied to Ireland; and being with his Lordship during an engagement with the rebels near Carlingford on the 16th July 1601, was mortally wounded, and died the next day³³. A monument was erected to his memory at St. John's-college in Oxford.

Richard
Latewar.

John Ban-
croft.

Upon the death of Latewar, John Bancroft was collated to this rectory by his uncle, who was then Bishop of London. He resigned it anno 1608, and afterwards became Bishop of Oxford³⁴.

John
Barkham.

John Barkham, collated by Bishop Bancroft on the resignation of his nephew, was a man of considerable learning, and published several anonymous works. The Display of Heraldry, which goes under Guillim's name, is attributed to him. He wrote also a book on coins, which was never published³⁵.

William
Crowe.

I suppose William Crowe, D. D. who was collated to this rectory in 1731, to be the same, who, about that time, published several occasional sermons. A collection of sermons, by William Crowe, D. D. were published in 1744³⁶, the year after the rector of Finchley died. The present rector is the Rev. Ralph Worsley, M. A. collated anno 1794, on the death of Samuel Carr, D. D.

Chantry.

In the fourteenth century a chantry was founded in Finchley-church, by William de Hadstock³⁷.

Parish re-
gister.

The register of baptisms at Finchley begins in 1560; that of burials in 1558.

³¹ Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 605.

³² Ibid. p. 605 and 211.

³³ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

³⁴ Newcourt.

³⁵ Ant. Wood and Biograph. Brit.

³⁶ See Cooke's edit. of Letsom's Preacher's Assistant.

³⁷ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 604.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.
1580—1589	- -	26 $\frac{1}{3}$	- -	18 $\frac{2}{3}$
1630—1639	- -	38 $\frac{1}{3}$	- -	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
1680—1689	- -	22 $\frac{1}{3}$	- -	
1730—1739	- -	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	- -	45 $\frac{1}{3}$
1780—1789	- -	43 $\frac{2}{3}$	- -	51 $\frac{2}{3}$
1790	- -	40	- -	48
1791	- -	37	- -	38
1792	- -	39	- -	42

By this table, it appears, that the population of this parish has increased, though not in so great a proportion as in villages nearer to the metropolis. The register of burials, during the period 1680-9, is imperfect. The present number of houses is about two hundred and fifty.

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

In 1603, there were fifty-one burials, of which, says a note in Plague. the register, "*in tempore pestilentiae* 38." In 1665 there were only thirty-eight burials. It appears, by the following records, that the dysentery was attended, at various times, with effects as fatal as the Dysentery. plague. "1596. *Hoc anno moriebantur de dysenteria* 19." The whole number of burials was twenty-eight. The next year twenty-three, out of forty-eight persons interred at this place, fell victims to the same disorder. In the year 1780, during the months of August, September, and October, the dysentery was again very fatal³⁸. The number of burials that year was one hundred and two, which was more than double the average of that period. It must be observed, however, that several persons were buried from the camp, formed that year upon Finchley-common.

Several certificates, for persons afflicted with the evil, dated at various times from 1684 to 1688, occur at the beginning of one of the registers.

King's-evil.

³⁸ The dysentery was very general at this period.

Extracts from the Registers.

" William, son of S^r Richard Therkeston, baptized Mar. 1603."

" Anne fil. Georgii Rainolds militis bap. Nov. 18, 1613."

" A son of S^r Edward Fishe buried Sept. 10, 1639."

John Hedges. " The Hon^{ble} John Hedges, Esq. treasurer to the Prince of Wales, buried June 28, 1737." He was son of Sir Charles Hedges, secretary of state to Queen Anne.

Charles Lilly. " Charles Lilly, perfumer from London, buried July 6, 1746." The Spectator's Correspondent, see No. XVI. and No. CCCLVIII.

Henry Whichcote. " Henry Whichcote, Esq. aged 97, buried Oct. 6, 1749. Mr. Whichcote was the younger brother of Sir Paul Whichcote of Quoi in the county of Cambridge. He was an intimate friend of the celebrated William Whiston, who spent much of his time at Finchley. Whiston, in the memoirs of his own life, speaks of Mr. Whichcote as being 96 years of age in 1739, and says, that, " bating his deafness and blindness, he was strong and hearty ".

" Ann Maynard, buried Sept. 10, 1756." She is said to have been 112 years of age⁴⁰.

Benefactions. Robert Warren, Esq. by an indenture bearing date 1485, gave certain lands for an obit, and various charitable purposes. Thomas Sanney, by his deed-poll, dated 1507, gave lands also to the same uses, which he confirmed by his will, anno 1509³⁹. These lands, anno 1561,

³⁹ P. 311.

⁴⁰ Gent. Mag.

⁴¹ The following extract of his will is engraved on brass, and fixed against the wall of the north aisle of Finchley church: " In Dei nomine Amen. a^o Dni 1509. Primo an^o Henrici Octavi, the 8th day of November. I, Thomas Sanney of the Est-end of Fincheley in the countye of Middlesex, hole of mynd and ficke of bodye, make my testamente and last wyll, in forme folowyng: firste, I be-

" queth my soule to Almyghty God, to our Lady, and all the saints in hevyn, and my bodye to be buryed in the churche-yerd of our Ladye of Fynchelee. Item. I wyll, after the deceffe of my wife, the howse called Fordes and Stowkenfeld, shall ever, while the world shall last, be payd owte of the fore-sayd howse and lands, forty shillings yerely to preits to sing for my soule, my father's soule, my mother's soule, my wyfe, my children, my kyneredes soules, and all christen soules,

1561, were vested in twelve feoffees, to whom the discretionary disposal of the rents was entrusted. New feoffees were to be elected to make up the said number, whenever they were reduced to six. These estates, anno 1790, produced 122l. 10s. per annum.

An alms-house, for six poor persons, has been erected by the feoffees of the above-mentioned charities, and is maintained out of their funds. Alms-house.

Thomas Cleave, anno 1636, left the sum of 50l. to buy bread for the poor; with this sum was purchased an annuity of 2l. 16s. being a rent-charge on lands.

This parish is entitled to the benefits of the free-school at Highgate.

Some other small benefactions are mentioned upon an old table in the church; but those above-mentioned are all which are now enjoyed by the parish.

"soules, and a nobull to the reparacyons of "ever. Item. I wyll, that thys be gravyn in
 "the said howse, and dyspose to hyghways, "a stone, of intent that all men may know
 "and to poure people, or in other good dedes "hit, as in my wyll more playnly doth apere,
 "of charitie; and also, I wyll, that the chyrch- " &c. Jesu mercy. Lady helpe."
 "wardens shall, yerely, see this doying for

FRIARN BARNET SEE BARNET FRIARN.

F U L H A M.

Name, and
etymology.

THE name of this place was anciently written Fullenham, or Fullonham, which, says Norden, “ as Master Camden taketh “ it, signifieth *volucrum domus*, the habitacle of birdes, or the place “ of fowles. *Fullon* and *Fuglas*, in the Saxon toong, doe signifie “ fowles, and *bam*, or *bame*, as much as home in our toong. So “ that Fullonham, or Fuglas-hame, is as much to saie, as the “ home, house, or habitacle of fowle. It may be also taken for “ *volucrum amnis*, or the river of fowle; for *bam* also, in many “ places, signifieth *amnis*, a river. But it is most probable it should “ be of lande fowle, which usually haunt groves and clusters of trees, “ whereof in this place, it seemeth, hath beene plenty.” Somner, in his Saxon Dictionary, proposes a very different etymology: “ Ful- “ lanham, or Fulham, says he, quasi Foul-ham, from the dirtiness “ of the place.” The same derivation is given in Manning’s edition of Lye’s Dictionary: “ Fullanham—*cænosa habitatio*.”

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, soil,
&c.

The village of Fulham is situated on the banks of the Thames, at the distance of four miles from Hyde-park-corner; it lies within the hundred of Ossulston; and the parish is bounded by Chelsea, Kensington, Wilsdon, Acton, and Chiswick, and by the river Thames. This parish (including the Hammer-smith district) contains about two thousand nine hundred acres of land, of which about one

¹ Speculum Brit. p. 20.

² The Saxon word *ful*, is translated foul; *fuþl*, a fowl; *full* and *fullan*, are full, as *full* *mona*, the full moon.

thousand and eighty are on the Fulham side. Of these, about one half is occupied by market-gardeners; the other half is divided, in nearly an equal proportion, between grass and corn; but the corn-land is frequently sown with garden vegetables, of which, upon an average, the greater part may be said, perhaps, to bear one crop in a year.

The Fulham district of the parish pays the sum of 1117l. 10s. 1d. Land-tax. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of about 1s. 7d. in the pound.

In the year 879, the Danish army having removed from Chippen-
ham and Cirencester, came and encamped at Fulham, where they
were joined by another army, which had been defeated and driven
out of Flanders by Charles II. King of France. After passing the
winter at Fulham, they all went to make a fresh attack upon Flan-
ders in the Spring⁴.

Danish army
at Fulham.

While the parliamentary army was stationed near London, in the
year 1647, Fairfax's head-quarters were at Putney, where the coun-
cils of war were generally held in the parish-church; they were
sometimes held at Fulham⁵, where the following officers were quar-
tered: Colonel Hammond, at Mr. Terrie's; Sir Hardress Waller, at
Mr. Hill's; Colonel Rainsborough, at Major Rainsborough's; Co-
lonel Scrope and Colonel Tomlinson, at Mr. Herbert's; Colonel
Twissleday and Colonel Okey, at Mr. John Wolverston's; Colonel
Potter, at Mr. Seare's; and the Adjutant General of foot at Mr.
Snowe's⁶.

Parliamen-
tary army.

It was reported to the House of Commons, in the month of March 1648, that a doctor, one of his Majesty's chaplains, had several times preached about Parson's-green, once in the great brick-house, ano-

⁴ See Chron. Sax. p. 85, 86. Joh. Brom-ros inter Gale's Scrip. vol. i. p. 144, 145.
ton, inter Dec. Scrip. Col. 811. & Sim. Dun-
elm, ibid. Col. 129. Hen. Huntingdon inter
scrip. post Bedam, p. 350. and Chron. Mail-
⁵ Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, 8vo.
vol. iii. p. 67.
⁶ Perfect Occurrences, August 27, 1647.

ther time in the high white house, where was a great resort of people, and many of them disaffected to the parliament. The doctor was sent for, and after examination, committed to custody⁷.

Manor.

The manor of Fulham belonged to the see of London a considerable time before the Conquest. It is said to have been given to Bishop Erkenwald and his successors, about the year 691, by Tyrhtilus, a bishop, with the consent of Sigehard King of the East Saxons, and Coenred King of the Mercians⁸. Tyrhtilus, Bishop of Hereford, whom, I suppose, to have been the person here meant, was contemporary with Erkenwald. The manor has been in the uninterrupted possession of the Bishops of London, except during the interregnum in the last century, when it was sold, anno 1647, to Colonel Edmund Harvey, with the leasehold lands thereto belonging, for the sum of 7617l. 8s. 10d.⁹

Doomsday
survey.

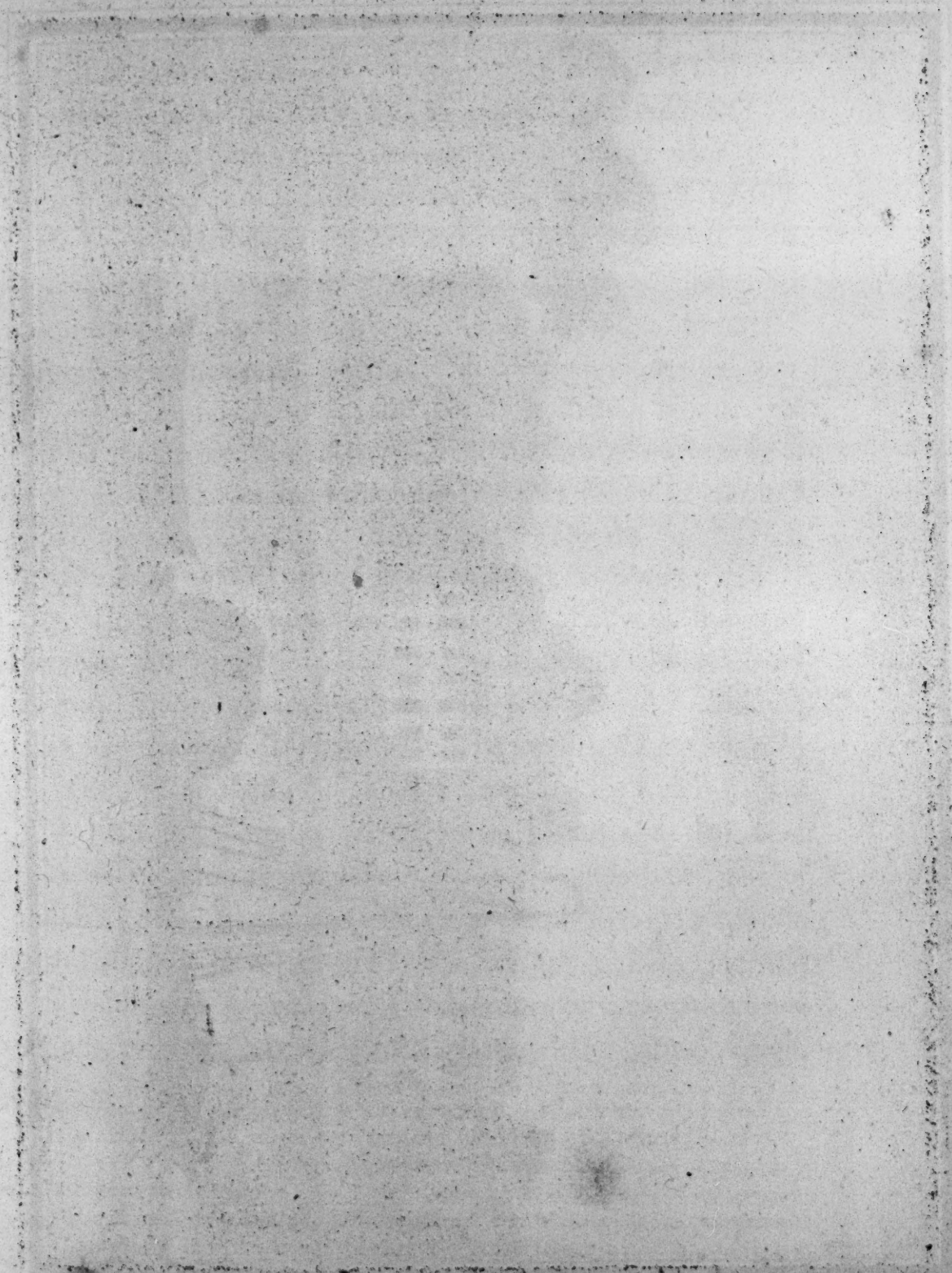
The manor of *Fuleham* is said, in Domesday-book, to contain forty hides, which were sufficient to employ forty ploughs; thirteen hides were in demesne, on which the lord of the manor had four ploughs. Among the freemen and villeins there were twenty-six ploughs, and ten more might be used; there were five villeins holding an hide each; thirteen who held a virgate each; thirty-four who held half a virgate; twenty-two cottars, who held half a hide jointly; and eight more, who had gardens only. Certain foreigners and burghesses of London had twenty-three hides of land, held in villeinage. The villeins and bordars, who occupied these lands, were thirty-one in number. The meadow was sufficient for forty plough-lands. There was pasture for the cattle of the town; ten

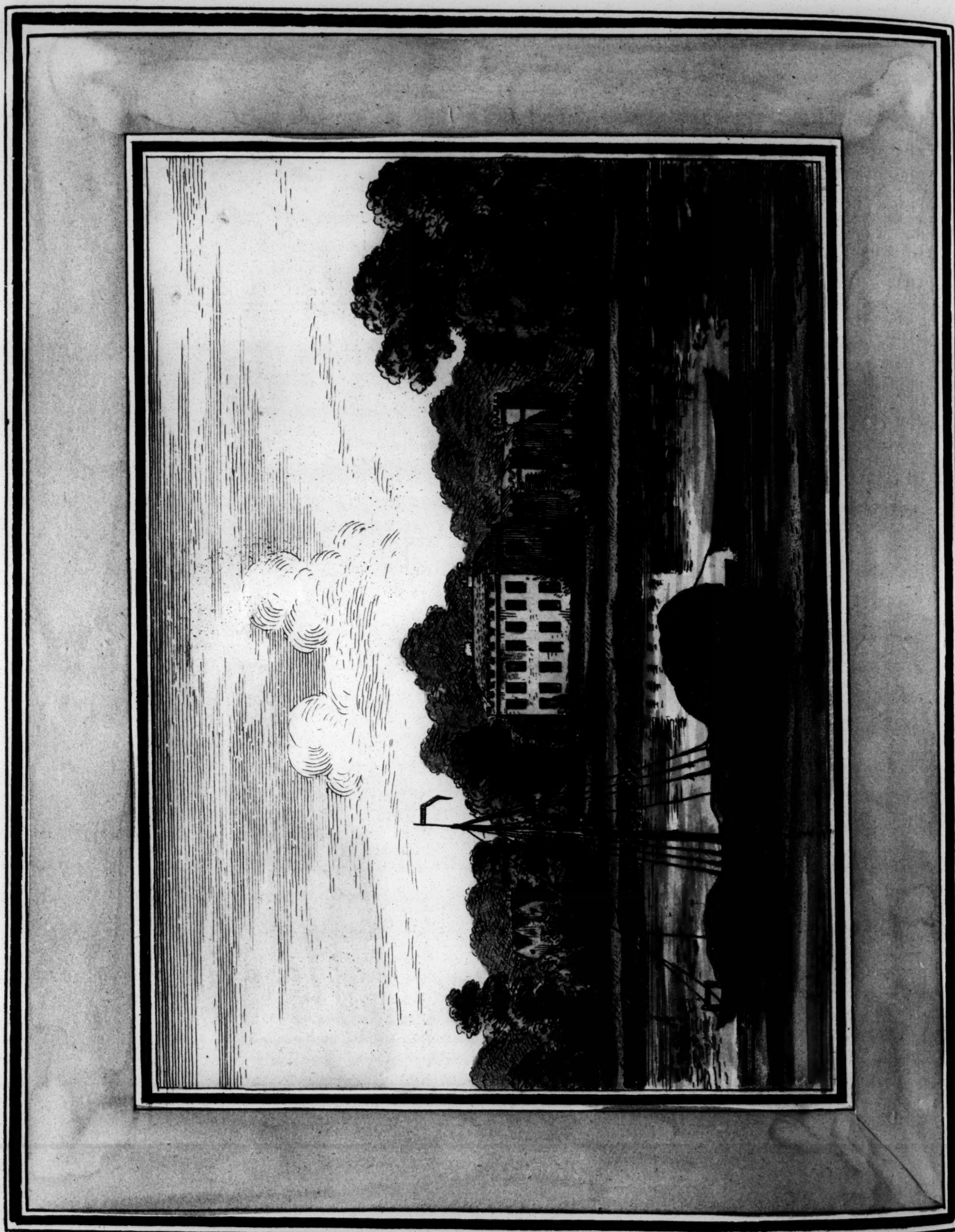
⁷ Perfect Occurrences, March 31, 1648.

⁸ "Huic (Erkenwald.) latifundia in loco
" qui dicitur Fulanham sc. terram 50 manen-
" tium cum consensu Sigehardi Regis East
" Saxonum, et Coenredi Regis Merciorum
" Tyrhtilus Episcopus dedisse dicitur in vetusto

" ecclef. Paulin. rotulo inter Th. Jamefii
" Collect. MSS." Wharton de Episc. Lond.
p. 18.

⁹ The original conveyance is in the possession
of the Bishop of London at Fulham.





Fulham Palace.

shillings issuing out of the moiety of a stream; pannage for one thousand hogs; and seventeen-pence rents. The whole value of the manor was 40*l.* per annum; in the reign of Edward the Confessor, 50*l.* This manor, says the record, was and is parcel of the bishopric.

The fisheries were leased, in the last century, to Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and others, for the annual rent of three salmon¹⁰.

The manor-house, or palace of Fulham, has been, from a very early period, the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. The present structure is of brick, and no part of it of a very ancient date¹¹. The large quadrangle was built by Bishop Fitzjames in the reign of Henry VII. as appears by his arms¹², carved in stone, and fixed in one of the walls. They occur also over the gateway of the kitchen-garden. The hall, which is 50 feet 6 inches by 27 feet, was fitted up by Bishop Fletcher in the year 1595¹³, and was again repaired by Bishop Sherlock, whose arms¹⁴ are over the chimney¹⁵. In the windows of the hall are the arms of several of the Bishops of London, and the cognizance of a garb, and a pair of wings conjoined

Fulham palace, or Manor-house.

The hall.

¹⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹¹ A door-way, leading from the hall to the great dining-room, seems to be of the fifteenth century. On one of the spandrels are the arms of the see of London; and on the other, the paternal coat of the Bishop by whom it was erected; but having been originally very rudely carved, and rendered more obscure by frequent white-washings, it would, perhaps, be impossible now to ascertain to whom it belonged.

¹² See them blazoned in the account of the chapel windows.

¹³ As appears by that date in the windows, and the initials R. F. with the word *fecit*.

¹⁴ See p. 349, in the note.

¹⁵ In the east window, Argent a pale fustilly Sab. for Savage; this coat was adopted by a family of that name who had married an heir of Daniers. Bishop Savage was promoted to the see of London anno 1496. In the windows on the west side, are the following coats: 1. Arg. a cross engrailed Sab. in the first quarter an eagle displayed Gules; this coat was quartered by Bishop Fitzjames, and appears, by an ancient pedigree of that family in the Herald's-college, to be the arms of Baskett. 2. Sable 3 combs Argent for Tunstall; the motto—*Deus adiutor Noſter*. 3. Arg. a cross between 4 sea aylets Sab. legs and beaks gules for Aylmer. 4. Or a chevron between 3 bugle-horns stringed Sab. on a chief Gules, 3 lions ramp. Or for Henchman; this coat is impaled

Chapel.

joined in lure, frequently repeated. The chapel was removed to its present situation, and fitted up by Bishop Terrick. The wainscot was brought from the chapel at London-house in Aldersgate-street, where it had been placed by Bishop Juxon. The greater part of the painted glass, some of which is very fine, was removed from the same place. It consists principally of the arms of the Bishops of London, as may be seen more particularly described in the note¹⁶.

In

impaled with the arms of the sees of Salisbury and London; the others with London only. In the window, near the door which leads to the great dining-room, 1. Sab. a lion pass. guard. Or between 3 helmets Argent for Compton. 2. Sable, a cross patonce Arg. voided plain between 4 escallop-shells of the second for Fletcher. 3. Barry lozengy Or and Az. on a chief Gules, 3 cross crosslets of the first for Mountaigne.

¹⁶ In the first window, towards the west: 1. Or, three bendlets Az. within a border engrailed Gules impaling Az. a dolphin naiant embowed Or for Fitzjames. 2. Gules, 3 garbs Or within a border engrailed of the second for Kemp. Bishop Kemp was promoted to the see of London anno 1421. 3. Quarterly Or and Az. a cross quarterly erm. and of the first between 4 doves, the first and fourth Az. the second and third Argent for Grindall, impaled with London. 4. Tunstall impaled with London. 5. Compton impaled with the see of London. 6. Savage. 7. Fletcher impaled with the see of Worcester. 8. Gules, two swords in Saltier Or—Arms of the see of London. 9. Coat of Basket, a quartering of Fitzjames, as before described. 10. Fitzjames. 11. Gules a chevron between 3 pears Or, for Abbot impaled with the see of London. In the second window, 1. Sab. on a chevron between 3 estoils Or three crosses pateé fitché Gules for Laud impaled with the see of London. 2. Fletcher impaled with the see of London. 3. Tunstall. 4. Az. 3 storks rising Arg. for Gibson impaled with the see of

London. 4. Laud impaled with Bath and Wells. 5. Az. a book Or between two mullets in chief and a saltier in base Arg. for Porteus impaled with the see of London (1788). 6. See of London. 7. Laud impaled with Az. on a fesse Or 3 crosses pateé fitché of the first; on a quarter of the second, the sun appearing in chief environed with a demicircle wavy Gules, on each side of the quarter a demi fl. de lis of the first conjoined to the side—arms of the deanery of Gloucester. 8. Fletcher impaled with the see of Bristol. 9. Quarterly Gul. and Sab. a cross moline quarterly erm. and Or, on a chief of the third a rose of the first between two pelicans respecting each other, and vulning themselves, for Bonner. 10. Gibson impaled with the see of Lincoln. In the third window, is a representation of the Lord's Supper; the arms of Henry VIII. impaling those of Katherine Howard, viz. Quarterly, 1. Az. 3 fl. de lis in pale Or between two flaunches erm. each charged with a rose Gules; an augmentation granted to Katherine Howard on her marriage. 2. Brotherton. 3. Howard. 4. Az. 2 lions pass. guard Or, the verge of the escutcheon charged with 4 half fl. de lis of the second; another augmentation of Katherine Howard's; the arms of Edward VI. when Prince of Wales; the arms of the two metropolitan sees, with those of all the bishoprics within the two provinces, and those of Terrick (Gules 3 lapwings Or) impaled with London. In the fourth window, is a representation of St. John baptizing Christ; the arms of Laud impaled with the sees of London

In the library, which is 48 feet in length, are several portraits of the Bishops of London, collected by the present Bishop, who has formed the very laudable design of collecting (as far as may be practicable,) the portraits of his predecessors. He has already so far succeeded in his intention, as to procure the following: Bishop Tunstall, copied from Holbein, by Taylor; Bishop Grindall; Laud, copied from Vandyke, by old Stone; original pictures of Abbot and Vaughan, supposed to be Cornelius Janssen's; a fine original of Bishop King; Compton, a copy from Kneller; Gibson, by Vanderbank; Osbaldeston, by Hudson; Sherlock, a copy by Stewart; Hayter; Terrick, a copy by Stewart from Dance; and Bishop Lowth, by Pine. There is a portrait also of Crew Bishop of Durham, by Sir Peter Lely. The great dining-room, which is extremely well proportioned, (viz. 36 feet by 24, and 18 feet in height,) was built by Bishop Sherlock.

Library.
Portraits of
Bishops of
London.

Dining-
room.

Bishop Sheldon laid out large sums of money upon the palace at Fulham⁷. Bishop Robinson, in the year 1715, presented a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating, that the manor-house or palace of Fulham was grown very old and ruinous; that it was much too large for the revenues of the bishopric; and that a great

Repairs and
alterations of
the palace.

London and St. David's, and those of St. John's-college in Oxford, of which he was president, viz. Gules on a border Sab. 8 estoils Or, on a canton erm. a lion ramp. Sab. an annulet for difference; and the following coats, 1. Or on a chevron Vert. between 3 bucks trippant proper, as many cinquefoils of the field for Robinson impaled with the see of London. 2. Compton impaled with the see of London. 3. Az. 3 bulls heads couped Or for Hayter impaled with London. 4. Savage. 5. See of London. 6. Fitzjames impaled with the see of London. 7. Robinson impaled with Bristol. 8. Compton impaled with Oxford. 8. Hayter impaled with Norwich. In the fifth window are the royal arms; a rose parti Gules and Arg. the cognizance of Henry VII.

a rose with the red and white mixed, the cognizance, it is probable, of Henry VIII. and the following coats: 1. See of London. 2. Arg. a cross between 4 martlets Sab. (intended for Aylets) the coat of Aylmer impaled with London. 3. Arg. a mascle Sab. between 3 ogresses, for Osbaldeston impaled with London. 5. Tunstall impaled with London. 6. Fletcher impaled with London. 7. Per pale Arg. and Az. 3 fl. de lis counterchanged for Sherlock impaled with London. 8. Savage. 9. Sab. a wolf ramp. Or for Lowth, impaled with London. 10. Kemp. 11. Or a cross Gules between 4 negroes heads couped proper for Juxon impaled with London. 12. Osbaldeston impaled with the see of Carlisle.

⁷ Biograph. Brit.

part

part of the building was become useless¹⁸. In consequence of this petition, certain commissioners (among whom were Sir John Vanburgh and Sir Christopher Wren,) were appointed to examine the premises¹⁹. The purport of their report was, that after taking down the bake-house and pastry-house, which adjoined to the kitchen, and all the buildings to the northward of the great dining-room, there would be left between fifty and sixty rooms, besides the chapel, hall, and kitchen. These being judged sufficient for the use of the Bishop and his successors, a licence (bearing date July 21, 1715,) was granted to pull down the other buildings²⁰. The palace, including all the offices, consists now of nearly the same number of rooms as were left by Bishop Robinson. Bishop Osbaldeston, who died anno 1764, left the sum of 1000l. towards the repairs of Fulham-palace²¹.

Gardens celebrated in Bishop Grindall's time.

The gardens at Fulham first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, who was one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first person who imported the tamarisk-tree into this country, about the year 1560²². His grapes, at Fulham, were esteemed "of that value, and a fruit the Queen stood so well affected to, and so early ripe, that the Bishop used every year to send her Majesty

Bishop Compton, an eminent botanist.

"a present of them"²³. Bishop Compton, who was himself a very eminent botanist, and a great promoter of the science, made the Fulham-gardens still more celebrated by the introduction of a great number of new plants and forest trees, particularly from North America²⁴. The late Sir William Watson made a visit to Fulham in the year 1751, for the purpose of ascertaining what trees, of Bishop Compton's planting, were then to be found. The result of his visit

Trees of his planting remaining anno 1751.

¹⁸ Regist. Lamb. Tennyson, pt. 2. f. 324. b.

¹⁹ Ibid. f. 325. a, b.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Mentioned under his coat of arms in the chapel window.

²² Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

²³ Strype's Life of Grindall, p. 146.

²⁴ See Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, where frequent mention is made of plants and trees introduced by Bishop Compton.

was published in the Philosophical Transactions²⁵, with a list of the trees then existing, which were thirty-one in number. Upon a careful survey of the state of the garden, in the month of October 1793, the following trees were found to be still remaining²⁶, and they will, no doubt, be regarded with some degree of veneration by the botanist, as the parent stocks of their respective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height:

Account of
such as were
found there
in 1793.

		Girth.		Computed height.	
		F.	I.	Feet.	
<i>Acer Negundo</i> , or Ash-leaved maple ²⁷ ,	}	6	4	-	45
planted anno 1688 - - -					
<i>Cupressus Sempervivens</i> —upright cypress ²⁸	-	2	3	-	30
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> —Virginian red cedar	-	2	5	-	20
<i>Juglans Nigra</i> —black walnut-tree	-	11	2	-	70
<i>Pinus Pinastr</i> —cluster pine - - -	-	10	0	-	80
<i>Quercus Alba</i> —white oak - - -	-	7	11	-	70
<i>Quercus Suber</i> —cork tree - - -	-	10	10	-	45
<i>Acer Rubrum</i> —scarlet-flowered maple	-	4	3	-	40
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> —ever-green oak ²⁹ - - -	-	8	0	-	50
<i>Gleditsia Triacanthos</i> —three-thorned	}	8	3	-	
acacia (on the lawn) ³⁰ - - -					
— another near the porter's-lodge	-	8	11	-	

There are also, the *Cytisus Laburnum*, and the *Pinus Cedrus*, or Cedar of Libanus, mentioned by Sir William Watson; but it is much

²⁵ Vol. XLVII. p. 241.

²⁶ Of the following trees, noticed by Sir William Watson, none are now remaining, at least, not any that could be supposed to have been planted by Bishop Compton, viz. "*Pinus Abies*; *Pinus Picea*; *Pinus Pinea*; *Acer Plantanoides*; *Arbutus Unedo*; *Laurus Benzoin*; *Celtis Australis*; *Fraxinus Ornus*; *Fraxinus Rotundifolia*; *Diospyrus Virginiana*; *Pinus Larix*; *Syringa Persica Laciniata*; *Viburnum Prunifolium*; *Æsculus Pa-*

ria; *Rhus Typhinum*; *Robinia Pseudacacia*; *Ruscus Racemosus*; *Cercis Siliquastrum*; *Pistacia Terebinthus*."

²⁷ This tree begins to decay.

²⁸ Beginning to decay.

²⁹ A beautiful tree, with pendulous branches forming a natural canopy.

³⁰ These trees bear the marks of great age, and are so much decayed that their height cannot now be ascertained.

to be doubted, whether either of them was of Bishop Compton's planting, though the Laburnum has the appearance of being a very ancient tree, and is three feet in girth. The Cedar of Libanus was first planted at Fulham in 1683³²; the largest, of two now to be seen there, measures only 7 feet 9 inches in girth.

Near the porter's lodge is a row of limes, of great age, one of which measures 13 feet 3 inches in girth. It is most probable, that they were planted by Bishop Compton about the year of the Revolution, when the fashion of planting avenues of limes was introduced into this country from Holland, where they ornamented the Prince of Orange's palaces.

Mr. Ord's
garden near
Walham-
green.

While I am speaking upon this subject, it would be unpardonable to omit the mention of a very curious garden near Walham-green in this parish, planted since the year 1756, by its present possessor, John Ord, Esq. Master in Chancery. It is not a little extraordinary, that this garden should, within the space of forty years, (such have been the effects of good management, and a fertile soil,) have produced trees which are now the finest of their respective kinds in the kingdom. As a proof of this, may be mentioned the *Sophora Japonica*, planted anno 1756, then about two feet high; now eight feet in girth, and about forty in height; a standard *Ginkgo* tree, planted about the year 1767, two feet three inches in girth, and an Illinois walnut, two feet two inches in girth, growing where it was sown, about the year 1760. Among other trees, very remarkable also for their growth, though not to be spoken of as the largest of their kind, are a black walnut-tree, (sown anno 1757,) about forty feet high, and five feet four inches in girth; a cedar of Libanus, (planted in 1756,) eight feet eight inches in girth; a willow-leaved oak, (sown anno 1757) four feet in girth; the *Rhus Vernix*, or varnish sumach, four feet in girth; and a stone pine, of very singular growth; its girth, at

³² Ray's Letters, p. 171, 172.

one foot from the ground, is six feet four inches; at that height, it immediately begins to branch out and spreads, at least, twenty-one feet on each side, forming a large bush of about fourteen yards in diameter.

To return to the account of the palace. The house, gardens, and a large grass-field called the Warren, containing, in the whole, about thirty-seven acres, are surrounded by a moat³³, over which are two bridges. There belong also to the demesnes, about seventeen acres of meadow by the waterside, the western part of which, being a singularly beautiful spot, has been much improved by the present bishop, who has made secure embankments towards the river, and ornamented it with a shrubbery and plantations.

Extent of the demesne lands at Fulham.
Moat.

Improvements.

Though Fulham has been, for the two last centuries, the principal residence of the Bishops of London, yet, when they had other country seats, it seems to have been almost deserted by some, while others appear to have been much attached to the place. In the year 1141, during the war between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, Geoffrey de Mandeville, the King's general, came to Fulham, and seized Robert de Sigillo, Bishop of London, being then "lodging in his own manor-place"³⁴. The bishop was forced to purchase his liberty with a great ransom³⁵. Richard de Gravesend resided much at Fulham, and died at his palace there anno 1303³⁶. His successor, Bishop Baldock, who was lord chancellor of England, dates most of his public acts thence³⁷. Bishop Braybrooke, who enjoyed the same high office, and presided over the see of London near twenty years, seems to have been very little at this place, but to have spent his time, for the most part, at Stepney³⁸. Of Bishop Bonner's resi-

Residence of the Bishops of London at Fulham.

Robert de Sigillo taken prisoner.

Bishops Gravesend and Baldock.

Bishop Bonner.

³³ Dr. Edwards, Chancellor to the Bishop of London, anno 1618, gave the sum of 101. towards erecting a sluice to let in the Thames water, "to preserve the moat from noisomeness."

³⁴ Holinshed's Chron. vol. ii. 377.

³⁵ Godwin de Præful.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Regist. Lond.

³⁸ Ibid.

dence at Fulham, and of his cruelties, some facts are recorded in history³⁹, and many traditions are yet current. A large wooden chair, in which he is said to have sat to pass sentence upon heretics, was placed, a few years ago, in a shrubbery near the palace, which gave occasion to an elegant poem, written by Miss Hannah More, who was then on a visit at the bishop's⁴⁰. One deprived bishop of the

John Byrde.

reformed church, John Byrde, (who was the last provincial of the Carmelites, and afterwards became Bishop of Chester,) seems to have found an *asylum* with Bonner, and was living with him at Fulham anno 1555: "Upon his coming, says Wood, he brought his pre-

Bishop Aylmer.

sent with him, a dish of apples and a bottle of wine⁴¹." Bishop Aylmer, or Elmer, a worthy and learned prelate, was principally resident at Fulham, and died there anno 1594⁴². The zeal with which he supported the interests of the established church, exposed him to the resentment of the puritans, who, among other methods which they took to injure the bishop, attempted to prejudice the Queen against him, alleging, that he had committed great waste at Fulham, by cutting down the elms; and, punning upon his name, they gave him the appellation of Bishop Mar-elm; "but, it was a shameful

Queen Elizabeth's visit to Fulham.

"untruth, says Strype, and how false it was all the court knew, and the Queen herself could witness, for she had lately lodged at the palace, where she disliked nothing, but that her lodgings were kept from all good prospect by the thickness of the trees, as she told her vice-chamberlain, and he reported so to the bishop⁴³."

Bancroft was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth in 1600, and another in 1602⁴⁴. King James visited him previously to his coronation⁴⁵. In the year 1627, Charles I. and his Queen

King James.
Charles I.
and his
Queen.

³⁹ See Fox's Martyrs, vol. iii. p. 740, where there is a print of Bishop Bonner scourging John Willes in his orchard at Fulham.

⁴⁰ This poem, called "Bishop Bonner's Ghost," was printed at the Earl of Oxford's private press at Strawberry-hill.

⁴¹ Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁴² Funeral Certificate, Herald's college.

⁴³ Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 103.

⁴⁴ Church-wardens' books.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

dined with Bishop Mountaigne⁴⁶. During the civil war, Bishop Juxon^{Bishop Juxon.} was suffered to remain, for the most part, undisturbed at Fulham, where he was visited, and respected by persons of both parties, "though he walked steadily in his old paths"⁴⁷. In the year 1647, Fulham-palace was sold to Colonel Edmund Harvey, who made it his residence, and gave a very magnificent entertainment there, to Oliver Cromwell⁴⁸. Bishop Compton died at Fulham-palace anno 1713⁴⁹; Bishop Robinson, anno 1723⁵⁰; and Bishop Lowth in 1787.

Colonel Harvey's entertainment of Oliver Cromwell.

Norden says, that Henry III. often lay at Fulham-palace⁵¹. Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, who had been lord chancellor, died there in the year 1255⁵².

Henry III. Walter de Grey.

A part of the demesnes of the manor of Fulham, called the manor of Wormholt Barns, and containing four hundred and twenty-three acres, was leased by Bishop Bonner, anno 1549, on the very eve of his first deprivation, to Edward Duke of Somerset, for two hundred years⁵³. This lease having been vested in the crown, in consequence of the Duke's attainder, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1599, to Simon Willis⁵⁴, who assigned one moiety of his interest in it to Thomas Fisher, and the other to Sir Thomas Penruddock. The whole became afterwards the property of George Penruddock, the son of Sir Thomas, and passed from him to John Needler⁵⁵. A short time before the expiration of Bonner's term, a fresh lease was granted, according to the usual tenor of church leases, to Henry Laremore. This estate is now divided into two parts; the one called the manor of Wormholt, now on lease to Thomas Bramly, Esq, the

Manor of Wormholt Barns.

⁴⁶ Church-wardens' books.

⁴⁷ Biograph. Brit.

⁴⁸ Mysteries of the good old Cause, p. 24.

⁴⁹ Godwin de Præful.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Spec. Brit. p. 20.

⁵² Mat. Paris Hist. p. 778.

⁵³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁵⁴ Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 24. Nov. 6.

⁵⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

other, Wormholt and Eynham's lands, leased to Samuel Marryatt, Esq. The latter was sold, during the civil war, anno 1648, for the sum of 1232l. 8s. to Robert Blayney, in trust for Maximilian Bard, Esq.⁵⁴

Wormholt
Scrubs.

The piece of waste, called Wormholt-common, or Scrubs, was formerly a wood, and contained above two hundred acres, about sixty of which have been inclosed.

Subordinate
manors.

The record of Doomsday-book mentions a subordinate manor in the parish of Fulham, held under the Bishop of London. This manor, when the survey was taken, belonged to Fulchered; it contained five hides; the land was of four carucates; one plough was employed in the demesne lands; one by the villeins; and employment might have been found for a third. Within this manor were six villeins, who held half a hide, four cottars holding eight acres, and three other cottars; meadow equal to one ox-gang; pasture for the cattle of the town; pannage for thirty hogs; in the whole valued at sixty shillings; in the time of Edward the Confessor, at one hundred shillings. This land was formerly held of the Bishop of London, by two sokemen, who could neither grant or alien it, without the Bishop's leave.

Manor of
Pallenswick.

There are now three subordinate manors, or manor farms, in the parish of Fulham, held under the Bishop; the most ancient is that of Pallenswick, now, corruptly, called Paddingswick, situated near Paddingswick, or Stanbrook-green, and extending to the western road. In the year 1373, William Gresse, clerk, and others, granted the manor of Pallynswyck, which had formerly belonged to John Northwych, goldsmith of London, to John Bernes and others⁵⁵, as

Alice Perrers. trustees, perhaps, for the celebrated Alice Perrers, or Pierce, a lady

⁵⁴ The conveyance is among the Bishop of London's papers at Fulham.

⁵⁵ Cl. 47 Edw. iii. m. 38 dors.

of much note in the court of Edward III.⁵⁶, whose property it appears to have been at the time of her banishment, anno 1378, when it was seized by the crown. The survey of the manor, taken at that time, describes it as containing forty acres of arable land, sixty of pasture, and one and an half of meadow⁵⁷. The manor-house, which was, probably, Alice Perrers's country seat, is described as well built, and in good repair, and containing a large hall, chapel, &c. Alice Perrers, having afterwards procured a reversal of her sentence, returned to England, being then wife of William Lord Wyndesore, to whom King Richard, anno 1380, granted the manor of Pallynswyck⁵⁸. I find no further mention of it till the year 1752, when John Payne, Esq. died seized of it, leaving William his son and heir⁵⁹. In the year 1631, the manor, or capital messuage of Pallingswyck, with its appurtenances, was sold by John Payne, Esq. for the sum of 2600l. to Sir Richard Gurney⁶⁰, the brave and loyal lord mayor of London, who died a prisoner in the Tower anno 1647⁶¹. His widow, three years afterwards, sold it to Maximilian Bard, Esq.⁶². It continued in that family till the year 1747, when it was aliened by

⁵⁶ "Madam Alice Perrers being a person of extraordinary beauty, was therefore made Lady of the Sun, and rode from the Tower of London through Cheapside, accompanied with many lords, knights, and ladies, every lady leading a lord or a knight by his horse's bridle, till they came to West Smithfield, where presently began a solemn joust, which held for seven days together."—Barnes's Reign of Edw. III. p. 872. Alice Perrers is supposed, by some, to have been Edward III.'s mistress; but Barnes thinks it improbable, both from the character and age of the king, and because she afterwards married the Lord Windsor, a person of great property and consequence. It is certain, that this lady had great influence with the old monarch, and made use of it in promoting causes in his

court, which was made a matter of accusation against her, and was the cause of her banishment. See Barnes, p. 873, &c.

⁵⁷ Esch. 1 Ric. II. No. 30.

⁵⁸ Pat. 3 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 6.

⁵⁹ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 757.

⁶⁰ Cl. 7 Car. pt. 30. No. 24. At the time of the purchase, he wrote his name Gurnard, and was called, in the indenture, Richard Gurnard, citizen and cloth-worker of London. He was created a baronet anno 1641, being then lord mayor of London, and was described as Sir Richard Gurnard, alias Gurney, Knt.

⁶¹ Smith's Obituary, N° 866. Sloane's MSS. Brit. Mus.

⁶² Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. Dorville.

Henry Laremore, trustee under the will of the Right Hon. Lady Persiana Bard⁶³, to Thomas Corbett, Esq. Thomas Powell, Esq. devisee in trust for Thomas Corbett, aliened it anno 1754 to Arthur Weaver, Esq. who sold it again, in 1759, to Henry Dagge, Esq. (author of "Considerations on the Criminal Laws,") who leased it to Lord Chancellor Northington. It was purchased of Mr. Dagge, anno 1765, by the present proprietor, John Dorville, Esq. The manor-house, (called of late Ravenscourt,) is surrounded with a moat filled with water. The present building is not very ancient. In the drawing-room is a portrait of Bishop Gibson, who was grandfather to the late Mrs. Dorville.

Ravenscourt.

Portrait of
Bishop Gib-
son.

Manor of
Wendon.

Nicholas Philpot and William Huntley, anno 1449, aliened all their lands called Wendon, Rosamunds, and Lanes, in the parish of Fulham, to Sir Thomas Haseley, deputy marshal of England, and clerk of the crown⁶⁴. Two years afterwards, Agnes Haseley being then the relict of Sir Thomas, demised her manor of Wendon to Henry Weaver for thirty years, and soon after granted it to him in fee⁶⁵. William Essex, Esq. died seised of this manor anno 1481⁶⁶, and it continued in his family till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it appears to have been aliened to John Tamworth, Esq. one of her privy counsellors, who, in the year 1565, settled the manor of *Wandowne* upon his wife Christiana⁶⁷. In the year 1574, Thomas Sidney being in possession of this manor, sold it to Sir Thomas Knolles⁶⁸; the latter aliened it, anno 1603, to Noadiah Rawlin and William Danfon⁶⁹. I have not been able to trace the history of this estate any lower, or to discover who is the present proprietor.

⁶³ Daughter of Henry Bard, Earl of Belmont in Ireland. She married Nathaniel Bard, Esq. by whom she left an only daughter, Frances, married to Henry Harcourt, Esq.

⁶⁴ Cl. 27 Hen. VI. m. 6.

⁶⁵ Cl. 29 Hen. VI. m. 7. dors.

⁶⁶ Esch. 20 Edw. IV. No. 80.

⁶⁷ Court-rolls of the manor of Honylands in Enfield.

⁶⁸ Title-deeds in the possession of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. who has some lands at Fulham, which were aliened by the same parties, and at the same time.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

Walham-green takes its name from this manor; it was formerly Walham-green. called Wendon-green, and was afterwards varied to Wandon, Wanf-don, Wandham, and at last Walham-green⁷⁰.

The manor of Rosamunds appears also to have been aliened by Agnes Hafely to Henry Weaver, or Waver, for, I find, that Christian, relict of Sir Henry Waver, Knt. died anno 1480, being seised of the manor of Rosamunds in Fulham, valued at ten marks per annum, and a tenement called Lane's-place, valued at 4l. (both held of the Bishop of London,) the next heir to which estates was Christian, the daughter of her son Henry⁷¹. I have not found any later records relative to this manor; but, I suppose, it to be an estate near Parson's-green, which was for many years the property of the Whartons⁷², and after the death of Sir Michael Wharton, about 1725⁷³, was divided between his coheirs, of whom, or their representatives, it was purchased by the late John Powell, Esq. and is now the property of William Roberts, Esq. The site of the mansion belonging to this estate, now rented by a gardener, is said, by tradition, to have been a palace of Fair Rosamund. Manor of Rosamunds.

Henry Marthe, who died anno 1643, was seised of three acres of land in Thornton's-manor, held of the manor of Fulham⁷⁴. Of this estate, I find no other mention. Thornton's manor.

Henry Earl of Northumberland, in the year 1403, gave a small manor in the parishes of Fulham and Chelsea, (consisting of some rents of assize, a messuage, a toft, two cottages, sixty acres of arable, and four of meadow,) to the dean and chapter of St. Martin le Grand, in exchange for a house in Aldersgate-street⁷⁵. King Henry VII. granted the collegiate church of St. Martin, with all its Manor of Sandford.

⁷⁰ It was first so called in the court-rolls of Fulham-manor, anno 1693, but is still, in writings, occasionally called Wansdon-green. son's-green anno 1654. Parish books.

⁷³ Court-rolls of Fulham manor.

⁷⁴ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS.

⁷¹ Esch. 19 Edw. IV. No. 65.

Brit. Mus. No. 411.

⁷² Sir Michael Wharton was living at Par-

⁷⁵ Pat. 4 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 13.

endowments,

endowments, to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster. When that city was made a bishopric, the church of St. Martin's, at first constituted a part of its revenues, but afterwards, in the year 1544, was settled upon the dean and chapter⁷⁶. The manor above-mentioned, being thus vested in the dean and chapter of Westminster, was, by them, granted to the King, anno 1549, in exchange for other lands⁷⁷. It was sold by Queen Mary, anno 1558, to William Maynard, citizen of London⁷⁸, at thirty years purchase, being valued at sixty shillings per annum, and held of the crown in socage as of the manor of East-Greenwich. The manor is described, in the grant to Maynard, as in the parish of Fulham only, and containing forty-five acres. Sir William Maynard, (who settled at Curriglas near Tallow in Ireland⁷⁹), died seised of this estate, (by the name of the manor of Sandford,) anno 1630⁸⁰, and it continued in the same family till the death of Robert Maynard, Esq. (anno 1756,) in whom the male branch became extinct. Leaving no issue, the inheritance of his estates was vested in his four aunts, or their representatives. In the year 1778, the Hon. William Moore, (uncle to the present Earl of Mountcashel,) who married Anne, daughter of Digby Foulke, Esq. and great grand-daughter of Angel Maynard, one of the four ladies above-mentioned, purchased the other shares of this estate⁸¹, and in the year 1788, sold the manor-house, and site of this manor, to Mr. William Howard of Walham-green. The house is now a pottery, in the tenure of Mr. James Rewell.

William Le Yungeman, by his deed, (without date,) confirmed a grant of Ralph de Ivinghoe to the chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, of a house, garden, and three acres of land in Fulham⁸². A survey

⁷⁶ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 425.

⁷⁷ Records in the Augmentation-office.

⁷⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 608. f. 5.

⁷⁹ Harl. MSS. No. 1551.

⁸⁰ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, No 757.

Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus.

⁸¹ From the information of Thomas Lane, Esq. of Goldsmiths'-hall.

⁸² Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul.

of this house, and premises, was given in to the commissioners for the sale of dean and chapter lands, July 25, 1649⁷⁸. It was then valued at 2l. 8s. 8d. per annum, exclusive of the reserved rent, and was sold the same year to Thomas Matthew, for the sum of 156l. 6s. 11d. on behalf of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt. who was the lessee⁷⁹.

Warren de Infula, or De Lisle, who died anno 1383, was seised of a house in the parish of Fulham, (held of John Saunford,) and left an only daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Berkley⁸⁰. This house, by the name of Lord Lisle's Place, was afterwards the property of the victorious Earl of Warwick, Regent of France, who held it in right of his wife, Elizabeth Lady Lisle, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Berkley⁸¹. Lord Lisle's place.
Richard Earl of Warwick.

John Campden, and others, anno 1390, sold the reversion of lands and tenements in Fulham, (after the death of Margaret, relict of Sir William Walworth, Knt.) to William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and others⁸².

Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, who died anno 1397, was seised of a house and fifty acres of land in Fulham, held under the Bishop of London⁸³. Thomas Earl of Kent.

In the year 1449, John Shirbourn, and others, sold a house and garden at Fulham, then valued at 3s. 4d. per annum, to John Lord Stourton⁸⁴. It was, for several generations, the property and residence of his descendants⁸⁵, and now of William Sharp, Esq. who has made considerable improvements upon the premises, and built a beautiful cottage near the water-side. Stourton-house, now Mr. Sharp's.

Peterborough-house, at Parson's-green, described in ancient records as a capital messuage, called Rightwells, or Brightwells, was the pro- Brightwells;
Rightwells;
or, Villa-

⁷⁸ Perfect Diurnal.

⁷⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁸⁰ Esch. 6 Ric. II. No. 47.

⁸¹ Esch. 17 Hen. VI. No. 54.

⁸² Cl. 13 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 11.

⁸³ Esch. 20 Ric. II. No. 30.

⁸⁴ See Esch. 2 Edw. IV. No. 18.

⁸⁵ Sir William Stourton, Lord Stourton, died seised of it anno 1478. See Esch. 17 Edw. IV. No. 55. Anne, daughter of John Lord Stourton, was buried at Fulham anno 1533.

Carey; now
Peterbo-
rough-house.

Sir Thomas
Smith.

Sir Edward
Herbert.

Lord Mor-
daunt.

Charles Earl
of Peterbo-
rough.

perty of John Tamworth, Esq.⁸⁶ privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, who died there in the year 1569, and was buried at Fulham⁸⁷. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Knolles, who, in the year 1603, sold it, together with twenty-four acres of land adjoining, within a pale, for the sum of 530l. to Thomas Smith, Esq. afterwards Sir Thomas⁸⁸, clerk of the council and master of the requests to James I. After his death, it was for some time in the possession of his widow, and her second husband, Thomas Earl of Exeter. Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Smith⁸⁹, married Thomas Carey, second son of Robert Earl of Monmouth, who, it is probable, rebuilt the house at Parson's-green, which, from that time, was known by the name of Villa-Carey⁹⁰. It is certain, that Francis Cleyne, who came over to England in the reign of Charles I. was employed to decorate the rooms⁹¹. Margaret Carey married, to her second husband, Sir Edward Herbert, (attorney-general to Charles I. and lord keeper to Charles II. during his exile,) by whom she had issue Arthur Herbert, created Earl of Torrington, Sir Edward Herbert, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, &c.⁹² Sir Edward Herbert, the father, appears to have been resident at Parson's-green, anno 1643⁹³, and his name is to be found, (described as of that place,) among the loyalists whose estates were ordered to be sold, anno 1653⁹⁴. Mr. Carey's daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, married John Mordaunt, a younger son of John, the first Earl of Peterborough, who was created Viscount Mordaunt by Charles II. for his active services during the interregnum. His eldest son Charles, who succeeded his uncle in the Earldom of Peterborough, and distinguished himself as a general officer in Spain, resided much at Parson's-green, where he enjoyed the society of learned men, being visited by Locke⁹⁵, Swift, and

⁸⁶ Court-rolls of the manor of Honylands in Enfield anno 1565.

⁸⁷ Funeral certificate, Heralds'-college.

⁸⁸ Title-deeds in the possession of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. who has some lands at Fulham, aliened by the same parties, and at the same time.

⁸⁹ His only son, Richard, died in his mino-

rity. See Harl. MSS. No. 1551.

⁹⁰ It is described by that name in Sellers's map of Middlesex, anno 1730.

⁹¹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 128.

⁹² Collins's Peer. ed. 1779, vol. v. p. 183.

⁹³ Parish books.

⁹⁴ Perfect Passages, July 11, 1651.

⁹⁵ See Locke's Life, 8vo. 1713, p. 30.

other

other distinguished characters. The Earl's second lady was the accomplished Anastasia Robinson⁹⁶, to whom he had been, for some years privately married, before he could prevail upon himself to acknowledge her, an event which did not take place till a short time before his death (anno 1735). She resided in a house which the Earl took for herself and her mother, near Fulham, but never lived under the same roof with him, till she was prevailed on to attend him in a journey, which he took a few months before his death, on account of his declining health⁹⁷. Hawkins, however, says, that she came to live at Peterborough-house in 1723, and established a musical academy there, at which Bononcini, Martini, and all the most eminent musicians of that time assisted; and he adds, that it was attended by all the fashionable world⁹⁸. After the death of the late Earl of Peterborough, this house was sold to Richard Heavyside, Esq. It is at present unoccupied. A great part of the old building has been pulled down, and there are now scarce any traces of its former state. Bowack, who wrote an account of Fulham in 1706, describes the gardens as containing twenty acres of ground, and speaks of a tulip-tree seventy-six feet in height, and five feet nine inches in girth⁹⁹. The greater part of this ground is now let to a market-gardener.

Anastasia
Robinson.

Tulip-tree.

Grove-house, near the extremity of this parish, towards Chelsea, was, for a considerable time, the property of the Elwes family¹⁰⁰. After the death of Sir John Elwes, anno 1702, it was sold to the Bridges family¹⁰¹, and was aliened, anno 1767, by Sir Brook Bridges, Bart. to Mr. Deliverance Smith¹⁰². The house has been long since pulled down, and there is now only a small tenement upon the site.

Grove-house.

The ancient house at the corner of Parson's-green, now the property of Thomas Northmore, Esq. of Cleave, in the county of Devon, and in the occupation of Mr. Dawson, belonged formerly to Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, anno 1682¹⁰³.

⁹⁶ She had been first singer at the Opera-house.

⁹⁷ Burney's History of Music, vol. iii. p. 248.

⁹⁸ Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. v. p. 305.

⁹⁹ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 37.

¹⁰⁰ Court-rolls.

¹⁰¹ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 37.

¹⁰² Court-rolls.

¹⁰³ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

Samuel
Richardson.

In the present century it has been celebrated as the residence of Samuel Richardson, a very amiable man, as well as a popular writer. It was his custom to spend as much time as he could spare, from his avocations in London, at this villa, where he composed some of his works, particularly, as I have been informed from good authority, the novel of *Clarissa Harlowe*. Previously to his taking this house, Richardson had a country retirement at Northend. Thomas Edwards, author of the *Canons of Criticism*, being on a visit to him at Parson's-green, died there January 3, 1757¹⁰⁰. Richardson's widow died there in 1773¹⁰¹. In Doddsley's collection¹⁰² are some verses on an alcove at Parson's-green, by Mrs. Bennet, sister of Edward Bridgen, Esq. who married Richardson's daughter.

Sir Francis
Child.

The house on the east side of the Green, now the residence of Sir John Hales, Bart. was built by Sir Francis Child, lord mayor of London, was for many years the property of his family¹⁰³, and for some time the residence of Admiral Sir Charles Wager. It was modernized by the late John Powell, Esq.

Admiral
Wager.

Sir Thomas
Bodley.
Rowland
White.

Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the library at Oxford, which bears his name, lived at Parson's-green from 1605 to 1609¹⁰⁴. Rowland White, Lord Strafford's entertaining and communicative correspondent, was his contemporary there¹⁰⁵. When the great Lord Chancellor Bacon fell into disgrace, and was restrained from coming within the verge of the court, he procured a licence (dated September 13, 1621,) to retire for six weeks to the house of his friend Lord Chief Justice Vaughan¹⁰⁶, at Parson's-green. The king refused to renew the licence at the expiration of the term.

Lord Chan-
cellor Bacon.

Lord Chief
Justice
Vaughan.

Munster-
house.

Mustow, (commonly called Munster-house,) on the north side of the road to London, between Fulham and Purse's-cross¹⁰⁷ was, during

¹⁰⁰ Biograph. Brit. new edition, article Edwards.

¹⁰¹ Gent. Mag.

¹⁰² Vol. V. See Gent. Mag. April 1783.

¹⁰³ Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham.

¹⁰⁴ Parish books, and Cabala, p. 65.

¹⁰⁵ Parish books.

¹⁰⁶ A very eminent lawyer, and ancestor to the present Earl of Lisburne.

¹⁰⁷ The name of this place was thus spelt, a century ago, in the parish register, where entries relating to the family of Purse often occur. I do not recollect having seen it mentioned in any record of a more ancient date.

the greater part of the last century, the property of the Powells¹⁰⁸, from whom it came to Sir John Williams of Pengethly, Monmouthshire, Bart.¹⁰⁹ It is now the property of Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq. and is occupied as a school.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt. anno 1708, was admitted to a copyhold house in Fulham, (called Goodriche's *alias* Symond's,) on the surrender of William Thomas, clerk¹¹⁰. This house, having descended to Dr. Rawlinson, was left by him, anno 1754, to augment the salary of the principal of Hertford-college in Oxford¹¹¹. Having been for some time unoccupied, it was pulled down in March 1794, and the site let on a building lease.

In the year 1718, Hicks Borough surrendered a messuage near Northend, called Browne's-house, which had been formerly Lord Griffin's, to Sir John Stanley, Bart. from whom it passed, anno 1735, to William Monk, Esq.¹¹² It was afterwards the property of Francis Earl Brooke, who aliened it to the late Marquis of Downshire, then Earl of Hillsborough. It was afterwards the property of the late Sir Gilbert, and now of the Dowager Lady Heathcote.

Claybrooke-house, in Fulham, took its name from the family of Claybrooke, who had considerable property in this parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth¹¹³. Sir Edward Frewen inherited this house on the death of his father, anno 1702¹¹⁴. It afterwards became the property of Robert Limpany, Esq. and is now a boarding-school for young ladies, in the occupation of Mrs. Mayers and Chant.

A house, called Holcrofts, was sold by Robert Limpany to Sir William Withers, in the year 1708, being then newly built, and having a long avenue of elms in front¹¹⁵. It was afterwards the property

¹⁰⁸ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. Deere of the Auditor's-office. There is a deed of Sir Edward Powell's, dated 1640. Sir William Powell's will bears date 1680.

¹⁰⁹ Title-deeds as above.

¹¹⁰ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹¹¹ Dr. Rawlinson had originally left this

house to the Society of Antiquaries; but, in consequence of some disgust, revoked the devise.

¹¹² Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham.

¹¹³ Harl. MSS. No. 1711.

¹¹⁴ Court Rolls.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

and

Sir Martin Wright.

and residence of Sir Martin Wright, one of the justices of the King's Bench, who died there anno 1767. It now belongs to his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright.

Villas near the river.

Adjoining to the river, on the east side of the bridge, are several villas, very pleasantly situated, belonging to Dr. Milman, Elborowe Woodcock, Esq. H. Legge, Esq. Dr. Cadogan, Mrs. Chauncy, and Philip Stephens, Esq. secretary to the Admiralty. The latter has very extensive pleasure-grounds.

John Norden.
John Florio.

Among the eminent inhabitants, not elsewhere mentioned, may be enumerated, John Norden, author of the Survey of Middlesex and Hertfordshire¹¹³; John Florio, an Italian, (clerk of the closet to James I.) who translated Montaigne's Essays into English, and published an Italian Dictionary, and other works¹¹⁴; George Cartwright,

Bishop Hickman, &c. &c.

the actor¹¹⁵; Charles Hickman, bishop of Londonderry¹¹⁶; Jacob Tonson and Bernard Lintot, two eminent booksellers¹¹⁷, successively publishers of Pope's works; Catesby, the celebrated naturalist¹¹⁸;

Samuel Foote.

and Samuel Foote, the comedian and dramatic writer, who resided some years at Northend.

Parish church.

The parish church, which is dedicated to All Saints, stands at a small distance from the water-side. It is an ancient stone building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a handsome Gothic tower, built, if we may judge from the architecture, some time in or near the fourteenth century. In the chancel window are the arms of the see of London impaling Compton; in the south wall is a single stone stall, with a handsome Gothic canopy, ornamented with quatrefoils. Near it is an altar-tomb, with a figure in brass, of a man in armour; the arms and inscription are gone. On the north wall, is a rich Gothic monument¹¹⁹, with an

Stone stall.

Ancient monuments.

¹¹³ See the Pref. to his Speculum Britanniae.

¹¹⁴ He died of the plague anno 1625, and was buried at Fulham. See Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

¹¹⁵ Biograph. Dram.

¹¹⁶ He died there anno 1713. Le Neve's Monument. Anglican. vol. iv. p. 271.

¹¹⁷ Tonson lived at Northend, and Lintot at a place called the Broome-houses, by the water-side.

¹¹⁸ Pult. Anec. of Botany, vol. ii. p. 229.

¹¹⁹ Perhaps, that of Sir Sampson Norton, master of the ordnance to Henry VIII. who was buried at Fulham.

obtuse arch, ornamented with oak-leaves and other foliage, under which are the vestiges of brass figures and escutcheons. Against the same wall is the monument of Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, master of the rolls, and wife of Sir Peter Legh, Knt.¹²⁰, of Lime in the county of Chester, who died anno 1603: under an arch, supported by Corinthian columns, is her effigies, as large as the life, in a sitting posture, with an infant in her arms; she is habited in a ruff and veil; her hair is dressed in a great number of small curls. On the south wall is the monument of Anthony Nourse, Gent.¹²¹ who died in 1704; and those of Sir William Butts, and Sir Thomas Smith¹²², with the following inscriptions:

Sir William
Butts, and Sir
Thomas
Smith.

" Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Buttii equitis aurati et medici regis

" Henrici Octavi Qui obiit, A° Dni. 1545, 17° Novemb.

" Quid medicina valet, quid honos, quid gratia regum,

" Quid popularis amor, mors ubi fœva venit?

" Sola valet-pietas quæ structa est auspice Christo;

" Sola in morte valet, cætera cuncta fluunt.

¹²⁰ Arms—1. Sable, replenished with mullets Arg. therein a man's arm bowed, holding in his hand a standard silver; an augmentation granted by Norroy king at arms, anno 1575, to Sir Piers Legh, in memory of the valiant services of his ancestor and namesake at the battle of Cressy, where he bore the standard of the Black Prince. 2. Gules, a cross engrailed Argent for Legh. 3. Or, three lozenges Az. for Baguley. 4. Az. a chevron Arg. between 3 crowns Or, for De Corona. 5. Arg. a pale lozengy Sab. for Daniers. 6. Arg. a cross Sab. in the first quarter a fl. de lis of the second for Haydock. 7. Vert, a chevron between 3 crosses crosslets Or, for Wrightington. 8. Arg. a mullet pierced for Aston. 9. Lozengy Sab. and Arg. for Croft impaling Gerard of Bryn with its quarterings, viz. 1. Arg. a Saltier Gul. for Gerard. 2. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or for Bryn.

3. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. for Windle. 4. Arg. 3 torteauxes between two bendlets Gules for Ince. 5. Arg. a bend engrailed Sab. in chief an escallop-shell Gules for Radcliffe. 6. Az. a cross patonce between 4 martlets Arg. for Plessington. 7. Arg. a lion ramp. purple for Balderston. 8. Arg. a cross raguly Gules for Lawrence. 9. Arg. 2 bars Gules in chief 3 mullets of the second for Washington. 10. Az. a chevron between 3 fishes haurient Or, a quartering of Washington.

¹²¹ Arms—Gules a fesse between 2 chevrons Arg. impaling Sab. on a bend engrailed Or 3 human hearts Gules.

¹²² Arms—Az. a lion ramp. Or, on a chief Arg. 3 torteauxes impaling 1. Arg. on a cross Sab. a leopard's face Or for Bridges; 2. Or, a pale Gules for Chandos; 3. Arg. a fesse between 3 martlets Sable for Berkley.

" Ergo

" Ergo mihi in vitâ fuerit quando omnia Christus ;

" Mors mihi nunc lucrum, vitæque Christus erit.

" Epitaphium hoc primitus inscriptum pariete, et situ jam pene
 " exœsum sic demum restituit Leonardus Butts, Armiger Norfol-
 " cienfis, Oct. 30, 1627, Amoris G."

" D. O. M.

" Thomæ Smith, Equiti Aurato Regiæ Ma^{ti} a supplicum libellis,
 " et ab epistolis Latinis ; Viro doctrinâ prudentiâque singulari. Fran-
 " cisca, Guil. Baronis Chandos Filia, Opt. Marito Conjux mœstiff.
 " plorans posuit. Obiit 28 die Nov. MDCIX."

Sir William Butts was one of the founders of the College of Physicians. He was esteemed a man of great learning, skill, and experience¹²³, and was trusted by Henry VIII. in many important affairs¹²⁴. Shakspeare introduces him discovering to the King the malice of Gardiner, and others of the council, against Cranmer. A portrait of Butts is introduced in Holbein's picture of Henry VIII. granting the charter to the Surgeons' Company.

Sir Thomas
Smith.

Sir Thomas Smith was appointed secretary of the Latin tongue in the year 1603, with a salary of forty marks¹²⁵. He was made also clerk of the council, and of the high court of parliament, and master of the requests, and was on the road to higher preferment. He was a native of Abingdon, and a member of the University of Oxford, to the library of which place, founded by his friend and neighbour, Sir Thomas Bodley, he left a considerable sum of money¹²⁶.

Various
tombs.

Within the rails of the communion-table, are the tombs of Capt. John Saris¹²⁷ (1643) ; and William Rumbold, Esq.¹²⁸ clerk comptroller

¹²³ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

¹²⁴ Lodge's Illustrations of English History, vol. i. p. 32.

¹²⁵ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xvi. p. 513.

¹²⁶ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

¹²⁷ Arms—A chevron between 3 Saracens' heads impaling a chevron between 3 mascles, on a chief a greyhound current for Megges.

¹²⁸ On a chevron engrailed 3 cinquefoils, on a canton a leopard's face, (it should be a cinque-

troller of the great wardrobe, and surveyor-general of the customs (1667). On the floor of the chancel, is a mutilated figure in brass, of a priest; and the tombs of Barbara Loke (1647); Thomas Carlos, son of Colonel William Carlos¹²⁹ (1665); Robert Hickes, Esq. (1669); Hester Nourse, mother of the maids of honour to Queen Katherine (1705); Jeffrey Ekins, D. D. dean of Carlisle (1791); and Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Horner of Hull (1793).

On the north wall of the nave, near the chancel, is the monument of Bishop Gibson¹³⁰; and on the floor, the tombs of Robert Blanchard, goldsmith of London (1681); John Burnett, Gent. (1689); Urfula, wife of the Rev. Lewis Thomas, rector of Upton, Wilts, and daughter of Sir Thomas Woodcock (1716); John Elliot, Gent. (1722); and Alexander Mackrabie (1777).

Against the east wall of the north aisle, is placed a brass plate, in the form of a lozenge, which was found in digging for the foundation of a column, when the church was repaired, anno 1770. Underneath the portrait of the deceased, is the following inscription: "Hic jacet Domicella Margareta Svanders¹³¹, nata Gandavii Flandrie quæ ex magistro Gerardo Hornebolt peperit domicellam Susannam uxorem Magistri Johannis Parker archarii regis¹³². Quæ obiit Anno Dni. M° CCCCXXIX°, 36 Novemb. Orate pro animâ."

On the north wall is a tablet, surrounded with a broad frame of wood richly carved, to the memory of an infant daughter of Robert

cinquefoil as in the arms granted to this William Rumbold) impaling a chevron between 3 crosses formée for Barkley.

¹²⁹ Arms—An oak, on a fesse 3 regal crowns. These arms were granted to Colonel Careless for his services in concealing King Charles in the oak, with permission to change his name to Carlos.

¹³⁰ Arms—The see of London impaling Gibson, as in p. 348. The inscription is given elsewhere.

¹³¹ Arms—A chevron between 3 martlets impaling a winnowing van (the coat, I suppose, of Svanders; 3 winnowing vans were borne by Septvan, a Kentish family,) quartering a chevron between 3 men's heads in profile. Upon the coat first mentioned is an escutcheon with a cross moline between four crescents.

¹³² The King's Bowyer.—In a deed, dated 1528, (20 Hen. VIII.) John Parker is styled *Valetus Robarum*, or groom of the wardrobe to the king. Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. 75. D. 67.

Limpany¹³³, who died in 1694. On the floor of this aisle, are the tombs of Katherine, wife of William Gee, Gent. (1683); and Mary, wife of William Miller, Esq. (1739).

John Vis-
count Mor-
daunt.

In the east window of the fourth aisle, are the royal arms, the arms and quarterings of Cecil¹³⁴, and those of Sir William Billesby, Knt.¹³⁵. It is probable, that he and the Earl of Exeter, who married Sir Thomas Smith's widow, contributed toward the repairs of that aisle, which seems to have been considerably raised with brick about the beginning of the last century. The principal monument, on the fourth wall, is that of John Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon¹³⁶. On a large slab of black polished marble, supported by pedestals about four feet high, stands a fine marble statue of the deceased, in a Roman habit, and with a baton in his hand. On each side the statue is an oval tablet of white marble, containing a concise pedigree of the Mordaunt family, and a Latin inscription. This monument was the work of Bushnell, the celebrated English artist, assisted by Bird. The statue alone is said to have cost 250l.¹³⁷ On the same wall are the monuments of Katherine, wife of John Hart, Gent. and daughter of Edmund Powell of Fulham¹³⁸ (1605); Jane, wife of William Payne, Esq. of Pallenfwick¹³⁹ (1610); Sir Thomas Kinsey, Knt.¹⁴⁰ and Alderman of London (1696); and Dorothy Lady

¹³³ Arms—per pale Gul. & Sab. a mountain cat between 3 roses Arg. impaling Sab. a chevron embattled between 3 roses Argent; the arms of Cornish.

¹³⁴ Cecil quartering Carleon. See vol. i. p. 530.

¹³⁵ 1. Arg. a chevron between 3 demi-lozenges Sab.—Billesby. 2. Gules. 3. Arg. 2 bars engrailed Sab. for Steynes. 4. Gules, an eagle displayed Or for Kevremond.

¹³⁶ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 estoils Sable.

¹³⁷ The whole monument is said to have cost 400l. Bowack, p. 32.

¹³⁸ Arms—Arg. 3 lozenges Sab. charged with as many escallops Or for Hart impaling Per fesse Vert and Or; three escallops Argent for Powell of Fulham.

¹³⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse engrailed Gul. between 3 birds Sab. as many cinquefoils of the first quartering Or, 3 hurts; on a chief embattled Az. 3 bezants, and impaling Gules, gutty Or, a fesse nebuleé Arg.

¹⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 squirrels sejant Gul. cracking nuts Or, stalked and leaved Vert.

Clarke,

Clarke¹⁴¹, (daughter of Thomas Hylliard, Esq. and wife, first, of Sir George Clarke, Knt. (secretary at war to Charles II.) and, secondly, to Samuel Barrow, M. D.) physician to Charles II. and judge advocate,) who died anno 1695. This monument was the work of the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, and is said to have cost 300l. On a slab, at the foot, (inclosed within iron rails,) is the following inscription, to the memory of Dr. Barrow, who wrote the Latin verses prefixed to Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

" P. M. S. Samuelis Barrow, M. D. ex vetustâ in agro Norfolk. Dr. Barrow.
 " profapiâ, Carolo II. medici ordinarii, advocati generalis et judicis
 " martialis per annos, plus minus, viginti; quæ munera jussu regio
 " suscepit quod Albemarlum secutus optatum Caroli reditum suis
 " maturavit consiliis. * Uxorem duxit unicam, Relictam Gul. Clarke,
 " Eq. aurat. cujus felicissimi paris (cum sexdecim annos rarum amo-
 " ris conjugalibus exemplum exhibuisset) quæ sola potuit, mors fregit
 " consortium 12 Kal. Aprilis, A. D. 1682, infracto adhuc manente
 " superstitis amore. Ob. æt. 57."

At the west end of the south aisle is the monument of William Earsby, Esq. of Northend, who died in 1664; and on the north wall, those of Edmund, son of John Gresham, Esq. of Mayfield¹⁴² (1593); William Plumbe, Esq.¹⁴³ (1593), and his wife Elizabeth¹⁴⁴, relict of John Gresham, and daughter and heir of Edward Dormer,

¹⁴¹ Arms—Arg. on a bend Gules between 3 pellets, as many swans proper; on a canton Az. a leopard's jamb Or for Clarke;—Sable two swords in saltier Arg. hilts and pommels Or between 4 fl. de lis of the last for Barrow, and Az. a chevron between 3 mullets Or for Hilliard.

¹⁴² Arms—Arg. a chevron ermines between 3 mullets pierced Sab. for Gresham quartering Az. ten billets 4, 3, 2, 1 Or; on a chief of the second a demi lion issuant Sable for Dormer.

2. Gules on a chevron Arg. between 3 fishes Or, as many martlets Sab. on a chief indented of the second 3 escallop shells of the first for Done, als. Clobbs. 3. Arg. 3 fl. de lis Az. for Coulrich, als. Cailridge.

¹⁴³ The arms on this monument are those of Dormer impaled with Gresham; those of Plumbe are gone.

¹⁴⁴ His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nevil, and relict of Sir Robert Southwell.

Esq.; Thomas Bonde ¹⁴³ (1600); and Thomas Winter, Esq. ¹⁴⁶ (1681).
The two last have the following inscriptions:

Thomas
Bonde.

" At Earth, in Cornwall, was my first beginnunge,
" From Bondes and Corringtons as it may apere;
" Now to Earthe in Fulham God disposed my endinge,
" In March the thousand and six hundred yere
" Of Christ; in whom my body sure doth reste,
" Till, both in body and soule, I shall be bleste.
" Thomas Bonde, obiit ætat. suæ 68."

Thomas
Winter.

" H. S. J. Thomas Winter Armiger inclyti illius Winteri prænepos
" qui Hispanorum classem (quæ vinci non potuit) fudit. Bello dein
" paci obstetricante, hic pacis filius in Indos mercator navigat, ubi
" Messalapatamiæ præfecturam gessit et adornavit; vigesimo plus
" minus anno elapso Patri cognatisque (ob fidelitatem optimo Regum
" a piis fæderatoribus ad inopiam redactis) velis et rebus secundis
" plané alter Joseph Deo mittente rediit. Omnibus tandem boni
" viri functis officiis, postquam triginta quatuor annos mirâ patien-
" tiâ acri laboraverat morbo, in Domino moriens a laboribus requie-
" vit. Obiit. Jan. 15 { ^{Salutis 1681,} _{Æt. 66.} }. Mæstissima conjux hoc qualecun-
" que Μνηµεωσυνον amoris ergo posuit."—Anne his wife, daughter
of P. Swinglehurst, married, afterwards, Charles Orby of the county
of Lincoln, and died anno 1689. Thomas Winter was, as his epi-
taph informs us, great-grandson of the celebrated admiral of that
name, and brother of Sir Edward Winter, whose epitaph is given
in the first volume of this work ¹⁴⁷.

¹⁴³ Arms—Arg. on a chevron Sab. 3 bezants quartering, 1. Arg. 3 flags' heads coupé sable, collar'd of the field. 2. Arg. a chevron Az. between 3 sinister hands coupé and erect

Gules for Maynard. 3. Arg. a saltier Sab. for Coriton.

¹⁴⁶ Arms—Sab. a fesse ermine.

¹⁴⁷ P. 33, 34.

On the floor of the south aisle are the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of ——— Tipping¹⁴⁸, and daughter of Edward Cofyn by his wife Frances, (daughter of William Trye, Esq. of Hardwick-court, who was descended from one of the coheirs of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk¹⁴⁹ (1686); John Earlsby, Esq. (1687); Isaac Cook, groom of the Chapel Royal (1697); Martha, wife of Edward Billingley, Gent. (1698); Thomas Doughtie, Gent. (1706); William Stevenage, captain in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards (1709), and his wife Lucy, daughter of Henry Beaufoy, Esq. of Guy's-cliff near Warwick; Samuel Heather, apothecary (1714); Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. George Mordaunt, and daughter of Sir John D'oyley, Bart. (1718); Carey Eleanor Hamilton, spinster (1725); Elizabeth, widow of George London (1732); Matthew Frecker, Esq. (1738); Sufanna, relict of the Hon. Colonel Duncombe (1748); Samuel Ashurst, Esq. (1753); Thomas Gilbert, Esq. (1759); Mrs. Harriot, and Mrs. Sarah Ashurst (1782); Daniel Leckie, Esq. (1783); and the Rev. Philip Laurents, M. A. (1787).

When Bowack wrote his account of Fulham, there was, in the south aisle, an inscription to the memory of Bishop Henchman, who died in 1675, and in the north aisle, the tomb of Abraham Downing, Esq. serjeant skinner to Charles II. who died anno 1676¹⁵⁰.

Bishop
Henchman.

Stow mentions the tomb of Sir William Billesby, Knt. who died in 1607¹⁵¹; and Weever, those of the following persons, viz. John Sherbourne, archdeacon of Essex (1431); John Thorley, Esq. (1445); John Fisher, treasurer to Cardinal Sancte Balbine, &c. (1463); William Harvey, rector of Fulham (1471); Lora, daughter of Sir John Blount, Lord Montjoy (1480); John Long, Gent. (1503); Sir

Ancient
tombs, now
destroyed.

¹⁴⁸ Arms—On a bend engrailed 3 pheons and coheir of Sir John Gournay, and niece for Tipping impaling a chevron between 3 and eventually coheir of Charles Brandon.

¹⁴⁹ John Trye, Esq. of Hardwick-court, who died anno 1579, married Elizabeth, daughter

¹⁵⁰ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 35.

¹⁵¹ Circuit Walk. p. 72.

Sampson Norton, Knt. master of the ordnance to King Henry VIII. (1517); George Chauncy, Esq. receiver-general to Bishop Fitzjames (1520); and Anne, daughter of John Lord Stourton (1533). A manuscript in the Harleian collection, mentions also the tomb of Thomas Claybrooke, Esq. who died in 1587.

Tablets on
the outside of
the church.

Upon the east wall of the vestry (on the outside,) is the monument of John Hewetson, who died anno 1672. On the north wall, those of Charles Lisle, Gent. (1665); and Philip Daniel Castiglione Maurelli, of an ancient family in Naples, a convert from the Roman Catholic religion, who left his country for conscience-sake. He was entertained in the families of Bishop Robinson and Bishop Gibson, and died anno 1738. On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq. (son of Sir Francis Cornwallis, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Henry Jones of Abermarles, in the county of Carmarthen, Bart. (1703); he married Emma, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, Bart. On the east wall of the south aisle, that of the widow of the Rev. Mr. Rothery (1782); and on the south wall, that of Mr. John Lambart (1746).

Monuments
of the Bishops
of London.

In the church-yard are the monuments of Bishop Compton, Bishop Robinson¹⁵², Bishop Gibson, Bishop Sherlock, Bishop Hayter, Bishop Terrick, and Bishop Lowth. The epitaphs will be given elsewhere.

Various
tombs in the
church-yard.

There are the tombs also of the following persons, viz. Benjamin Wyche, apothecary (1686); Sir Francis Child, Knt.¹⁵³ and alderman of London (1713); Sir Francis Compton, (fifth son of Spencer Earl of Northampton,) (1716); Dame Sarah Compton (1747), and Mary, their daughter (1764); Capt. Charles Pratten (1718); George Curtis, Esq. gentleman of the wardrobe to Queen Anne and George I.

¹⁵² Arms—Robinson impaling on the dexter side 3 chevrons for Langton, and on the sinister side a lion rampant.

¹⁵³ Arms—Gules a chevron engrailed erm. between 3 eagles close Arg. on an escutcheon

of pretence, a chevron between 3 leopards' heads for Wheeler. Sir Francis Child married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Wheeler, goldsmith, of London.

(1719); Sir William Withers, Knt. and alderman of London (1720); his grandson, William Withers, Esq. (1768); William Skelton, Gent. (1720); Mr. Thomas Soulbby, (1721); John Powell, Gent. (1722); Robert Apreece, Esq. of Washingley in the county of Huntingdon (1723); his daughter Sufanna, relict of Admiral Sir John Balchen (1752); Robert Powlett, Gent. of Clement's-inn (1723); Joanna, wife of Thomas Moore, Gent. of New-inn (1725); Bartholomew Shorthose, apothecary (1727); Mary Cotton, widow (1727); Philip Dwight, S. T. P. vicar (1729); William Wylde, Gent. (1731); Lewis Vasslet, a school-master (1731); George Lane, Esq. of the band of gentlemen pensioners (1732); Mrs. Anne Villars (1745); Margaret, wife of Capt. Thomas Mogg (1751); Charles Keightley, Esq. (1751); Gabriel Johnstson, Gent. of New-inn (1752); James Croft, Esq. (1753); George Putland, Esq. (1756); William Brydges, Esq. (1762); Mr. Thomas Hinckliff (1762); Francis Gashry, Esq. treasurer and paymaster of the ordnance (1762); John Duer, Esq. (1764); Rev. John Eddowes (1765); Edward Pratten, Esq. (1769); Noah Tittner, merchant (1771); Robert Price, surgeon (1773); Capt. John Emmenefs (1776); Abraham Dupuis, Esq. (1777); Frederick Nuffen, Esq. one of his Majesty's musicians (1779); Nathaniel Rench¹³⁴ (1783); Jacob Fletcher, Esq. (1783); William Scott, Esq. (1785); Mr. Henry Holland (1785); Mr. Thomas Claridge (1786); Mrs. Mary Kime (1788); Lady Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Duke of Gordon (aged eighty-one) (1789); Stephen Bourget, Esq. (1790); Mary, wife of Mr. John Rawling (1790); Beata, daughter of John Wyllyams, Esq. of Plaistow-house in Essex, and niece of Sir John Dineley, Bart. (1791); Mr. Francis

¹³⁴ Mr. Rench was a market-gardener. In the inscription on his tomb it is said that he was one hundred and one years of age; but upon consulting the parish register it appears, that he was only 82, having been born in the month of August 1701. The account of his death in the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, says, that he died in the same house in which he was born; and that he had thirty-two children by two wives.

Woodhouse (1791); and Mrs. Anne Walker (aged ninety-one,) (1792).

Rectory.

The rectory of Fulham, the advowson of which had been always connected with the manor, was appropriated by Bishop Giffard, anno 1420, to the priory of Sheen. For this appropriation, the consent of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's was obtained, and it was confirmed by the King's patent¹⁵⁵; but it does not appear, that the convent ever presented to the benefice, which has been invariably (except during the protectorate of Cromwell, and the suspension of Bishop Compton,) in the patronage of the Bishops of London. In the year 1327, the rectory was valued at thirty marks per annum, exclusive of a pension of 6l. per annum payable to the chancellor of St. Paul's cathedral¹⁵⁶. The rectorial tithes have been held on a lease for lives, from time immemorial, the lessee paying a reserved rent of 40l. per annum to the rector, whose benefice is a sinecure.

Lessees of the great tithes.

The glebe and tithes, which were valued, anno 1610, at 340l. per annum¹⁵⁷, had belonged (under a lease granted by Henry King, rector of Fulham, and bearing date 1641,) to the family of Nourse, of Woodeaton in Oxfordshire, who sold them to Edmund Harvey, Esq. who had purchased the manor during the interregnum. On his attainder, they became vested in the crown, and were granted by Charles II. anno 1664, to Anthony Eyre, Esq. in consideration of his services to the King his father¹⁵⁸. They afterwards belonged to Sir John Elwes, proprietor of Grove-house, and were purchased with that, and other premises in Fulham, by Sir Brook Bridges, Bart. about the year 1700¹⁵⁹. The present lessee is Samuel Knight, Esq. of Milton in the county of Cambridge.

The sum of 4l. 15s. per annum, deducted out of the 40l. above-mentioned, is now paid by the rector of Fulham to the chancellor

¹⁵⁵ Pat. 9 Hen. 5. pt. 1. m. 1.

¹⁵⁶ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁵⁷ Parliament. Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

¹⁵⁸ Pat. 15 Car. II. pt. 2. No. 19.

¹⁵⁹ Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 35.

of St. Paul's, in lieu (as I suppose) of the tithes of the demefne lands at Fulham, granted to that officer by Richard de Belmeis and Richard Fitzneal, Bishops of London ¹⁶⁰.

The parsonage-house stands upon the west side of Parson's, or Parsonage-green, to which it gave name. It is now divided into two tenements. In the year 1598 it was in the tenure of Sir Francis Walsingham's widow ¹⁶¹. Bowack, who wrote in 1705, says, "the house in which the rectors of Fulham used to reside, is now very old, and much decayed. There is, adjoining to it, an old stone-building, which seems to be of about three hundred or four hundred years standing, and designed for religious use; in all probability, a chapel for the rectors and their domestics. Before the said house is a large common, which, within the memory of several ancient inhabitants now living, was used for a bowling-green ¹⁶²." The building, of which Bowack speaks, was pulled down about the year 1740.

William Shirebourne, who was rector of Fulham anno 1366, is said to have been excellently well versed, not only in philosophy, but also in theology; and, in both kinds, to have written with great commendation ¹⁶³.

Richard Hill, who was collated to the rectory of Fulham in 1488, became afterwards Bishop of London ¹⁶⁴.

Henry King, son of the Bishop of London, was promoted from this rectory to the see of Chichester, anno 1642 ¹⁶⁵. His successor, Thomas Howell, brother of the celebrated James Howell, was made Bishop of Bristol in the year 1644 ¹⁶⁶.

The late Dr. Michael Lort, who was collated to the rectory of Fulham in the month of April 1789, was a man very generally

¹⁶⁰ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 109, and 607.

¹⁶¹ Parish Books.

¹⁶² Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 58.

¹⁶³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 608.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid. Bishop King published a volume of sermons on the Lord's Prayer, and some single discourses.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

esteemed and beloved among the circle of his acquaintance. Though he published little ¹⁶⁷ himself, yet, by his friendly assistance and judicious corrections, he contributed much to the service of literature. His library, which contained a great number of books rarely to be met with elsewhere, was always open to his friends. After his death, which happened in the month of November 1790, it was sold by auction, and, though remarkably destitute of exterior ornaments, produced the sum of 1269l. The sale, which was conducted by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, lasted twenty-five days ¹⁶⁸. Dr. Lort was succeeded in the rectory of Fulham by the Rev. Graham Jepson, B. D.

Vicarage:

The vicarage of this place is in the gift of the rector; the vicarial tithes, with the vicarage-house, &c. were valued at 52l. per ann. ¹⁶⁹ In the King's books, the vicarage is rated at 10l.

Vicars.

Thomas
Walkington.

Richard
Clewet.

Adoniram
Byfield.

Thomas Walkington, presented to the vicarage of Fulham anno 1615 ¹⁷⁰, was author of "Rabboni," "Mary Magdalen's Tears of Sorrow, and Solace," and another single sermon ¹⁷¹. He was succeeded by Richard Clewet, who was ejected by the Puritans ¹⁷²; his place being supplied by Adoniram Byfield, whose name has been handed down in Hudibrastic rhyme:

" Their dispensations had been stifled

" But for our Adoniram Byfield ¹⁷³."

He was scribe to the Assembly of Divines, and one of the Committee of Reformation for the Universities ¹⁷⁴. In the report of the commissioners anno 1650, he is called an able, honest, and constant preacher of the gospel ¹⁷⁵. Byfield was succeeded, both in the vicar-

¹⁶⁷ Dr. Lort published a commentary on the Lord's Prayer; some single sermons and several papers in the *Archæologia*.

¹⁶⁸ His prints sold for the sum of 401l. 1s. 6d.

¹⁶⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Lib.

¹⁷⁰ Newcourt.

¹⁷¹ Ant. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i.

¹⁷² Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 49.

¹⁷³ Part III. Canto II. l. 639. Nash's edition.

¹⁷⁴ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. iv. p. 96, and 178.

¹⁷⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

age and rectory of Fulham, (to the latter of which he had been presented by Edmund Harvey, who had purchased the manor¹⁷⁶;) by Isaac Knight, minister of Hammer-smith¹⁷⁷.

William Nicholas Blomberg, who was presented to the vicarage of Fulham in 1733, and became rector in 1734, was son of Baron Blomberg, a nobleman of Courland. He published a life of Dr. Edmund Dickenson, an eminent physician, who was his grandfather by the mother's side¹⁷⁸.

William Nicholas Blomberg.

Denison Cumberland, presented to this vicarage in 1757, vacated it upon being promoted to the bishopric of Clonfert in Ireland, from which he was afterwards translated to Kilmore. He was son of the celebrated Dr. Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough, and father of Richard Cumberland, Esq. the dramatic writer. The Bishop of Kilmore married a daughter of Dr. Bentley, who was the Phœbe of Dr. Byrom's well-known ballad of "My time, O! ye Muses," &c. &c.

Denison Cumberland, Bishop of Kilmore.

The present vicar of Fulham is the Rev. Graham Jepson, who succeeded Dr. Hamilton anno 1776, and is now rector also.

At the dissolution of monasteries and chantries, there was a brotherhood in the church of Fulham, dedicated to St. Peter, of which Edward Lathar, and three others, were wardens. In the inventory of goods belonging to the church, in the reign of Edward VI.¹⁷⁹ mention is made of "two rotchetts, and 20 pecys of owld paynted " clothes that did kever the images."

St. Peter's brotherhood.

The earliest register of this parish, now extant, begins in the year 1675. During the first five years, the baptisms, burials, &c. at Fulham and Hammer-smith, were entered promiscuously; the average number of baptisms, during that period, was 137; that of burials,

Parish register.

Comparative state of population.

¹⁷⁶ Parliamentary Surveys.

¹⁷⁷ He was presented to the rectory anno 1654 by Edmund Harvey, and to the vicarage anno 1657 by Cromwell. Committee Books,

vol. xxxiii. b. 3. p. 47. and vol. xxxiv. p. 24.

¹⁷⁸ Baronetage edit. 1741, vol. iv. p. 95.

¹⁷⁹ In the Augmentation-office.

123. Since that time, the entries relating to each division of the parish have been kept separately.

Fulham side. The averages on the Fulham side have been as follows :

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1680—1689	-	-	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{3}$
1730—1739	-	-	86 $\frac{7}{8}$	140 $\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1784	-	-	99 $\frac{3}{5}$	105 $\frac{2}{3}$
1784—1789	-	-	115 $\frac{1}{5}$	120 $\frac{3}{5}$
1790	-	-	131	122
1791	-	-	122	139
1792	-	-	122	112
1793	-	-	136	120

The present number of houses is seven hundred and two.

Extracts from the Register.

FULHAM SIDE.

John Vis-
count Mor-
daunt.

“ The Right Honorable John L^d Viscount Mordaunt departed this
“ mortall life the 5th day of June, and was interred in a new vault
“ in the south isle, the 14 day the same month of June 1675.” Lord
Mordaunt was the second son of John Earl of Peterborough. He
distinguished himself, during the protectorate of Cromwell, by his
active endeavours to promote the restoration of Charles II. by which
he exposed himself to the most imminent danger. On the first of
May 1658, he was committed to the Tower¹⁸⁰; and on the first of
June was brought before the high court of justice¹⁸¹, but had the
singular good fortune to be acquitted, being, as it is said, almost the
only person who escaped from that fiery tribunal¹⁸². He was up in
arms again for the King the next year, and was declared a traitor by
the Rump Parliament. On the 29th of July, Lady Mary Howard,
daughter of the Earl of Berkshire, was committed to the Tower, for

¹⁸⁰ Public Intelligencer, April 26—May 3.

¹⁸¹ Merc. Polit. May 27—June 3.

¹⁸² Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. iii.
p. 202.

being

being concerned with Mr. Mordaunt in treasonable practices¹⁸³. He himself remained at liberty, and affairs taking a different turn, had the satisfaction soon afterwards of going to the King with the welcome tender of General Monk's services, at which time he was created Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon. He died of a fever in the 48th year of his age, as appears by the following inscription upon his monument in Fulham church :

" H. S. I.

" Nobilissimus Heros Johannes Mordaunt Johannis Comitis Petro-
 " burgensis Filius Natus Minor, ex Mordauntiorum stemmate quod
 " ante sex, centos annos Normanniâ traductum serie perpetuâ, dein-
 " ceps hîc in Angliâ floruit ; qui acceptum a parentibus decus re-
 " bus gestis auxit et illustravit ; opera egregiâ positâ in restituendo
 " principe ab avitis regnis pulso, mille aditis periculis et Cromwelli
 " rabie sæpius provocatâ sæpe etiam devictâ, a Carolo Secundo feli-
 " citer reduce in laborum mercedem & benevolentia tesseram Vice-
 " comes de Aviland est renuntiatus, Castri etiam Windesoriæ at mi-
 " litia Surriensis præfecturæ admotus. Ex nuptiis cum lectissimâ
 " heroinâ Elizabethâ Carey comitum Monumethæ stirpe oriundâ auf-
 " picatissime initis susceptâ prole numerosâ, filiis septem, filiabus
 " quatuor, medio ætatis flore, annorum 48, febre correptus, Vir im-
 " mortalitate dignus animam Deo reddidit V die Junii, annoque Do-
 " mini MDCLXXV."

George, the posthumous son of John Viscount Mordaunt, was ^{Mordaunt family.} baptized at Fulham Dec. 6, 1675. He entered into holy orders ; and died anno 1728. Elizabeth Viscountess Mordaunt was buried May 1, 1679. Henry, son of Charles Viscount Mordaunt, (afterwards Earl of Peterborough,) and Sarah his lady, was baptized April 28, 1683. He died unmarried, anno 1710. Thomas, an infant son of the said Earl, was buried in 1684 ; and George, Sept. 19, 1685.

¹⁸³ Public Intelligencer, July 25—Aug. 1.

Alexander,

Alexander, infant son of Alexander Duke of Gordon by Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, was buried at Fulham Jan. 7, 1710-1. The Lady Carey Mordaunt, an unmarried daughter of John Viscount Mordaunt, was buried Jan. 8, 1714-5; Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. George Mordaunt, and daughter of Sir John D'Oyley, Bart. Mar. 24, 1718-9. Thomas Mordaunt, Esq. son of Harry Mordaunt, Esq. treasurer of the ordnance, and grandson of John Viscount Mordaunt, was buried Oct. 12, 1721; Henry Mordaunt, Esq. brother of Thomas, May 6, 1724. Sir Wilfred Lawfon, Bart. groom of the bedchamber to George I. was married in Fulham church to Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Harry Mordaunt, Esq. March 14, 1723-4. Elizabeth Lucy, being then relict of Sir Wilfred, was buried there Nov. 29, 1765. Their two sons, Wilfred and Mordaunt, who successively inherited the title, died in their minority, and were buried May 4, 1739, and August 13, 1743. Carey Eleanor Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, Esq. of Bangor in Ireland, by Sophia, daughter of John Lord Mordaunt, was buried March 31, 1725; the Hon. Mrs. Sophia Hamilton, May 10, 1748. Mary Countess of Peterborough, daughter of Thomas Cox, citizen of London, was buried Nov. 24, 1755; Charles Mordaunt, Esq. May 3, 1762; the Hon. Colonel John Mordaunt, brother of Charles, the late Earl of Peterborough, July 5, 1767; the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, August 7, 1779; Margaret Mordaunt was buried Dec. 29, 1788.

Bishop
Henchman.

"Humphrey Henchman, Lord Bishop of London, departed this life at his house in Aldersgate-street, London, on the seventh day of October, and lies buried in the south isle of Fulham church, under a black marble stone, 13 ejusdem 1675." Bishop Henchman, when prebendary of Salisbury, was very instrumental in effecting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, when that monarch was travelling disguised in Wiltshire¹⁸⁴. At the restoration

¹⁸⁴ Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7176, p. 207.

he

he was made Bishop of Salisbury, and translated to London in 1663. He was buried in the south aisle of Fulham church, where the following inscription (now concealed by pews) was formerly to be seen, on his tomb: "P. M. S. Sub certâ spe resurgendi repositæ
 " hic jacent reliquiæ Humphredi Henchman, Londinensis episcopi, et
 " gravitate et pastoralis clementiâ (quæ vel in vultu elucebant) et vitæ
 " etiam sanctitate venerabilis, spectatâ in ecclesiam afflictam constan-
 " tiâ, singulari in Regem periclitantem fide, quo feliciter restituto
 " cum Sarisburiensi Diœcesi duos annos, Londinensi duodecim præ-
 " fuisset, Regietiam ab Eleemosynis et sanctioribus consiliis, plenus
 " annis et cupiens dissolvi obdormivit in Domino, Octob. 7, anno
 " Dom. 1675, Ætat. 83. Redemptor meus vivit."

"The Lady Elizabeth Herbert, buried Feb. 27, 1677-8."

"Fludd, son of Sir John Guillims, Knt. buried June 2, 1678. Families of
 "Mary, daughter of Sir John Williams, Knt. baptized May 17, 1679." Williams,
 Sir John Williams, Bart. of Pengethly in the county of Monmouth,
 died at Fulham in 1723.

"Thomas, son of Sir Roger Martin, Knt. buried Nov. 19, 1680." Martin, and
 Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Martin, was buried in 1690.

"William Henry, son of Sir James Chamberlayne, buried March 28, 1689." Sir James Chamberlayne was son of Sir Thomas, who
 Chamber-
 layne.
 was created a baronet in 1642.

"The Lady Frazier, buried Dec. 22, 1695." Mother, perhaps, of Sa-
 rah Countess of Peterborough, whose father was Sir Alexander Frazier.

"The Lady Catherine Seymour, Baroness, buried March 5, Lady Sey-
 "1700-1." Daughter of Sir Robert Lee of Billesley in the county of mour.
 Warwick, and second wife of Sir Francis Seymour, created Baron Sey-
 mour anno 1640. He was grandfather of Francis Duke of Somerset.

"Martha, wife of Anthony Collins, Gent. buried April 19,
 "1703." Wife of Collins the deistical writer, and daughter of Sir
 Francis Child, Knt. of Parson's-green.

Sir

" Sir John Elwes, Knt. buried March 6, 1701-2."

" The Lady Anne Forbes, wife of Sir Robert Forbes, Knt. buried Feb. 19, 1710-1."

" The Lord Thomas Leuin and Margaret Hamilton, married July 6, 1713."

Bishop
Compton.

" Henry Compton Lord Bishop of London, departed this life at Fulham-house the 7th day of July, and was interred in a vault in the church-yard, at the chancel-end—1713." Bishop Compton was the youngest son of Spencer Earl of Northampton, who was slain at Hopton-heath, fighting for King Charles. He was made Bishop of Oxford in 1674, and translated to the see of London the next year. His zeal for the Protestant religion exposed him to the resentment of King James, by whom he was suspended from his episcopal functions. During his suspension he led a retired life at Fulham, and amused himself with the culture of his garden¹⁸⁵. The Bishop had, soon afterwards, the satisfaction of placing the crown on the Prince of Orange's head¹⁸⁶, having some years before performed the marriage ceremony between him and his illustrious consort, whose sister (afterwards Queen Anne,) he united also to Prince George of Denmark¹⁸⁷. The Bishop's death was hastened by a fall at his house at Fulham¹⁸⁸. Over his grave is placed a tomb, on which are the arms of the see of London impaling Compton, and the following short inscription:

" H. London.

" ΕΙ ΜΗ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΣΤΑΥΡΩ.

" MDCCXIII."

Sir Francis
Compton.

" Sir Francis Compton, Knt. buried Oct. 9, 1716." A brother of the Bishop, and fifth son of Spencer Earl of Northampton. Sir

¹⁸⁵ Biograph. Brit.

¹⁸⁶ Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 149.
edit. 1768.

¹⁸⁷ Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 151.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid. p. 150.

Francis died at the age of eighty-seven, being the oldest officer in the service. He fought in the civil war, and was engaged in the action against the Duke of Monmouth¹⁸⁸. His daughter Mary Compton, was buried at Fulham in 1764.

"Sir Francis Child, buried Oct. 9, 1713." Alderman, and some time lord mayor of London. He represented that city in the first parliament of Queen Anne, and was ancestor of the late Robert Child, Esq. of Osterley. Elizabeth Lady Child was buried Feb. 27, 1719-20; Sir Robert Child, Oct. 11, 1721; Sir Francis Child, (alderman of London, and lord mayor, anno 1732,) April 28, 1740. Sir Francis Child.

"Catherine, the daughter of the Lord Richard Fitzwilliams, buried Sept. 24, 1715."

"Mr. Charles Tryon and the Hon^{ble} Mary Shirley were married in the bishop's chapel, by licence, July 3, 1722." Mary Shirley was daughter of Robert, the first Earl of Ferrers.

"Bowater Vernon, Esq. and Jane Cornwallis, married in the bishop's chapel, Dec. 11, 1722."

"Dr. John Robinson Lord Bishop of London, buried April 19, 1723." Bishop Robinson distinguished himself both as a statesman and a divine. He was ambassador to the court of Sweden from the year 1683 to 1708. In the year 1710, he was made bishop of Bristol; the next year lord privy seal. In 1712, he was the first plenipotentiary at the treaty of Utrecht; and, soon after his return, was translated to the see of London. The Bishop wrote "An Account of Sweden, as it was in the year 1688; together with an Extract of the History of that kingdom:" this work is always printed with Lord Moleworth's Account of Denmark. In some manuscript characters of living statesmen, written in the year 1715, Bishop Robinson's person and character are thus described: "He is Bishop Robinson.

¹⁸⁸ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 150.

“ a little brown man, of a grave and venerable countenance, very
 “ charitable, and good-humoured ; strictly religious himself, and
 “ takes what care he can to make others so ; is very careful in what-
 “ ever he undertakes. Divinity and policy have pretty equally di-
 “ vided his time ; and as few, if any, have made a better progress
 “ in either of them, so he cannot but be always an ornament as well
 “ as an advantage to his country ¹⁸⁹.” The Bishop was twice mar-
 ried ; his first wife was daughter of William Langton, Esq. His se-
 cond wife Emma, whose family name I do not know, survived him,
 and was buried at Fulham Jan. 26, 1747-8. The Bishop left no
 issue, but many collateral descendants. His nephew, Beverley ¹⁹⁰

Colonel Be-
 verley Robin-
 son.

Robinson, a man of distinguished probity and honour, settled in the
 province of New York, where he raised, at his own expence, the
 regiment of Loyal Americans, of which he was colonel. His large
 estates in that province were confiscated in consequence of the un-
 happy war between this country and its colonies. Colonel Robinson
 died at Bath in the month of March 1792, and left a numerous fa-
 mily. Another nephew of the Bishop was living in Virginia anno
 1791, at a very advanced age. Bishop Robinson lies buried in the
 church-yard at Fulham, where, on a tomb of freestone, inclosed
 within iron rails, is the following inscription : “ Hic situs est Johan-
 “ nes Robinson, S. T. P. Natus apud Cleasby in Agro Eboracensi,
 “ A. D. 1650, 7^o Nov^{ris} ubi scholam extruxit et dotavit ; Collegii
 “ Orielensis Oxon. Socius, cujus ædificia ampliavit et scholarium nu-
 “ merum auxit ; Legati Regii vices obiit Stockholmiæ ab anno 1683,
 “ usque 1708 ; anno 1692 causam Protestantium strenuè asseruit,
 “ labantem Regis Suecici animam confirmavit, et ne consiliis Gallicis
 “ de nono Electoratu emergeret, effecit : anno 1700 Regem Sueci-
 “ cum in itinere periculoso comitatus, conjunctionem classium potes-

¹⁸⁹ Gent. Mag. August 1784.

¹⁹⁰ He had this name from his maternal

grandfather Robert Beverley, author of “ the
 present State of Virginia.”

“ tatum

“ tatum fæderatorum feliciter expedit ; navigationem Maris Borealis
 “ liberam fuis et Europæis confervavit : 1711 Privati Sigilli custo-
 “ diam ei commifit Anna piæ memoriæ nuper Regina a quâ Lega-
 “ tus et Plenipotentarius Regius constitutus, Ultrajecti pacem inter
 “ Europæos omnes diu optatam ipfam quâ hodie fruimur et de quâ
 “ etiamnum gloriamur, ftabilivit.”

“ The Lady Mohun, buried May 21, 1725.” Widow, it is pro-
 bable, of Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel with the Duke of
 Hamilton.

“ Col. John Mohun, buried April 5, 1731.”

“ The Rev. Richard Fiddes, D.D. buried July 11, 1725.” Au- Dr. Fiddes.
 thor of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey ; the Body of Divinity ; feveral
 practical difcourfes, &c. He was born in the county of York about
 the year 1670, and lies buried in Fulham church-yard near the
 tomb of his patron Bifhop Compton¹⁹¹. There is no memorial to
 him.

“ Mr. Robert Limpany, buried April 15, 1735.” A gentleman Robert Lim-
 of very confiderable property in Fulham. He died at the age of pany.
 94. All the parifhioners were by his will invited to his funeral¹⁹².

“ The Right Rev. Father in God Edmund Lord Bifhop of Lon- Bifhop Gib-
 “ don, buried September 17, 1748.” This eminent and worthy fon.
 prelate was born at Bampton in Weftmorland, anno 1669, and had
 his education at Queen’s College, Oxford. He began to diftinguifh
 himfelf in the literary world at an early age, and had published
 feveral learned treatifes and commentaries before he entered into
 deacon’s orders, about which time he brought out his edition of
 Camden’s Britannia. In 1713 appeared his great work, entitled the
 Codex ; or a Body of Statutes and Conftitutions of the Church of
 England, with a commentary, hiftorical and juridical, a work of no
 lefs utility to the divine than his former publications had been to

¹⁹¹ Biograph. Brit.

¹⁹² Gent. Mag.

the antiquary and historian. In the latter part of his life he principally dedicated his time to the composition of charges and directions to his clergy, pastoral letters and small tracts against the prevailing vices of the age, by which he rendered great service to the cause of morality and religion in general, and contributed much to the welfare of that church of which he was so bright an ornament. The bishop's talents and virtues found early encouragement; he was first patronised by Archbishop Tenison, whose notice laid the foundation of his future honours. He was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1715, and translated to London in 1723. Bishop Gibson died at Bath⁹³, whence his remains were removed to Fulham, and interred in the church-yard at that place. Over his vault is a handsome tomb, on which is inscribed, "Edmundus Gibson, Londinensis Episcopus, obiit 6^o Sept. anno dom. 1748 ætat. 79." The following inscription, descriptive of his character and virtues, is to be seen upon a handsome marble monument on the north wall of the church: "To the memory of that excellent prelate Dr. Edmund Gibson, dean of his Majesty's chapels royal, and one of the lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council; in him this church and nation lost an able and real friend; and christianity a wise, strenuous, and sincere advocate. His lordship's peculiar care and concern for the constitution, and discipline of the church of England were eminently distinguished, not only by his invaluable collection of her laws, but by his prudent and steady opposition to every attack made upon them. His affection for the state, and loyalty to his prince, were founded on the best principles, and therefore were, upon all occasions, fixed and uniform; and his zeal to establish the truth, and spread the influence of the christian religion, displayed in that most instructive defence of it, his pastoral letters, will ever remain as the strongest testimony

⁹³ This, and the above circumstances relating to Bishop Gibson, are taken from the *Biographia Britannica*.

“ of the conviction of his own mind, and of his affectionate attention to the most important interests of mankind. Thus lived and died this good bishop, a great and candid churchman, a dutiful and loyal subject, an orthodox and exemplary christian. Obiit Sept. 6, 1748, ætat. 79.”

The Rev. Dr. Edmund Gibson (son of the bishop) was buried at Fulham, April 21, 1771; George Gibson, Esq. his grandson, in 1782; several others of his family are also there interred.

“ Charles Francis, son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Francis Earl of Brooke, and Elizabeth his lady, born 12 May; baptized June 8, 1749.” The Hon. Charles F. Greville, F.R.A.S. brother of the present Earl of Warwick.

“ The Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of London, buried July 25, 1761.” Bishop Sherlock was son of Dr. William Sherlock, the celebrated author of several devotional and theological works. The bishop was born in London anno 1678, and became a member of Catherine-hall, in Cambridge. He succeeded his father as master of the temple, where he distinguished himself as a preacher, both by the intrinsic merit of his discourses, and the eloquence with which they were delivered. He was promoted to the see of Bangor in 1727, translated to Salisbury in 1738, and to London in 1748. The Bishop published a set of discourses on the use and intent of prophecy, and four volumes on miscellaneous subjects. He was author also of some controversial tracts, particularly some pamphlets on the subject of the Test Act. Bishop Sherlock was buried in a vault in the church-yard at Fulham, where is a monument to his memory, with the following inscription, drawn up by Dr. Nicholls, his successor at the Temple: “ In this vault is deposited the body of the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late bishop of this diocese, formerly master of the Temple, dean of Chichester, and bishop of Bangor and of Salisbury,”

“ Salisbury, whose beneficent and worthy conduct in the several
 “ high stations which he filled, entitled him to the gratitude of mul-
 “ titudes, and to the veneration of all. His superior genius, his ex-
 “ tensive and well applied learning, his admirable faculty and un-
 “ equalled power of reasoning, as exerted in the explanation of scrip-
 “ ture, in exhortations to that piety and virtue of which he was him-
 “ self a great example, and in defence, especially, of revealed reli-
 “ gion, need no encomium here ; they do honour to the age wherein
 “ he lived, and will be known to posterity without the help of this
 “ perishable monument of stone. He died the 18th day of July,
 “ in the year of our Lord 1761, and the 84th of his age, the
 “ powers of his mind continuing unimpaired through a tedious
 “ course of bodily infirmities, which he sustained to the last with a
 “ most chearful and edifying resignation to the will of God.” A
 very short time before his death, Bishop Sherlock addressed a congratulatory letter to his present Majesty, upon his accession to the throne.

Bishop Hay-
 ter.

“ The R^t Rev^d Father in God Dr. Thomas Hayter, Lord Bishop
 “ of London, buried Jan. 16, 1762.” Bishop Hayter published several single sermons. He lies buried in the church-yard, where is the following inscription, written by his relation Dr. Sandford, rector of Hatherop in Gloucestershire : “ In this vault lie the remains of
 “ Thomas Hayter, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, whose amiable
 “ character and conspicuous abilities raised him to the see of Nor-
 “ wich, in the year 1749. After having filled that see with dig-
 “ nity and reputation twelve years, he was, in October 1761,
 “ translated to London, where the expectations of him were ge-
 “ neral and great ; but such was the will of God, they were soon
 “ disappointed, for he died universally lamented, January 9, 1762,
 “ aged 59.”

“ Ponsonby, son of Capt. Elphinstone, buried March 27, 1763.”
 “ The

“ The Right Rev. Father in God Richard Terrick, Lord Bishop ^{Bishop Terrick.}
 “ of London, buried April 8, 1777.” Bishop Terrick published several
 “ veral sermons, preached upon public occasions. He was buried in
 “ the church-yard, where the following inscription was placed upon his
 “ tomb: “ Here lie the remains of Richard Terrick, late Bishop of
 “ London, dean of the Chapels Royal, and one of the King’s most
 “ honourable privy council. He was consecrated Bishop of Peter-
 “ borough in July 1757, and translated to the see of London in June
 “ 1764. Having discharged the sacred duties of his function, as
 “ became a virtuous and able prelate, during a period of twenty
 “ years, his great experience and sound judgment, his candour, mo-
 “ deration, and benevolence would have raised him to a rank still
 “ more exalted; but, though happy in such a testimony of his so-
 “ vereign’s approbation, he suffered no inducement to tempt him, at
 “ so late an hour, to change his sphere of public action, well satis-
 “ fied with the consciousness of having so spent his day, as to have
 “ secured to himself, and to his memory, that highest and most last-
 “ ing of all earthly rewards, the esteem of good men. He died
 “ March 31st, 1777, aged 66.”

“ The Right Rev. Father in God Robert Lowth Lord Bishop of ^{Bishop Lowth.}
 “ London, buried Nov. 12, 1787.” This excellent prelate was son
 of William Lowth, an eminent divine. He was born in the year
 1710, and received his education at Winchester, whence he removed
 to New-college, of which he was elected a fellow in 1734¹⁹⁴. Even
 at school he gave frequent instances of that classical taste and bril-
 liancy of talents which contributed to make him one of the most
 distinguished ornaments of our church and nation. In the year
 1742, he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford; and at the ex-
 piration of that office¹⁹⁵, gave the most ample proof of his eminent

¹⁹⁴ Europ. Mag. Nov. 1787. whence the following facts and dates were obtained.

¹⁹⁵ The office of poetry professor at Oxford, is never held for a longer time than ten years.

qualifica-

qualifications for the appointment, by publishing his *Lectures upon Sacred Poesy*, a work of uncommon learning and elegance, and held in the highest estimation both at home and abroad. Through the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, anno 1755. He was promoted to the bishopric of St. David's anno 1766; translated to Oxford the same year; and to London in 1777. The next year he brought out his celebrated *Translation of Isaiah*. In the earlier part of his life, the Bishop wrote several elegant poems, both in Latin and English, which are printed in various collections. He published a *Life of William of Wickham*, several occasional sermons, an *Introduction to English Grammar*, a work of general use and estimation; and some well-known controversial tracts. After a long and severe illness, occasioned by a complication of disorders, the Bishop died in consequence of a paralytic stroke, at his palace at Fulham. He was privately interred in the church-yard, where a marble tomb has been erected to his memory. On the north side is the following short inscription: "Robert Lowth, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, died Nov. the 3d, 1787, in the 77th year of his age." An inscription on the other side commemorates the Bishop's son, the Rev. Thomas Henry Lowth, fellow of New-college, who died in 1778; Frances, his daughter, who died in 1783; and some younger children. The well-known and beautiful epitaph, written by Bishop Lowth upon his daughter Maria, may not improperly be introduced here, although she was buried at Cuddeston:

- " Cara vale, ingenio præstans, pietate, pudore
- " Et plusquam natæ nomine, cara, vale;
- " Cara Maria, vale: at veniet felicius ævum,
- " Quando iterum tecum, fimmodo dignus, ero,
- " Cara redi, lætâ tum dicam voce, paternos
- " Eja age in amplexus, cara Maria, redi."

" The

"The Rev. Jeffrey Ekins, D. D. Dean of Carlisle, buried Nov. 25, 1791." Dr. Ekins was educated at King's-college Cambridge, and was tutor to the present Earl of Carlisle. He published a translation of the Loves of Medea and Jason from Apollonius Rhodius, which is thought to have great merit. Dr. Ekins died at Parson's-green, in the house which formerly belonged to Sir Francis Child.

"The R^t Reverend Christopher Wilson Lord Bishop of Bristol, buried April 26, 1792." For an account of this worthy and venerable prelate, see Vol. I. p. 543. He was interred in the vault of Bishop Gibson, whose daughter he married.

Sir Arthur Aston, a distinguished military character in the reign of Charles I. was son of Sir Arthur Aston of Fulham. He fought in the King's army at the battle of Edghill, in which, as well as upon other occasions, he displayed singular valour. After the King's death, he was employed in the service of Charles II. in Ireland, and being governor of Drogheda when that place was taken by Cromwell, he was put to death with circumstances of great barbarity¹⁹⁶.

Sir Thomas Morgan, governor of Pembroke-castle¹⁹⁷, died at Fulham anno 1595, and was "worshipfully buried in the parish church there"¹⁹⁸.

Dr. Richard Zouch, regius professor of civil law, principal of Alban-hall in Oxford, and judge of the admiralty during the reign of Charles I. and the interregnum, was buried in Fulham church anno 1660, near the grave of his daughter, who was wife of William Powell *alias* Hinson, Esq. Dr. Zouch was author of a poem called the Dove, and several treatises on the civil law, in which he was esteemed the greatest proficient of that time¹⁹⁹.

¹⁹⁶ Biograph. Brit.

¹⁹⁷ Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 356.

¹⁹⁸ Funeral certificate, Heralds' College.

¹⁹⁹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. and Biograph. Brit.

Extracts from the church-wardens' accounts.

Queen Elizabeth's visits to Mr. Lacy at Putney.

	s.	d.
" 1578. Paid for the discharge of the parish for weringe		
" of hats contrary to the statute ²⁰⁰	-	5 2
" ——— Paid for the Queen's Majestie's being at Put-		
" ney for vyttels for the ringers	-	2 8."

It appears, by several subsequent entries, that the Queen's visits to Putney were to Mr. Lacy, of whom I have not been able to find any farther account, than that he was a citizen of London, and of the cloth-workers' company. Her Majesty, no doubt, derived either convenience or amusement from his acquaintance, for she seems to have honoured him with her company more frequently than any other of her subjects, and sometimes staid at Putney for two or three nights ²⁰¹. Mr. Lacy lived near the water-side; his house, which was rebuilt in 1598, is still standing, being the property and residence of Mrs. Mary and Henrietta D'aranda. The cloth-workers' arms are on the cieling of one of the rooms. A survey of Putney, anno 1617, mentions the circumstance of King James having been in this house. It appears, by an entry in the church-wardens' books at Fulham, that both he and his Queen went from Putney to Whitehall, July 22, 1603, previously to their coronation.

Parish armour.

" Anno 1583. Note of the armore for the parish of Fulham,
 " viz. Fulham side only. First, a corslet with a pyke, sword, and
 " daiger, furnished in all points, a gyrdle only excepted. Item, two

²⁰⁰ By an act of parliament passed 13 Eliz. every person above the age of seven years, and under a certain rank, was obliged to wear on Sundays and holidays a woollen cap, made in England, and finished by some of the trade of cappers, under the penalty of paying 3s. 4d. for every day's omission. The act was repealed 39 Eliz.

²⁰¹ Her visits were repeated twice in 1579;

she was there again in 1580; in 1582 she staid two nights there, July 10 and 11; in 1584 one night; in 1585 two nights, July 27 and 28; she was there July 29, 1588; again in 1589. She dined there three times in 1596, and staid three days in March 1596-7. She was at Putney again one night in 1597; two nights in 1601, and dined there the 21st of January, 1602-3, about two months before her death.

" hargobushes,

“ hargobushes, with flafkes and towchboxes to the fame ; two mor-
 “ ryons ; two fwords, and two daigers, and two hangleffes unto the
 “ two fwords, which are all for Fulham-fyde only ; all which ar-
 “ more are, and do remayne in the poffeffion and appointment of
 “ John Pulton of Northend, being conftable of Fulham-fyde the
 “ yere above wrytten. N. B. All fett owte into Flanders anno 1585,
 “ by Rowland Fysher, except one hargobuffe with flafke and towch-
 “ boxe ; one murryon with sword and dagger remaynyng in his
 “ handes.”

	s.	d.
“ Paid to my Lord’s Pareter for bryngyng towe in- “ quificions, whereon was to inquire for thofe that “ abfent themfelves from the churche ; and the “ other to inquire of thofe that be over the fee for “ religion - - - - -	0	8
“ 1584. Spent at our dinner - - - - -	0	16
“ 1588. To the ringers at the Queen’s return from “ Barnelms, (Sir Francis Walfingham’s,) - - -	0	6
“ 1592. When the Queen went from Chelfey - - -	0	14
“ 1597. When the Queen went to Lord Burleigh’s “ houfe at Wimbledon - - - - -	0	14
“ — When the Queen went from Richmond to “ the Lord Admiral’s, and fo back again - - -	2	8
“ July 28, 1602. At the remove of the Queen from “ Greenwich to Chifwick - - - - -	0	12
“ 1635. For mending the curate’s room - - -	5	6
“ 1636. To the King’s footmen for not ringing ²⁰² - - -	10	0.”

Two acres of meadow were given to the parifh of Fulham, by a benefactor now unknown, previoufly to the Reformation. In the reign of Edward VI. they were valued at 13s. 4d. per annum. It

Church mea-
dow.

²⁰² This appears to have been a fine for neglecting to notice the King’s paffing by.

has been long the practice to let them, by auction, to the best advantage. In 1576, they produced 2l. 16s. 8d.; in 1590, 3l. 12s. 4d.; in 1635, 5l. 13s. 4d.; in 1637, 7l.; and in 1650, 5l. only. They were let at the same sum in 1793; and, some years, do not produce so much.

Benefactions.

Charity-school.

Captain Edward Owen having left the sum of 1000l. to charitable uses, Philip Dwight, vicar of Fulham, who married the daughter of his grandson John Owen, procured a decree of the court of Chancery, whereby 300l. being a part of the above sum, was appropriated to the educating poor children of the parish of Fulham; this money was lent out upon government security anno 1710. Mr. Henry Hooke, anno 1787, left 18l. per ann. to the charity-schools; and Mr. Deliverance Smith, in 1772, the sum of 51l. 13s. 3d. which, with a small addition, purchased 100l. South-sea annuities. The present stock is 250l. Old South-sea annuities, which, with a subscription from the inhabitants, the collections at two annual sermons, and the benefactions above-mentioned, is sufficient to clothe and educate eighteen boys, and the same number of girls.

Apprenticing children.

Dorothy Lady Clarke, who died in 1695, left the sum of 5l. per annum to repair her monument; and when not wanted, to be employed in apprenticing a child. Dr. Turner, by his will, proved anno 1714, left the sum of 5l. per annum to apprentice a child.

Alms-houses.

Sir William Powell, by his will dated 1680, founded an alms-house for twelve poor widows; and gave certain tenements, now producing a rent of 51l. per ann. for their support. Sir John Williams, Bart. who died in 1723, gave a piece of land called Fan-mead, now let at 14l. per annum, towards the maintenance of the poor in these houses. They were rebuilt in the year 1793.

Coals.

Bishop Aylmer, who died in 1594, gave the sum of 20l. to the poor of Fulham. His son, having detained this money in his hands for twenty years, was obliged, by a decree of Lord Chancellor

Egerton,

Egerton, to pay 40*l.* which was appropriated to the purpose of buying coals for the poor.

Mr. Simon Willimot of Parson's-green, in the year 1639, gave the Bread.
the sum of 20*l.* to the poor of Fulham, which he directed to be lent out to young men, on good security, at 6 per cent. (somewhat lower than the current interest of money at that time); the interest was to be thus distributed: twenty shillings in bread for the poor; and four shillings to the vicar and church-wardens for their trouble. Mr. Robert Blanchard, who died in 1681, gave 1*l.* per annum, to be distributed in bread on the Sunday after the 10th of June.

William Earlsby, Esq. in 1664, charged five acres of land in the Clothes.
parish of Fulham, with the purchase of thirty yards of Hampshire kersey, of four shillings per yard, to be made into "petticoats and waistcoats, with good bindings and clasps, for 6 poor widows."

Thomas Bond, Esq. in 1600, gave to the poor, twenty shillings per ann. issuing out of two acres and a rood of land in Austin's-field. On default of payment, the whole land was to be forfeited. Mr. Jasper Yeardlye, anno 1639, gave the sum of 40*l.* to be lent gratis to eight poor house-keepers of Fulham and Hammer-smith. William Payne, Esq. anno 1626, gave the Twig Ayte at Brentford, to this parish, out of the profits of which 3*l.* per annum was allotted to Hammer-smith, and the remainder, now 15*l.* per annum, to Fulham. Dr. Edwards, Chancellor to the Bishop of London, anno 1618, gave Money.
the sum of 100*l.* to the poor of Fulham; and Bishop King, anno 1620, the sum of 20*l.*; with this money lands were purchased, which, in 1622, were let at 6*l.* per annum, and now produce 79*l.* 6*s.* John Powell, Esq. about the year 1620, gave to the poor of Fulham, twenty shillings per annum, issuing out of a house in King-street Westminster. Mr. William Edwards, in 1624, gave ten shillings per annum, issuing out of lands in Hammer-smith. Nathaniel Dauncer,
Esq.

Esq. anno 1656, gave 11. 10s. per annum, to be distributed to the poor on New-year's-day. Thomas Winter, Esq. anno 1679, left 10l. per annum, to be distributed on St. Thomas's-day. Henry Elwes, Esq. in 1678, left the sum of 200l. to be laid out in the purchase of land, or otherwise, for the benefit of poor housekeepers. William Withers, Esq. anno 1724, left 5l. per annum to repair his monument; when not wanted for that purpose, to be given to the poor. Mr. Robert Limpany, anno 1735, left 5l. 10s. per annum to the poor; 1l. to the organist; ten shillings to repair his monument; and ten shillings to the church-wardens and overseers. Mr. Henry Hooke, anno 1787, left 18l. per annum to the poor. George Gibson, Esq. (grandson of the Bishop of London,) anno 1782, bequeathed the sum of 1600l. Bank annuities to the poor of Fulham. There was a suit in Chancery relating to this legacy, at the termination of which the principal had accumulated to 1723l. 6s. 3d. the interest of which, amounting to 51l. 13s. 10d. was first distributed on New-year's-day 1794, in sums of one guinea each among forty-nine poor house-keepers.

The late John Powell, Esq. gave the sum of 100l. to this parish, as a compensation for a trespass on the waste; this is equally divided between Fulham and Hammer-smith.

During the interregnum, the parish of Fulham enjoyed a temporary benefit from the good understanding which subsisted between Colonel Harvey, who had purchased the Bishop's palace, &c. and the persons then in power. The Navy Committee, anno 1652, voted the sum of 100l. out of the new impost on coals in the port of London, to be distributed among the poor of Fulham, at the discretion of Colonel Harvey and Isaac Knight the vicar. The sum of 40l. was voted in the same manner the ensuing year ²⁰³.

²⁰³ Parish records.

In the year 1684, Mr. John Dwight, an Oxfordshire gentleman²⁰⁴, Manufactures.
 who had been secretary to Brian Walton, Henry Ferne and George
 Hall, successively Bishops of Chester, invented, and established at
 Fulham a manufacture of "earthen-wares, known by the name of Stone ware,
 "white gorges, marbled porcelain vessels, statues and figures, and &c."

²⁰⁴ An erroneous tradition has prevailed that this manufacture was set up by a younger brother of the unfortunate Dutch minister, Dewit, who escaped the massacre of his family and fled to England anno 1672, with his mother. The tradition describes circumstantially the character of the old lady, who is said to have maintained a kind of fullen dignity in her misfortunes, and to have been inaccessible except to the King, who sometimes visited her at Fulham, and to persons of the highest rank. The fallacy of the whole story, however is evident, not only by a letter of Mrs. White, grand-daughter of John Dwight, (wherein she mentions, that he was the son of a gentleman in Oxfordshire, who gave him a liberal education at the University, and that he afterwards became chaplain to three Bishops of Chester;) but also by a common-place book, (which, as well as the letter, is now in the possession of Mr. White, who obligingly favoured me with the use of them;) drawn up by Mr. Dwight, wherein he has inserted precedents of all the forms of business which came before the bishop's court, both in his own time, and that of his predecessor's. By this book it appears, that John Dwight was, (in conjunction with two others,) appointed "register and scribe," by Bishop Walton, June 29, 1661. One of the precedents which Dwight has inserted is so curious, that I cannot resist the temptation of inserting it for the entertainment of my readers.

"Articles of reconciliation between a man
 "and his wife, October 9, 1629.

"It was agreed between Joseph Caron and
 "Margery his wife, in manner and forme following:

"I, Joseph Caron, doe willingly promise to

"my wife Margery, that, upon condition
 "that she will not hereafter make further enquiry into any thing that hath in time past
 "occasioned jealousy on her part, I from this
 "time forward will forbear the private company of any woman or maid whom she may
 "suspect to be dishonestly inclined; and in
 "particular, because of her former suspicions,
 "how unjust soever, I doe promise to estrange
 "myselfe from Mrs. Large and Mrs. Colmer,
 "and whomsoever else she hath formerly suspected: and that I will forbear striking
 "her, and provoking speeches, and be as
 "often with her at meales as I can conveniently, and in all things carry myself as a
 "loving husband ought to doe to his wife:
 "in witness whereof I have subscribed my
 "name the day and yeare above-mentioned.

"JOSEPH CARON."

"I, Margery Caron doe willingly promise to
 "my foresaid husband Joseph Caron, that,
 "upon condition that he performe faithfully
 "what he hath promised, I will from this
 "day forward forbear to enquire into any
 "thing that hath in time past occasioned jealousy in me towards my husband; and in
 "particular doe acquit Mrs. Colmer by these
 "presents from any guilt of dishonesty with
 "my husband, being now persuaded of her
 "innocency therein, whatsoever I have formerly said to the contrary; and doe promise for the time to come, the premises
 "being duly performed on my husband's
 "part, to carry myself towards him in all
 "things as becometh a loving and a faithful wife. In witness whereof I doe subscribe my name the day and yeare above
 "written.

"MARGERY CARON."

"fine

“ fine stone gorges and vessels, never before made in England or
 “ elsewhere ; also transparent porcelain, and opacous, red and dark-
 “ coloured porcelain, or China and Persian wares, and the Cologne,
 “ or stone wares.” For these manufactures, a patent was obtained
 in the year above-mentioned, and they are still carried on at Ful-
 ham by Mr. White, a descendant, in the female line, of the first
 proprietor. Mr. White’s father, who married one of the Dwight
 family, (a niece of Dr. Dwight, vicar of Fulham,) obtained a pre-
 mium anno 1761, from the Society for the encouragement of
 Arts, &c. for making crucibles of British materials ²⁰⁵.

Carpets, and
 tapestry.

About the year 1753, Peter Parisot established a manufacture of
 carpets and tapestry at Fulham, where both the work of the Gobe-
 lines, and the art of dying scarlet and black, as then practised at Chail-
 lot and Sedan, were carried on. Parisot had engaged some workmen
 from Chaillot, whom at first he employed at Paddington, but after-
 wards removed to Fulham, where the Gobeline manufacture had been
 already established, and where he had conveniences for a great num-
 ber of artists of both sexes, and for such young persons as might
 be sent to learn the arts of drawing, weaving, dying, and other
 branches of the work ²⁰⁶. Parisot’s manufacture was particularly
 patronized by the Duke of Cumberland ²⁰⁷, and countenanced by
 other branches of the royal family ; but his goods were too expen-
 sive for general use, and the manufacture soon declined. An ac-
 count of it was published in 1753.

The bridge.

To the account already given (Vol. I. p. 425,) of the bridge which
 connects the village of Fulham, with that of Putney on the opposite
 side of the Thames, may be added, that it was constructed by Mr.
 Philips, carpenter to George II. ²⁰⁸

²⁰⁵ Gent. Mag.

²⁰⁶ Ibid. August 1754.

²⁰⁷ Doddington’s Diary, p. 149.

²⁰⁸ Gent. Mag. August 1736.

The Hammermith division, or side, as it is termed, of Fulham ^{HAMMER-SMITH.} parish, contains the hamlet so called, (which is situated on the great western road, and extends thence to the river-side,) Brook-green, Pal-lenwick, or Stanbrook-green, and Shepherd's Bush. It is rather more populous than the Fulham side. During the interregnum in the last century, it was proposed to make the hamlet of Hammermith parochial; and to add to it, Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, and a part of Northend, extending from the common highway to London, unto the end of Gibbs's-green²⁰⁹. This hamlet has a separate churchwarden and overseer.

In the Hammermith division are about 1540 acres of land, exclusive of waste; of these about 740 are arable, about 550 under grass, and about 250 occupied by market gardeners. Kennedy and Lee, who are noted for their successful culture of rare exotics, and for introducing many new and beautiful plants, have a nursery-ground in this hamlet, on the London road.

The quota paid to the land-tax is 893l. 19s. 9d. which, in the Land-tax. year 1793, was at the rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound.

On the 25th of November 1642, the Earl of Essex's army lay at <sup>Parliamen-
tary army
at Hammer-
smith.</sup> Hammermith²¹⁰. Fairfax's army was quartered there August 5, 1647²¹¹; when they were stationed afterwards, for some months, at Putney and Fulham, debating the propositions between the King and Parliament; the agitators resided at this place²¹².

Hammermith was the spot which Sindercourt had fixed on <sup>Intended af-
filiation of
Cromwell.</sup> for the assassination of Cromwell. He hired a house by the side of the road where it was very narrow and rough, so that carriages were obliged to go slowly, a circumstance favourable to his intention of shooting the Protector in his coach as he passed from Hampton-court to Whitehall²¹³.

²⁰⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

²¹⁰ Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 1642.

²¹¹ Ibid. Aug. 2.

²¹² Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 27, 1647.

²¹³ Merc. Polit. Jan. 15, and Feb. 5, 1657.

Sir Nicholas
Crispe's man-
sion.

Margaret
Hughes.

Lannoys.

Lord Mel-
combe.

Sir Nicholas Crispe, who is said to have been the first inventor of the art of making bricks as now practised²¹³, about the beginning of Charles the First's reign, built a most magnificent mansion of those materials by the water-side at Hammer-smith²¹⁴, the expence of which is said to have amounted to near 23,000l.²¹⁵ This house was plundered during the early part of the civil war²¹⁶; when the army was stationed at Hammer-smith in the beginning of August 1647, Fairfax took up his quarters there²¹⁷. Sir Nicholas Crispe was then in France. A newspaper of Sept. 10, (the army being then at Putney,) mentions an odd circumstance of a cook being in custody for using Lady Crispe's name to invite the general to dine with her²¹⁸. Sir Nicholas lived to enjoy his villa once more in peace; his nephew sold it anno 1683, to Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much admired actress in the reign of Charles II.²¹⁹ It continued to be her property near ten years, after which she sold it, with other premises, to Timothy Lannoy and George Treadway²²⁰. In the year 1709, Anne, relict of George Treadway, in consideration of the sum of 6900l. quitted claim to all the premises purchased jointly as above-mentioned²²¹. Sir Timothy Lannoy died anno 1718, and his son James in 1723. Jane Lannoy, widow of James, and daughter of Thomas Frederick, Esq. married to her second husband James Murray Duke of Athol. In the year 1748, Leonora, only daughter of James Lannoy, Esq. sold the house at Hammer-smith, then in the tenure of the Duke and Duchess of Athol, to George Dodington, Esq. afterwards Lord

²¹³ Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 628.

²¹⁴ This house, though it adjoins to, and is generally esteemed as a part of Hammer-smith, is actually within the limits of the Fulham division.

²¹⁵ Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 37.

²¹⁶ Merc. Aulic. Jan. 22, 1643.

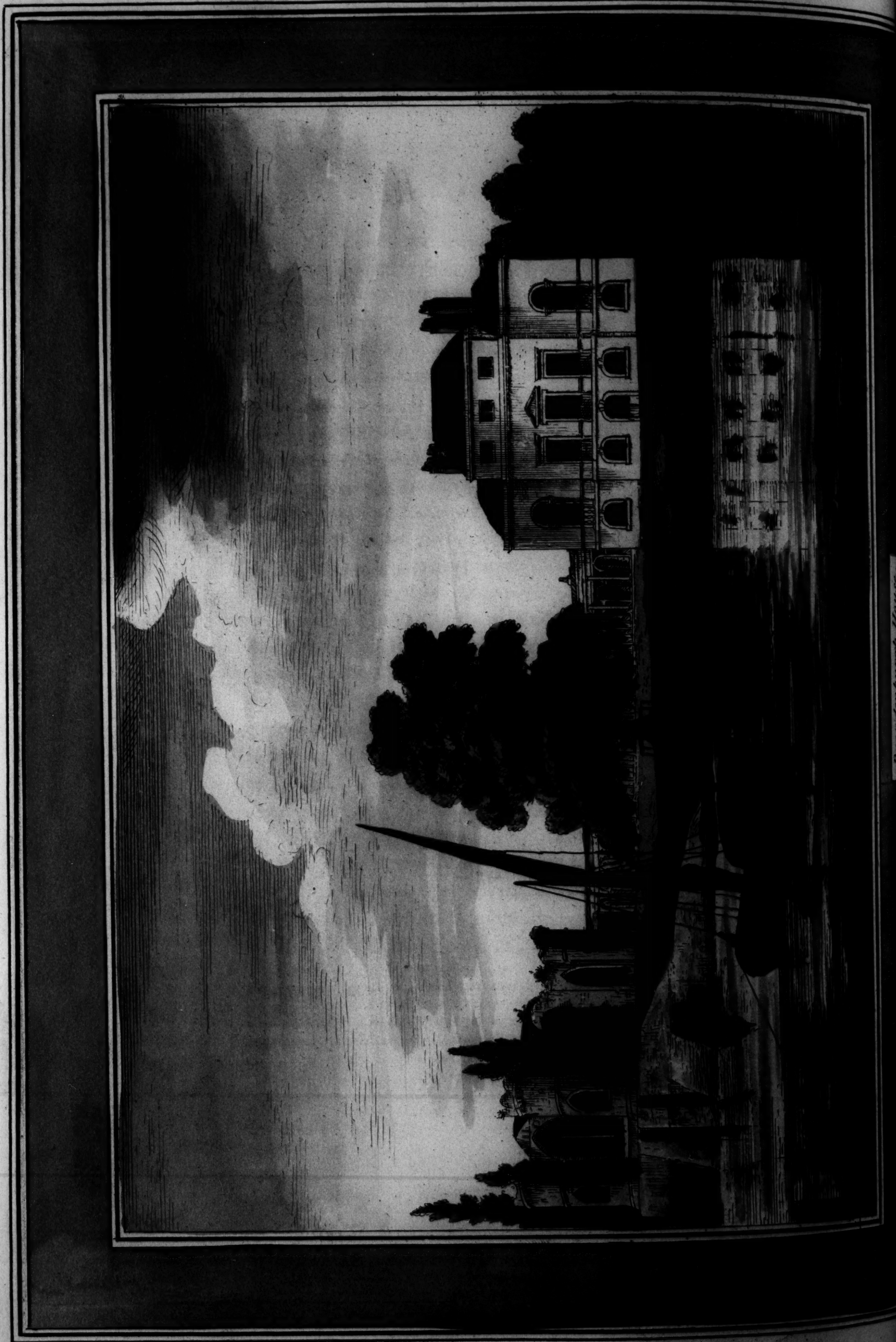
²¹⁷ Perfect Diurnal.

²¹⁸ Perfect Occurrences, Sept. 10, 1647.

²¹⁹ The purchase was made in her name. Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham.

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Ibid.



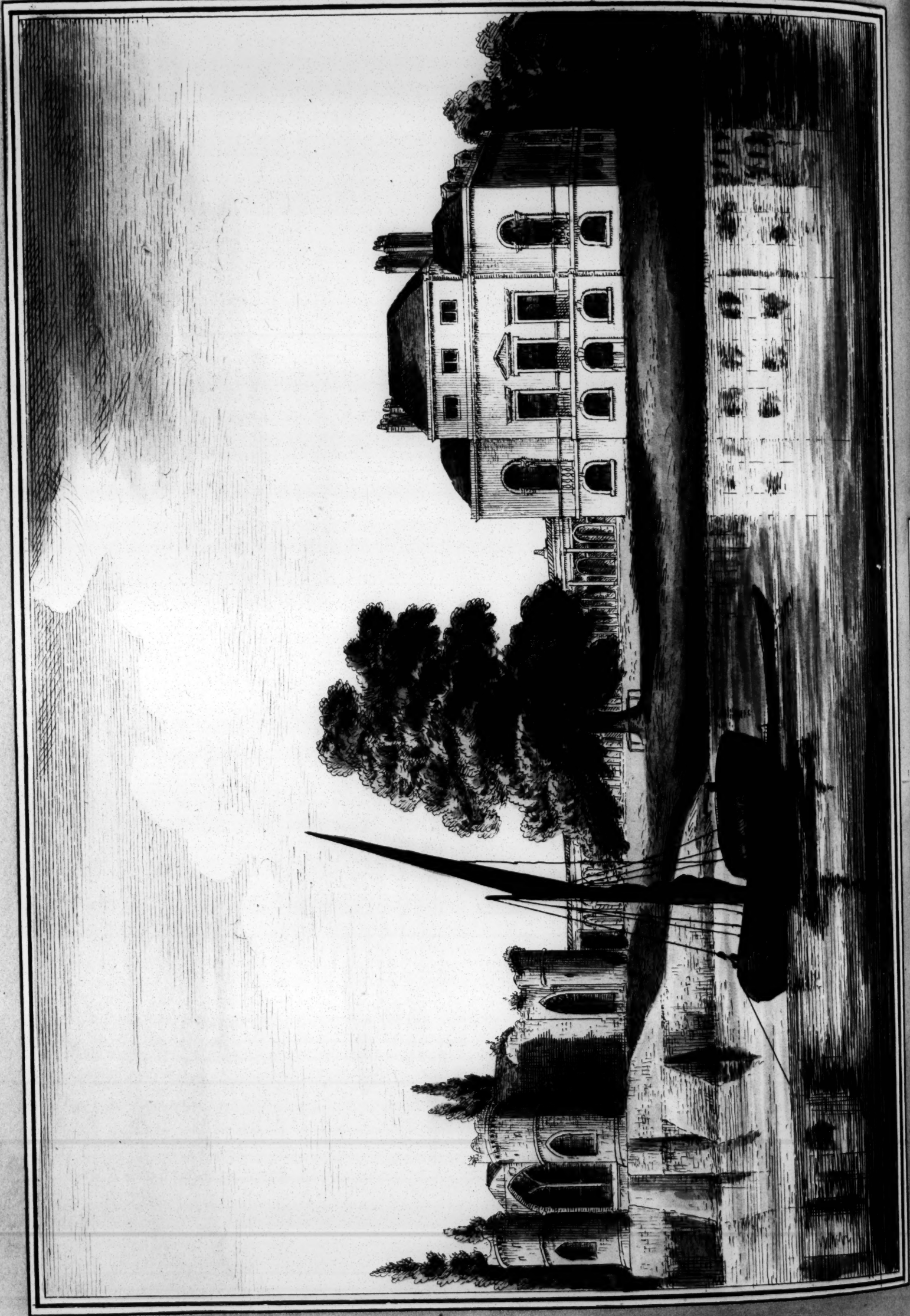
Brantburgh House.

Melcombe²²², who repaired and modernized the house²²³, giving it the name of La Trappe, and built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques; the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-case supported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. After Lord Melcombe's death, this place descended, under his will, to Thomas Wyndham, Esq. It has since been the property of Mrs. Sturt; and was purchased in the year 1792 by his Serene Highness Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and Bayreuth, who now resides there, with the Margravine (sister of the Earl of Berkley, and relict of William Lord Craven). Her Highness's well-known taste has been shewn in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. The state drawing-room, which is 38 feet by 23, and 30 feet in height, is fitted up with white satin, and has a broad border of Prussian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of state, over which is placed a picture of the illustrious Frederick of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle; the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with a very elegant and rich cornice. The ceiling of this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece, representing (in white marble) the marriage of the Thames and Isis, was put up. The ante-chamber contains several good pictures, and some very beautiful specimens of needle-work, being copies of paintings by the old masters, wrought in worsteds by the Margravine herself, in which the spirit and character of the originals are admirably preserved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains also are decorated. The gallery,

Branden-
burgh-house.

²²² Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham.

²²³ In the 4th volume of the Vitruvius Britannicus are three plates of this house as altered by Lord Melcombe, consisting of the elevation towards the Thames; the ground plan; and section of the gallery. A stone obelisk was erected in the gardens by Lord Melcombe in memory of his lady. It was removed by Mr. Wyndham, and stands now in the Earl of Aylesbury's park at Tottenham, in Wiltshire, where it now commemorates his Majesty's recovery.



Wanderburg House

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which is 30 feet high, 20 in width, and 82 in length, remains in the same state as left by Lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement is removed, and the door-case where the columns of lapis lazuli stood, in the room of the latter, is now a chimney-piece. The ceiling of the gallery is of mosaic work, ornamented with roses. Two new stair-cases of stone have been built, and a chapel has been made on the site of the old stair-case, the walls of which were painted with subjects from scripture. In the hall, on the ground-floor, are the following verses, written by Lord Melcombe; they are placed under a bust of Comus:

- " While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
- " Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak:—
- " This place for social hours design'd,
- " May care and business never find.
- " Come every muse without restraint;
- " Let genius prompt, and fancy paint;
- " Let wit and mirth, with friendly strife,
- " Chase the dull gloom that saddens life:
- " True wit, that firm to virtue's cause,
- " Respects religion and the laws;
- " True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies
- " To modest ears and decent eyes;
- " Let these indulge their liveliest follies,
- " Both scorn the canker'd help of malice;
- " True to their country and their friend,
- " Both scorn to flatter, or offend."

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conservatory; and on the opposite side, a writing-closet, where are some good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head, by Fragonard.

Near the water-side is a small theatre, where her Highness the Margravine occasionally entertains her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratifies them by exerting her talents, both as
a writer

a writer and performer, for their amusement. It is intended to connect the theatre with the dwelling-house, by a conservatory of one hundred and fifty feet in length, which is already begun. It is of a curvilinear form, and will occupy the site of a colonnade.

Near the chapel stands an ancient mansion, which was formerly, as I presume, the residence of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave and Baron of Butterwick, (who died at Hammer Smith anno 1646,) for, I find, that in the year 1666, William Chalkhill conveyed this house and premises, by the name of the manor-house and farm of Butterwick, to Robert Moyle, Esq.²²⁴ Walter, son and heir of Robert Moyle, in the year 1677, conveyed it to trustees for the use of Anne Cleeve, who, in 1700, aliened it to Henry Ferne, Esq.²²⁵ receiver-general of the customs. Mr. Ferne modernized the house, and added some apartments towards the north, which have been much admired for their architecture²²⁶. They were intended, as it is said, for the residence of Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, to whom Mr. Ferne was at that time much attached; but the connection was broke off before the building was completed. This house was afterwards the property of Edmund Turnor, Esq. of Stoke Rochford in the county of Lincoln, (who married one of Mr. Ferne's daughters and coheirs,) and was sold by him anno 1736 to Elijah Impey, Esq. whose son Michael (brother of Sir Elijah Impey, late lord chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal) is the present proprietor. In the garden belonging to this house is a fine cedar of Libanus, the girth of which, at three feet from the ground, is ten feet seven inches.

The late Sir Charles Frederick, K. B. a man of distinguished taste in the polite arts, who died at Hammer Smith Dec. 18, 1785²²⁷, was nephew of Jane Duchess of Athol before-mentioned. The house which he occupied was a part of the Crispe estate. After his death it was purchased by Sir Archibald Macdonald, the present lord chief

²²⁴ Title deeds obligingly communicated through the favour of Sir Elijah Impey.

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ This part of the house is now a boarding-school for young ladies.

²²⁷ Gent. Mag.

baron

baron of the Exchequer, who resided there a few years, and has lately sold it to the Margrave of Brandenburg. It is now occupied by Mr. Le Texier, (well known for his excellent readings of French plays,) who has a principal department in his Serene Highness's household.

The principal inhabitants of Hammer-smith, anno 1614, were Lord Dudley, Lord Eure, Sir Edward Stanley, and Sir William Smyth ²²⁵.

Mikepher
Alphery.

The history of the Rev. Mikepher Alphery, who died at his son's house in Hammer-smith soon after the Restoration, is very singular. He was born in Russia, and descended from the Imperial line. A powerful faction in that country rendering his stay there unsafe, he (with two brothers, who died of the small-pox at Oxford) was sent over to England. It is said, that he was more than once invited back to Russia to take upon him the government of that country, but preferring a retired life to the cares of state, he entered into holy orders, and had the living of Woolley in Huntingdonshire, of which he was dispossessed by the puritans, who turned him out of doors, and exposed both him and his family to much immediate distress. He afterwards removed to the house of his eldest son at Hammer-smith ²²⁶.

Sir Leoline
Jenkins.

Sir Leoline Jenkins, secretary of state to Charles I. when he retired from public business, went to reside at Hammer-smith, where he died the next year. His body was removed to Oxford, and having lain in state in the Divinity-school, a funeral oration was pronounced over it by the public orator, previously to its interment in Jesus-college chapel ²²⁷.

Queen Ka-
therine.

Queen Katherine, the dowager of Charles II. resided for some years, during the summer season, at a house by the water-side, which is now an academy, in the occupation of Mr. Jones ²²⁸.

Sir John
Munden.

Admiral Sir John Munden was admitted to a house in Hammer-smith anno

²²⁵ Parish books at Fulham.

²²⁶ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*,
p. 183.

²²⁷ Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii.

²²⁸ When Bowack wrote his account of Fulham it belonged to Mr. Nash.

1705²²⁹. Dr. Radcliffe, the celebrated physician, anno 1710²³⁰, Dr. Radcliffe.
 purchased a house by the water-side, where he resided several years. It was his intention to found an hospital upon these premises, and the building was actually in great forwardness, but was left unfinished at his death. Dr. Radcliffe's house was lately in the tenure of Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart. physician to his Majesty, and physician-general to the army, who died there Jan. 10, 1794.

In the garden belonging to a house near the water-side, (formerly Dr. Michael Hutchinson's, now Mrs. Cotton's,) are two remarkably fine catalpa trees, being each of them 5 feet in girth. Catalpa trees.

The chapel at Hammersmith was built in the reign of Charles I. principally by a subscription of the inhabitants of that hamlet and its neighbourhood, who had long wished for a more convenient place of public worship than Fulham church, which was so far distant. The building was begun in 1629²³¹, and the chapel consecrated by Archbishop Laud in 1631, being dedicated to St. Paul. It is said to have cost about 2000l.²³². Sir Nicholas Crispe gave the bricks²³³. Previously to the consecration, a written agreement was drawn up, and signed by the vicar of Fulham and the principal inhabitants of Hammersmith, by which the rights of the mother-church were most strictly preserved. The tithes, oblations, fees, and all other emoluments which had hitherto belonged to the vicar of Fulham, were secured to him and his successors, and an account of all baptisms and burials at Hammersmith was to be regularly transmitted, weekly, Hammer-smith chapel.

²²⁹ Court-rolls of Fulham-manor.

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ In Archbishop Laud's summary of Devotions, edit. 1667. p. 278, is a prayer at laying the first stone of the chapel at Hammersmith, March 11, 1629.

²³² Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 38.

²³³ Papers relating to Hammersmith chapel in the possession of the bishop of London. By

the subscription-roll for the building the chapel presented to the bishop, it appears, that the sum of 242l. 7s. 4d. had been collected for that purpose, exclusive of the brick and sand, given by Sir N. Crispe, and some other materials by other persons. An annual subscription of 28l. 13s. 4d. for the minister was promised by the inhabitants, besides his lodging and diet to be given by Lord Mulgrave, as long as he resided in the parish.

for insertion in the parish register. The inhabitants of Hammer-smith were to find a curate, and to keep the chapel in repair at their own cost, from which burdens the vicar and inhabitants of Fulham were to be exempt. All the inhabitants of Hammer-smith were to repair to their parish church every year, on Easter-day, to receive the holy communion. On this day the chapel is shut up. The particulars of the above agreement, of which the principal heads are here given, may be seen more at large in Newcourt's Repertorium²³⁴.

The chapel is a brick building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a square tower, with a turret.

In the north window of the chancel are the royal arms, and those of the Earls of Mulgrave²³⁵ and Bedford²³⁶; and in the south window, those of the see of London impaling Laud; the city of London; and Crispe²³⁷ impaling Hayes²³⁸.

Monument
of Edmund,
Earl of Mul-
grave.

On the south wall is the monument of Edmund Earl of Mulgrave²³⁹, with the following inscription: "To the lasting memory
" of Edmond Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, Baron of Butter-
" wick, and Knight of the most noble order of the garter; which
" honour of the garter was conferred on him by Queene Elizabeth,
" for his valiant service in 88 against the Spaniard, he being then
" Captaine of the ship called the Beare, and comaunder of a
" squadron of ships; after that, he served her Maj^y. in the Irish
" warres, where God so blessed him, that he gayned much honour.
" By King James, he was made President of the North, where he
" governed many yeares with such integritie, that injustice was never
" laid to his charge. He was a good patron to his country, endeavor-
" inge to advance the church and common weale. He was truly

²³⁴ Vol. i. p. 610.

²³⁵ Arg. a chevron between 3 garbs Gules.

²³⁶ Arg. a lion ramp. Gules, on a chief Sab.
3 escallop shells of the first.

²³⁷ Arg. on a chevron Sab. 5 horse-shoes Or.

²³⁸ Erminois 3 lions' heads erased Sable.

²³⁹ Arms—Sheffield impaling three holly
leaves for Irwin.

pious





SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE.

from an original picture in the Collection of the Earl of Leicester.

Published May 1. 1795. by T. Cadell Junr. & W. Davies, (successors to M^r Cadell) in the Strand.

“ pious, open-handed to feed the poore, and cloath the naked. As
 “ he lived the life, so he died the death of the righteous, in Octo-
 “ ber 1646, in the 83d year of his age, and lieth here-under inter-
 “ red. The virtuous, pious, and truly noble Lady, Mariana Count-
 “ esse of Mulgrave, his dearly beloved wife, surviving him, in ex-
 “ preffion of her conjugal love, erected this monument.”

D. S. P. F. E.

“The Lady Sheffield repaired this monument anno Domini 1682.”

The principal circumstances of this noble Earl's life are recorded in his epitaph. His domestic losses were severe; four of his sons were drowned; and the fifth, Sir John Sheffield, (father of the Duke of Buckingham,) was killed by a fall from his horse in his own riding-house.

Against the north wall of the chancel²⁴⁰ stands a fine bronze bust of Charles I. placed in the chapel to his memory by Sir Nicholas Crispe, with the following inscription: “ This effigies was erected
 “ by the special appointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight and
 “ Baronet, as a grateful commemoration of that glorious Martyr
 “ King Charles I. of blessed memory.”

Bronze bust
of Charles I.

Underneath is a pedestal of black marble, on which stands an urn inclosing the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe. On the pedestal is this inscription. “ Within this urne is entomb'd the heart of Sir
 “ Nicholas Crispe, Knight and Baronet, a loyal sharer in the suffer-
 “ ings of his late and present majesty. He first settled the trade of
 “ gold from Guigny, and there built the castell of Cormantine.
 “ Died the 26th of February 1665, aged 67.”

Monument
of Sir Nicho-
las Crispe.

This loyal subject was one of the farmers of the customs, and a rich merchant; trading principally to the Coast of Guinea. He entered into business with a larger fortune than most people retire with, and pursued it with unusual success. With the utmost alacrity he advanced very large sums to supply the necessities of Charles I.

Anecdotes of
Sir Nicholas
Crispe.

²⁴⁰ It was removed some time ago from the south aisle.

for whose person and character he appears to have had the highest veneration. Lloyd gives us a very high idea of his activity and enterprize, as well as of the signal services which he rendered the king: "One while, says he, you would meet him with thousands of gold; " another while, in his way to Oxford, riding in a pair of panniers, " like a butterwoman going to market, at other times he was a " porter carrying on his majesty's interest in London; he was a " fisherman in one place, and a merchant in another. All the " succours which the king had from beyond sea, came through his " hands, and most of the relief he had at home was managed by " his conveyance ²⁴¹." As a farther proof of zeal in his Majesty's cause, he raised, at his own expence, a regiment of horse, and putting himself at the head, behaved with distinguished gallantry. When the King's affairs grew desperate, he retired to France. The losses which his fortune sustained from the resentment of the parliament may be supposed, when it is mentioned, that three-fourths of a pension of 8000*l.* per annum, granted to the Elector Palatine, were ordered to be paid out of his and Lord Colepeper's estates. Sir Nicholas Crispe returned afterwards to England, and submitting to a composition, embarked again in trade with his usual spirit, and his usual success ²⁴². He lived to see his master's son restored to the possession of his kingdoms; and, after all his losses, left a very large fortune to his relations. The King created him a baronet the year before his death.

Various monuments.

On the south wall of the chancel, are the monuments of Sir Timothy Lannoy, Knt. ²⁴³ (1718); Michael Hutchinson, S. T. P.

²⁴¹ Memoirs, p. 627.

²⁴² Biograph. Brit.

²⁴³ Arms—Az. a chevron between 2 swans in chief and a pair of shears in base Argent. impaling Arg. a fesse Azure. John de Lannoy ancestor to the Lannoys of Hammersmith, was mercer to Queen Elizabeth. His son was

a silk-dyer, which business was carried on for several generations by his descendants. James Lannoy (son of Sir Timothy) who died anno 1724, was an eminent Turkey merchant. He lay in state at his house at Hammersmith, and was buried in the chapel there in a very sumptuous manner, the procession being lighted by two

S. T. P.²⁴⁴ thirty-two years curate (1740); and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Anthony Askew, and daughter of Robert Holford, Esq. (1773). On the north wall are the monuments of Francis Wolley, Esq.²⁴⁵ of the Middle Temple (1659); John Smith, Esq. alderman of London²⁴⁶ (1667); his wife Sarah, only daughter of Robert Cotton, merchant (1680); Mary, wife of John Green, merchant (1657)²⁴⁷; Sir Edward Nevill, justice of the court of Common Pleas²⁴⁸ (1705); and Frances his lady (1714). On the floor are the tombs of Martin Dal-lifon (1658); Sir Ralph Box, Knt. (1693); the Marquis de Heucort, a French refugee (1703); and Peter Brufhell, Esq. (1769). In the nave are the tombs of William Brochett, Esq. (1766); and Mr. Timothy Walker (1788).

In the windows of the north aisle, are the arms of Cave²⁴⁹ and Prescot²⁵⁰. At the west end of this aisle is a monument to the memory of James Impey, A. M. of Christ-church college Oxford (1750); Elijah Impey, Esq. (1756); Michael Impey, Esq.²⁵¹ (1765); and others of that family. On the floor are the tombs of William Gouge, Gent. (1738); Thomas Bowden, apothecary (1761); and William Roffey, Esq. (1785).

In the windows of the south aisle are the arms of Zouch²⁵², and Crispe; the latter impales Prescot. On the south wall is the monu-
ment

two hundred wax tapers. British Journal, Jan. 25, 1724.

²⁴⁴ Arms—Per pale Gul. and Az. a lion ramp. Arg. between 6 crosses crosslets Or, impaling Lannoy.

²⁴⁵ Arms—Arg. on a chevron Sab. an eagle displayed of the field.

²⁴⁶ Arms—Az. a lion ramp. Or, on a chief Arg. a mullet Gules between two torteaux.

²⁴⁷ The arms of Green are obliterated, the impalement is Arg. a cross formée flurty Gules for Truffell. Mary Green was daughter of Edward Truffell, Esq.

²⁴⁸ Arms—Gules a saltier Argent, a mullet for difference. The female arms are worn;

they seem to have been paly Or and Azure.

²⁴⁹ Azure fretty Arg. quartering, 1. Erm. on a bend Sab. 3 congers' heads Arg. 2. Arg. on a bend Gules 3 swans. 3. Erm. on a bend 2 chevrons. 4. Arg. on a fesse between 3 birds Sab. as many cinquefoils of the field. The motto—"Gardez."

²⁵⁰ Sab. a chevron between 3 owls Arg.

²⁵¹ Arms—Gules on a chevron between 3 leopards' faces Or, as many cinquefoils of the field impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. 3 ducal crowns Gules, 2 and 3. Az. 3 cinquefoils Arg.

²⁵² Or, 10 torteaux 4, 3, 2, 1, for Zouch of Harringworth quartering, 1. a chevron between

ment of Worlidge, the painter, who died anno 1766; and on the floor, the tomb of Rebecca, wife of Thomas Best, Esq. (1792).

HammerSmith-chapel suffered considerable damage from the storm which happened in October 1780.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the adjoining cemetery are the tombs of William, son of Ralph Crathorne, Esq. (date worn); Daniel Malthus (1717); Sydenham Malthus (1757); John Elrington, Gent. (1724); Edward, son of Roger Trevor, Esq. of Bodynvot in the county of Monmouth (1746); Mrs. Mary Poole, widow (1749); Mrs. Anne Wallinger (1755); John Thornhill, Esq. son of Sir James Thornhill, Knt. (1757); John Thornhill, jun. Esq. (1779); Tho. Coleman, Gent. (1757); Samuel Bever, Esq. (1762); Sarah, wife of Thomas Cowper, Esq. (1763); John Hammet, Esq. Bencher of Lincoln's-inn (1765); Mrs. Mary Wheatland (1767); Mrs. Catherine Green (1768); John Nicholas, Esq. (1770); Isaac Dupuy, Esq. late of St. Christopher's (1771); Elizabeth, wife of Zephaniah Holwell, Esq. (1771); Mr. John Edwards, school-master (1772); Elizabeth Gennevieve, widow of James Duparc, surgeon (1773); Mr. James Travers (1774); John Davis, Esq. of Llangatock Vibon-Avil in the county of Monmouth (1775); John Harris, Esq. (1778); Anna Maria Elizabeth Rose Du Parce La Francesina (1778); Henry Record, Gent. (1778); William Lewis, merchant (1780); Mr. Thomas Rowley (1781); Francis Degen, Esq. (1783); the Rev. Joseph Bolton (1783); Mr. David De Charms (1783); Thomas Cowper, Esq. clerk of the rules in the King's Bench (1784); and Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Weltje (1790).

Curacy.

The curacy of HammerSmith is in the patronage of the Bishop of London²⁵³. The trustees of the chapel, who receive the rents of the pews,

tween 3 garbs. 2. quarterly 1 and 4 ermine, and third. These coats seem to have been
2 and 3 checky Or & Az. 3. quarterly Or displaced, not being the quarterings of Zouch.
& Gules within a border Sable, bezanty. 4. The windows received considerable damage in
Gules on a bend gobony Arg. & Az. 3 leopards' faces Or, a border gobony of the second the civil war.
²⁵³ The bishop's right of patronage was confirmed

pews, are obliged to allow the curate a salary of 30*l.* per annum. He receives a fee (in addition to that paid to the vicar of Fulham) for all occasional duty done at the chapel, and is entitled to the profits of a gallery, built by Dr. Hutchinson, a former curate. Isaac Knight, who was curate of HammerSmith during the Interregnum, was allowed the small tithes within that hamlet, valued then at 120*l.* per annum ; as a compensation for which, the sum of 100*l.* per annum was granted to Adoniram Byfield, then vicar of Fulham, out of the impropriated benefice of Ashwell in Hertfordshire²⁵⁴. The present curate of HammerSmith is the Rev. Thomas Stephen Atwood, M. A. appointed in 1788.

The comparative state of population, during the last century, within the HammerSmith district, has been as follows :

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	Comparative state of popu- lation at Hammer- Smith.
1680—1689	- -	72 $\frac{2}{3}$	- -	87 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1730—1739	- -	89 $\frac{4}{5}$	- -	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1780—1784	- -	86 $\frac{3}{5}$	- -	112 $\frac{3}{5}$	
1784—1789	- -	112 $\frac{3}{5}$	- -	124	
1790	- -	126	- -	117	
1791	- -	125	- -	126	
1792	- -	140	- -	129	
1793	- -	122	- -	171	

The principal increase appears to have been since the year 1784. The present number of houses is about seven hundred and ninety.

Extracts from the Parish Register at Fulham.

HAMMERSMITH SIDE.

" Nicholas, son of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Baronet, and Judith his
" lady, baptized Oct. 8, 1676."

confirmed anno 1711 by a decree of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, the parish having set up a claim of election. ²⁵⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

" Edward

Family of
Sheffield.

" Edward Sheffield, Esq. buried Mar. 13, 1675-6. Edmund, son
" of Robert Sheffield, Esq. buried Feb. 11, 1678-9. The Lady Jane
" Sheffield, buried Sept. 22, 1683." Daughter of Sir William
Cockayne, and wife of James Sheffield, brother of Edmund Earl of
Mulgrave. " William Sheffield, buried Mar. 7, 1686-7. Jane,
" daughter of Robert and Mary Sheffield, buried Feb. 20, 1695-6."
Mary, their daughter, was buried Sept. 13, 1704.

" Christian, son of Sir Robert Legard, and Mirabella his wife,
" baptized May 28, 1685."

Sir Samuel
Morland.

" Sir Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. buried Jan. 6, 1695-6."
Some mention of Sir Samuel Morland has been made already in the
account of Faukeshall, or Vauxhall-house²⁵⁶, of which he had a
grant for twenty-one years, anno 1677²⁵⁷. About the year 1684,
he purchased a house at Hammer Smith, near the water-side²⁵⁸. He
was created a baronet anno 1661, for his signal services to Charles II.
during his exile; and in the year 1679, a pension of 400l. was
settled on him and his lady for their lives²⁵⁹. It has been already
mentioned, that he was a great mechanic. He invented the drum
capstans for weighing heavy anchors, the speaking trumpet, and an
engine for raising water. He obtained a patent for the latter inven-
tion anno 1675²⁶⁰; and in the year 1681, was made master of me-
chanics to the King²⁶¹. There is no memorial for Sir Samuel Mor-
land at Hammer Smith. In Westminster-abbey is a monument to the
memory of his first and second wife. He was thrice married.

" Sir George Warburton and Diana Alington, married June 18,
" 1700." Sir George Warburton was the third baronet of that fa-
mily; his wife was daughter of the Right Hon. William Lord Al-
lington.

²⁵⁶ Vol. i. p. 322, 323.

²⁵⁷ Pat. 28 Car. II. pt. 5. No. 6.

²⁵⁸ Now an academy in the tenure of Mess.

Aiken and Bathie, and known by the name of Walbrough house.

²⁵⁹ Pat. 30 Car. II. pt. 7. No. 4.

²⁶⁰ Pat. 26 Car. II. pt. 4. No. 19.

²⁶¹ See anecdotes of painting, vol. iii. p. 84.

in the notes.

" Flora,

" Flora, the daughter of Edward Hyde, Lord Viscount Cornbury, " buried Feb. 6, 1700-1." Edward Hyde was afterwards the third Earl of Clarendon.

" Sir Edward Nevill, buried August 11, 1705." Sir Edward Nevill, who was one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, came to reside at Hammersmith in 1703, having purchased the house which was Sir Samuel Morland's.

Sir Edward
Nevill.

" Anne, the wife of the R^t Reverend William Lloyd, buried June " 19, 1708. The R^t Rev^d Doctor William Floyd, buried Jan. 5, " 1709-10." William Lloyd, was made Bishop of Landaff anno 1675, translated to Peterborough in 1679, and to Norwich anno 1685. He was deprived of his bishopric at the Revolution, for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance. Dr. Lloyd was esteemed a man of great piety and learning, and a most excellent preacher²⁶². He resided at Hammersmith for some years before his death, where he experienced the friendship and benevolence of his neighbour Dr. Radcliffe, who, at one time, made him a present of 500l.²⁶³

William
Lloyd Bishop
of Norwich.

" Dr. William Sheridan, buried Oct. 3, 1711." Dr. Sheridan was brother of Patrick Sheridan, Bishop of Cloyne. He himself was made Bishop of Killaloe anno 1669, having been chaplain to Sir Maurice Eustace Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and to James Duke of Ormond. In 1681 he was promoted to the see of Kilmore; but was deprived, anno 1690, for not taking the oaths²⁶⁴. The Bishop published three volumes of discourses, and several single sermons²⁶⁵.

William
Sheridan
Bishop of
Kilmore.

" Sir Philip Meadows, buried Sept. 18, 1718." Grandfather to the late Sir Sidney Medows. Sir Philip was employed by Oliver Cromwell, anno 1657, as envoy to Denmark, where he negotiated a reconciliation between that court and Sweden, for his success in

Sir Philip
Meadows.

²⁶² Biograph. Brit.

²⁶³ Life of Dr. Radcliffe, 8vo. 1715, p. 52.

²⁶⁴ Ware's Hist. of Ireland, vol. i. p. 243, 244.

²⁶⁵ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 270.

which

which the King made him Knight of the order of the Elephant²⁶⁵. He was made an English Knight by Charles II. anno 1662. In the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, he was one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, and knight marshal; which last office was enjoyed by his son and grandson. Sir Philip died at the age of ninety-four; his son was eighty-seven; his grandson ninety-three. Sir Philip published a narrative of the principal actions in the wars between Sweden and Denmark²⁶⁶, and wrote a small tract on the right of transferring allegiance, which is amongst Smith's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

Longevity of
the Meadows
family.

" Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Chisenhall, buried April 25, 1720.

" Lady Annabella Howard, buried Sept. 7, 1728."

" Lady Frances Hull, buried Dec. 26, 1736."

Lady Lucy
Wharton.

" Lady Lucy Wharton, buried Feb. 11, 1738-9." Daughter of Thomas Marquis of Wharton, sister of the Duke of Wharton, and divorced wife of Sir William Morice, Bart.

" Hon. Elizabeth Browne, buried Oct. 23, 1740."

" George Frederick Maximilian, son of Just. Henry Alt, the Hessian minister, and Janetta his wife, baptized Oct. 23, 1743." Lucretia, their daughter, was baptized Dec. 23, 1746.

" Dame Ruth, wife of Sir Charles Peyton, buried March 4, 1748-9."

Fielding fa-
mily.

" Mrs. Catherine Fielding, buried July 9, 1750." Mrs. Beatrice Fielding, buried Feb. 24, 1750-1." Louisa, daughter of Henry Fielding, Esq. buried May 10, 1753."

Sir Christo-
pher and
Lady Hales.

" Sr John Straughan, buried March 18, 1760."

" Harrison, wife of Sir Christopher Hales, buried June 3, 1762."

" Sir Christopher Hales, Bart. buried May 15, 1776." Sir Christopher was descended from Sir John Hales of Coventry, who

²⁶⁵ Historical Register.

²⁶⁶ London 8vo. 1677.

was created a baronet anno 1660. Harison Lady Hales was daughter of Sir Cecil Wray.

“ The R^t Honourable George Doddington, Baron of Melcombe Lord Melcombe. Regis, buried August 3, 1762.” Lord Melcombe was the son of an apothecary in Dorsetshire, where he was born in the year 1691. His family-name was Bubb, which he changed for Doddington out of compliment to his uncle George Doddington, Esq. some time lord of the admiralty, whose large fortune he afterwards inherited. Lord Melcombe was initiated into the science of politics at an early age, and was appointed envoy to Spain in 1715, where he afterwards continued, for a short time, in character of plenipotentiary. His subsequent history exhibits all the vicissitudes which can befall a man devoted to a court life. At one time he was closely connected with Sir Robert Walpole, and published, anno 1726, a poetical epistle addressed to that minister. The insincerity of his political attachments, and his anxious desire to be a sharer of court favour, subjected him to much ridicule, which the publication of his Diary proves him to have well deserved. During a great part of Sir Robert Walpole’s administration, he filled the post of a lord of the treasury, and in the late reign was twice appointed treasurer of the navy. His quitting the King’s service, anno 1749, for that of the Prince of Wales, who was then in opposition to the court, occasioned his Majesty to conceive so violent a prejudice against him, that not all his repeated servilities and compliances could avail to restore him to his favour. Upon the accession of his present majesty, he once more enjoyed the confidence of ministers, and though he was in no ostensible situation, was consulted upon all public measures. In the year 1761, he was created a peer; and died in the month of July, the year following²⁶⁸. Lord Melcombe was a man of considerable

²⁶⁸ The above account of Lord Melcombe is taken from a life of him in the European Magazine 1784, and from his own Diary.

genius, was much esteemed in private life, and remarkable for the brilliancy of his conversation talents. He patronized literary men, whom he frequently entertained both at Hammer-smith, and at his seat in Dorsetshire. Thomson has inscribed one of his Seasons, and Young addresses one of his Satires to him. Lord Melcombe himself published some political pamphlets, and a few poems, and is said to have left many behind him in MS. The following inscription to his memory, in which the panegyric seems to be, in some respects, overcharged, was placed on a column at Hammer-smith by his relation and heir, Thomas Wyndham, Esq. "To the memory of the Right Hon. George Dodington, Lord Melcombe. In his early years he was sent by K. George I. envoy extraordinary to K. Philip V. of Spain, 1715; afterwards appointed, in commission with others, one of the lords of the treasury: twice treasurer of the navy to K. George II. and privy counsellor: in 1761, created a peer, and of the cabinet to K. George III. He was raised to these honours (himself an honour to them) rather by his eminent merit and great abilities, after experience both in the senate and in the council, than either by birth or fortune: and, if wit and true humour can delight; if eloquence can affect the heart, or literature improve the mind; if universal benevolence hath its charms; no wonder he lived admired and beloved by all that knew him, and died by all lamented, in the year 1762, aged 71. Thomas Wyndham, Esq. his heir, ordered this inscription, in grateful remembrance of his friend and relation."

Thomas
Worlidge.

"James Worlidge, buried Sept. 27, 1766." Thomas Worlidge, the celebrated artist, is here meant, who died at Hammer-smith on the 23d of September that year, and was there buried. During the greater part of his life he painted portraits in miniature, but is most celebrated for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt, by which he got both money and reputation²⁶⁹. His last work was a book of

²⁶⁹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 66.

gems,

gems, after the antique. In the latter part of his life he resided principally at Bath. On the south wall of the chapel at Hammer-smith is a tablet to his memory, with the following inscription:

" Here lies the body of Thomas Worlidge, painter, who died the
" 23d of September 1766, aged 66 years.

" He who had art so near to nature brought,

" As ev'n to give to shadows life and thought,

" Had yet, alas! no art, or power to save

" His own corporeal substance from the grave:

" Yet tho' his mortal part inactive lies,

" Still Worlidge lives—for genius never dies."

" Sir Robert Barker, buried Sept. 28, 1789." He was son of ^{Sir Robert Barker.} Robert Barker, M. D. (who was buried at Hammer-smith anno 1745,) and descended from an ancient family in Derbyshire. Sir Robert was some time commander in chief of the East India Company's forces in Bengal. He was knighted, anno 1764, for his bravery at the Manillas, and created a baronet in 1781. He married Anne, daughter and only child of Brabazon Hallows Esq. of De-thick in the county of Derby, by whom, leaving no issue, the title became extinct at his death. Sir Robert Barker communicated several ingenious papers to the Royal Society, which are published in the Philosophical Transactions²⁷⁰.

" Hon^{ble} and Rev^d James Talbot, buried Feb. 1, 1790, aged 64." ^{James Talbot, Bishop of Centuriæ.} He was fourth son of George Earl of Shrewsbury, who died anno 1733. Being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he entered into holy orders, and, about the year 1781, was chosen Bishop of Centuriæ, and vicar apostolic of the district of London.

The following instances of longevity occur in the register: Jane ^{Instances of longevity.} Boyon, aged 93, buried Oct. 9, 1754; Susanna Parrott, aged 91

²⁷⁰ A paper on the process of making ice mometer; an account of the Bramins' observ-
in the East Indies; observations on the ther- atory at Benares, &c.

(April 17, 1774); Sarah Seekins, aged 104 (Sept. 1, 1776); Jane Blackston, aged 99 (July 26, 1778); Anne Scott, aged 93 (April 11, 1779); Martha Cove, aged 105 (Dec. 19, 1779); James Archer, from the work-house, aged 99 (May 13, 1781); Mary Jones, from the work-house, aged 98 (June 1, 1781); Elizabeth Maple, aged 92 (June 3, 1781); Mary Anne Gabriel, aged 90 (April 12, 1785); John Gabriel, aged 90 (Feb. 18, 1788); Judith Thesher, from the work-house, aged 104 (June 11, 1788); Winifred Burbidge, aged 90 (July 10, 1788); Jane Wilson, aged 92 (Dec. 3, 1790); Sufanna Lewis, aged 95 (Nov. 22, 1790); Peter Smith, aged 91 (Dec. 20, 1790); Elizabeth Speers, aged 96 (Feb. 9, 1792); Mary Anne Cherry, aged 93 (Oct. 11, 1792); and Elizabeth Ellard, aged 97 (Jan. 23, 1793).

Nunnery.

The Nunnery at Hammer Smith, (which, according to tradition, existed before the Reformation, and escaped the general destruction of religious houses from its want of endowment,) was first established, as I have been informed upon the most respectable authority, in the reign of Charles II. and took its rise from the following circumstance: In the year 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield, a relation of the first baronet of that family, in conjunction with another lady, set up a boarding-school at Hammer Smith for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery: the famous Titus Oates had a commission to search it in the year 1680, and he then reported, that he found many children of the nobility who were bringing up there in the Roman Catholic religion²⁷². Its celebrity as a school for young ladies of that persuasion has continued during the present century, and most of the fashionable females,

²⁷² Domestic Intelligencer, Jan. 13.

among

among the Roman Catholics, have received their education there. It has kept up its claim also to the title of a nunnery, many devotees having, from time to time, taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion at this place. At present there are only three in the house. I am told, they are not of any order, which all uniformly embrace; but each chooses that to which she is prompted by her own inclination or devotion.

There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook-green, where is also a charity-school for children of Roman Catholics. It appears, by an entry in the parish register at Fulham, that a marriage was celebrated in the French chapel at Hammer-smith anno 1718, by virtue of a licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Roman Catholic chapels.

The Presbyterian Dissenters have an old established meeting-house in this hamlet. There is a meeting-house also for the Quakers, another for the Anabaptists, and a chapel called the Ebenezer²⁷³ chapel, belonging to the Methodists.

Meeting-houses.

In Norden's time there was an hospital at Hammer-smith, of which not a trace now remains. It stood, as appears by his survey, by the side of the western road near Stanford-brook. Among the *Cartæ Antiquæ*, at the British Museum, is a bond of John Payne, proctor of the hospital at Hammer-smith, dated 1578, to account for alms which he had a licence to collect in the counties of Buckingham and Northampton²⁷⁴. The Spittleman at Hammer-smith is mentioned in the church-wardens' accounts, anno 1591.

Ancient hospital.

Sir Samuel Morland gave a pump and well, adjoining to his house by the Thames side, for the use of the public, which benefaction was thus recorded upon a tablet fixed in the wall: "Sir Samuel Morland's well, the use of which he freely gives to all persons; hoping that none who shall come after him, will adventure to incur God's

Sir Samuel Morland's well.

²⁷³ From a Hebrew word, signifying the stone of help. ²⁷⁴ 86. B. 11.

"displeasure

“ displeasure by denying A CUP OF COLD WATER (provided at another’s cost, and not their own) to either neighbour, stranger, passenger, or poor thirsty beggar. July 8th, 1695.” This pump has been removed; the stone tablet is preserved in the garden belonging to the house.

Charity-school.

Edward Latymer, Esq. (the same who founded a school at Edmonton,) bequeathed, by his will dated 1624, thirty-five acres of land in Hammer-smith, the profits of which were to be appropriated to clothing six poor men²⁷⁵, clothing and educating eight boys, and distributing ten shillings in money. These lands, in the year 1679, were let at 68l. 15s. per annum, in the year 1793 at 211l. 16s. In consequence of the increased income, the number of boys has been augmented to 30, and the poor men to 10. Thomas Gouge, Esq. (1712) left the sum of 50l. to be expended in the purchase of lands, of the value of 3l. per annum, for the benefit of the charity-school. Mr. Goodwin left 20l. to Latymer’s school. Mr. George Lewis, a distiller, who had been brought up at the school, gave a very laudable instance of grateful remembrance, anno 1784, by leaving a legacy of 100l. in the 4 per cents.

Lady Capel, anno 1719, left the twelfth part of a farm, now producing 11l. per annum, to the charity-school at Hammer-smith.

Girls school.

There is a charity-school for girls also, to which 50l. was left by Mr. Goodwin. This school, in which twenty children are clothed and educated, is supported principally by voluntary contributions, and the collections at two charity sermons. A Sunday-school was instituted in the year 1787, and a house for that purpose built near the church-yard. There are at present about an hundred and sixty children in this school.

²⁷⁵ The clothes of the poor men are directed by the will to be coats or cassocks of cloth or frieze, to reach below their knees—those of the boys doublets and breeches: all of them to wear a cross of red cloth on their sleeves called, Latymer’s cross.

An alms-house, for four poor women, was founded in the last century, by Thomas Iles, Gent. The present income of these alms-houses is about 27l. 10s. per annum; but how it arises, I have not been able to find, except that Mr. Plukenett left ten shillings per annum each to the poor women, to be expended in bread. Alms-house.

There were formerly some alms-houses at Hammer-smith, founded by Sir John Elwes, and Thomas Gouge, Gent.; which stood on the site of the Sunday school-house. Four alms-houses are now building in the Back-lane, with money arising from the profits of lands, purchased with Dr. Edwards's and Bishop King's legacies²⁷⁶.

Nathaniel Dauncer, Esq. anno 1656, bequeathed to the poor of Hammer-smith, thirty shillings per annum; twenty shillings of which was to be distributed in bread on the 5th of January. Mr. Collop gave an annuity of 1l. 6s. issuing out of the George at Hammer-smith, for bread. Mr. Henry Webb, anno 1793, gave the interest of 50l. in the 4 per cents. for the same purpose. Benefactions.
Bread.

William Payne, Esq. of Pallen-swick, anno 1626, gave the sum of 3l. per annum to the hamlet of Hammer-smith, to be appropriated alternately to two purposes, viz. to apprentice a boy, and to be divided in sums of five shillings each among twelve poor house-keepers. Colonel Edmund Harvey and Maximilian Bard, Esq. gave the sum of 100l. about the year 1650. Sir Nicholas Crispe, anno 1665, gave the sum of 100l. which purchased two cottages and half an acre of land²⁷⁷. Mr. Ralph Gregg, anno 1679, gave the sum of 50l. producing 2l. 10s. per annum. Mr. Isaac Le Gooch, anno 1685, gave 15l. per annum to the poor, out of the moiety of a house and garden. — Edwards, Esq. left 12s. 6d. each to twelve poor widows, being a rent-charge upon a house and garden²⁷⁸. John Allen, Esq. anno 1666, gave 10l. per annum, being a rent-charge Money.

²⁷⁶ See the account of benefactions at Fulham. that the produce of these premises is included in the endowment of Iles's alms-houses.

²⁷⁷ I understood from the church-warden, ²⁷⁸ This benefaction, I am told, is lost.

on houses. Frances Lady Nevill, anno 1714, gave the sum of 100l. now producing 8l. per annum. Peter Brushell, Esq. anno 1769, gave the sum of 100l. in the 3 per cents. Mr. Goodwin gave the sum of 100l. towards building a work-house. This hamlet has an interest in such of the legacies to the parish of Fulham as were left before the building of the chapel.

Imposture of
Sufanna
Fowles.

In the year 1698 was published, "A Relation of the Imposture
" of Sufanna Fowles of Hammersmith, who was tried at the Old
" Baily for pretending to be possessed with the Devil, and sen-
" tenced to stand in the Pillory."

ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST.

THIS place was formerly a hamlet, belonging to the parish of Stepney, and was called Wapping Stepney. It was made a distinct parish by an act of parliament passed in 1727, when it acquired the name of St. George. To distinguish it from other parishes in and near London of the same name, an addition is usually made, which denotes its situation to be in the eastern suburb of the metropolis.

The parish
taken out of
Stepney.

The parish of St. George in the East lies within the hundred of Offulston, and is bounded by St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. John, Wapping; and by Ratcliffe and Mile-end Old-Town, hamlets of Stepney. The land, not occupied by buildings, is now of very small extent, consisting of a few grass-fields on the north side. The quota charged to the land-tax is about 2400l. which, anno 1793, was at the rate of 1s. 10d. in the pound.

Its situation,
boundaries,
&c.

The inhabitants are employed, for the most part, in rope-making, and the manufacture of other articles for the rigging of ships. There is no other considerable manufacture in the place.

The parish church (dedicated to St. George) was one of the fifty built pursuant to acts of parliament passed in 1710 and 1711. The foundation was laid in 1715; the ceremony of consecration was performed July 19, 1729. It is a stone building, of mixed architecture. The inside is fitted up with Dutch oak; the pillars are, for the most part, of the Doric order. Over the altar, which stands in

Parish
church.

a recess at the east end, is a picture of our Saviour in the garden, by Clarkson. It was bought by a subscription of the principal inhabitants when the church was repaired and beautified in 1783.

Tablets in the vault.

There are no monumental inscriptions in the church; but underneath is a spacious light vault, supported by arches, against which are tablets to the memory of the following persons: Mr. William Norman (1729); Thomas Trott, Esq. (1733); John Dagge, Gent. (1735); Joseph Crowcher, Esq. (1752); John Bristow (1762); and Samuel Holman, Esq. (1793).

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Thomas Evans, merchant (1730); Capt. John Hammerton (1732); Mr. Henry Raine (1738); Capt. Henry Allen (1740); Mr. William Thompson, surgeon (1742); Capt. John Bafnett (1744); Olive, wife of Lach Machlachlan, Esq. of Amwell-Bury (1751); John Mewse, surgeon (1752); Robert Sax, Esq. (1759); Mr. Joseph Ames (1759); Capt. Henry Nell (1760); Capt. David Crichton (1761); Capt. Anthony Bufkin (1764); Capt. Samuel Newman (1764); Hugh Roberts, Esq. (1771); Capt. Robert Oliver (1772); Capt. Thomas Evans of the royal navy (1775); Capt. George Dobill (1776); Capt. John Bonner (1778); Robert Sax, Esq. (1779); Capt. Charles Robinson (1781); Capt. Andrew Glafsby (1782); Mrs. Elizabeth Woolsey (1782); James Watson, lieutenant in the navy (1783); Alexander Machlachlan, Esq. (1783); Capt. William Tweedall (1785); John Abbot, Gent. (1787); Joseph Lash, lieutenant in the navy (1787); William Duffin, Esq. (1793); and Capt. Thomas Randall (1793).

Danish church.

The Danish church in Wellclose-square, was built by C. G. Cibber in the year 1696, at the expence of Christian V. King of Denmark, as appears by the following inscription over the entrance: "*Templum Dano-Norwegicum intercessione et munificentia serenissimi Danorum Regis Christiani quinti erectum—MDCXCVI.*" It is a

* Arms—Gul. on a pale Sab. 2 crosses patée, a martlet for difference.

brick

brick structure; the form, an oblong square. At the west end is a turret. Within the church are monuments of the following persons: Jane, wife of Caius Gabriel Cibber², statuary to Frederic King of Denmark, and afterwards to Charles II. and William III. Kings of England; she was daughter of William Colley, Esq. of Glasson in the county of Rutland, grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Colley, and mother of the celebrated Colley Cibber—Ob. 1697. Her husband, Cibber the statuary, lies buried there also; Anne Penelope, relict of William Jackson, Esq. and wife of Herman Pohlman, merchant (1734); Herman Pohlman (1754); Christian Wegerloff merchant, Letitia his wife, and her sister Mary Collins³ (no dates—the monument was put up in 1767); Anne, daughter of Magnus Teiste, and Mary, daughter of Daniel Tindal of Croydon, two former wives of Christian Wegerloff⁴; Ambrosia, daughter of George Michelsen, and wife, first, of the Rev. Philip Julius Borneman; secondly, of John Collett (1740); John Collett, merchant⁵ (1759); Elizabeth, wife of George Wolff, Esq.⁶ (1770); and Claudius Heide, merchant (1774).

Monuments
of Colley Cib-
ber's mother,
&c. &c.

In the vestry is a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Branck, first minister of the church.

In Prince's-square is a church, nearly similar in form, for the Swedes, who, as well as the Danes, are very numerous in this parish.

Swedish
church.

It was built about the year 1729. This church has no monumental inscriptions. In the vestry are several portraits, among which is that of Jacob Serenius, D. D. Bishop of Strengnes, the first minister of

Portraits in
the vestry.

² Arms—Gules, a fesse chequy, Az. and Argent, impaling Arg. a cross wavy Sab. for Colley.

³ Arms—Az. an embattled wall, and a vine tree proper, impaling Gul. on a bend Or three martlets Sab. for Collins.

⁴ Arms—Wegerloff impaling Gul. a chevron Az. cottised Arg. between 3 mullets of 6 points Or, impaling also Arg. 5 mascles in

cross and a chief indented Gules. The last is the coat of Tindal.

⁵ Arms—Sab. on a chevron between three hinds Arg. as many annulets of the field, impaling quarterly Az and Gules; over all a sun in splendor for Michelsen.

⁶ Arms—Vert. a wolf ramp. Or impaling Gules, three shackbolts conjoined in fesse-point Or, for Gorham.

the Swedish church, a man of considerable learning, and author of a dictionary of his own language.

Independent
meeting-
house.

David Jen-
nings.

At the bottom of Old Gravel-lane is a meeting-house of the Independents, on the outward wall of which is a monument with the following inscription: " Sacred to the memory of the Reverend David Jennings, D. D. upwards of 44 years pastor of this church, and 18 years tutor of a considerable academy for the education of young persons for the ministry among the Protestant dissenters. His learning, application, and confirmed health enabled him to adorn his station till ripe for heaven; and, his work finished, he fell asleep in Jesus Sept. 16, 1762, in the 72d year of his age, expecting the rewards of a celestial crown; leaving to his family, his pupils, and his flock, a deep sense of their loss, and a grateful remembrance of his virtues. He was born at Lancton in the county of Leiceſter, May 18, 1692; his father, the Reverend Mr. John Jennings, having been ejected from the rectory of Hartley Wasp-hell in Hampshire, for non-conformity, in the year 1662."

Dr. Jennings was a man of general science, and well known in the literary world; besides various sermons, and theological works, he published an introduction to the use of the globes and the orrery; a book on medals; and two volumes on Jewish antiquities, with a dissertation on the Hebrew language. In conjunction with Dr. Doddridge, he was editor of Dr. Watts's works.

Meeting-
houses.

There is another meeting-house of the Independents in the new road; there are also in the parish, a Roman Catholic chapel, a meeting-house for the Scotch Presbyterians, and three for the people called Methodists.

Rectory.

When this parish was separated from Stepney by act of parliament, as before-mentioned, the benefice was made a rectory, and the sum of 3000l. out of the money appointed by act of parliament (1715) for making a provision for the ministers of the new churches,

was

was directed to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, or other hereditaments in fee-simple, for the maintenance of the rector of St. George and his successors. As a farther provision, the sum of 100l. per annum, clear of all deductions, was directed to be paid to the rector by the church-wardens out of the burial fees, of which they were appointed the receivers; any deficiency to be made up out of the parish stock. The great tithes were reserved to Brazen-nose-college in Oxford. The sum of 50l. per annum to each of the two portionists of Stepney, at that time being, and 13l. to the parish clerk, was to be paid by the rector and parish clerk of the new church, as a compensation for the loss which the above parties might respectively sustain.

The first rector of St. George in the East was William Simpson, Rectors. D. D. who, in the year 1764, was succeeded by Herbert Mayo, D. D. the present rector.

The parish register commences anno 1729, the year in which the church was consecrated. Parish register.

		Average of Baptisms.			Average of Burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
1730-9	-	-	$491\frac{3}{10}$	-	-	$676\frac{7}{10}$	
1764-9	-	-	$493\frac{5}{8}$	-	-	$595\frac{1}{3}$	
1770-9	-	-	$488\frac{7}{10}$	-	-	$516\frac{1}{5}$	
1780-4	-	-	$543\frac{3}{5}$	-	-	$481\frac{4}{5}$	
1784-9	-	-	$555\frac{3}{5}$	-	-	$458\frac{3}{5}$	
1790	-	-	579	-	-	432	
1791	-	-	640	-	-	456	
1792	-	-	640	-	-	506	
1793	-	-	589	-	-	488	

The increase of population in this parish, since the year 1780, has been very considerable; the present number of houses is about 3700. The decrease of burials is to be accounted for from the more frequent interments in private cemeteries.

Extracts

Extracts from the Register.

Instances of
three chil-
dren at a
birth.

" Mary, Christian, and Elinor, daughters of John Matthew Gey-
don, china-man, by Elizabeth his wife, baptized March 21,
" 1730-1. Edward, William, and Mary, children of Henry Wat-
wood, labourer, by Amy his wife, baptized Sept. 12, 1732."
All these children died a few days after their birth.

Joseph Ames.

" Joseph Ames, Wapping-street, buried Oct. 14, 1759." Mr. Ames was a native of Great Yarmouth; he served his apprenticeship to a plane-maker, but settled in business as a ship-chandler and ironmonger. He discovered an early taste for the study of English history and antiquities, and being a man of an inquisitive turn of mind and assiduous application, made such a progress in his favourite pursuit, as enabled him to contribute much to the service of literature. Mr. Ames was chosen secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in 1741. He died suddenly, after a violent fit of coughing, Oct. 7, 1759. His principal work was a History of Printing, in one volume 4to. (since improved and enlarged by Herbert,) besides which he published a catalogue of English engraved portraits, and "*Parentalia*," or Memoirs of the Family of Wren⁸. On his tomb, in the churchyard of this parish, is the following inscription: " Here lie inter-
red the mortal remains of Mr. Joseph Ames, F. R. S. likewise fel-
low and secretary to the A. S. of London, author of the History
of Printing in Great Britain, who died Oct. 7, 1759, aged 71." On the under side of the stone is this inscription, written by Mr. William Maffey⁹: " Hic conditæ jacent reliquiæ mortales Josephi
Ames, Regiæ Societatis Londinensis sodalis et Societatis ibidem
antiquariorum secretarii qui antiquitatibus exquirendis studiosissime
deditus, indefesso labore parique diligentia historiam apud Britan-
nos typographicam per annos viginti quinque concinnavit, annoque

⁸ Gough's Life of Ames, prefixed to Herbert's edition of the History of Printing.

⁹ Ibid.

“ Domini 1749, in vulgum edidit. Modestiâ, probitate et benevo-
 “ lentiâ per totum vitæ curriculum sese gessit. Tussi tandem violen-
 “ tâ correptus, quâ tamen paulo post sedatâ, subito sed placidè
 “ mortem obiit Nonis Octobris, A. D. 1759, suæque ætatis 71.”

This parish furnishes another instance of the union of literary pursuits with those of trade, in the person of Mr. Joseph Reed, Joseph Reed. an eminent rope-maker, whose father had followed the same business in the county of Durham. In a paper, which Mr. Reed contributed to a periodical publication¹⁰, he gives a very whimsical, and entertaining account of his parentage and education. He removed into the neighbourhood of the metropolis in the year 1757, and settled in Suntavern-fields in this parish, where he remained till his death, which happened in 1787. About the time of his coming to town, he commenced his literary career by publishing some poems, which had no great merit; but he afterwards acquired considerable reputation as a dramatic writer. In 1758, he brought out his first performance of that kind, being a mock tragedy, called “ Madrigal and Trulleetta,” which engaged him in a controversy with Dr. Smollet. The Register-Office, and Tom Jones, were the most successful of his pieces. The latter was productive of much profit. His tragedy of Dido was received with great applause, but acted only three nights, in consequence of a quarrel with Garrick, who had at first refused it, and was with difficulty persuaded to bring it on the stage. It is much to Reed’s credit, that he became afterwards, unknown to the manager, (although they had never been reconciled) his champion against Kenrick. These various publications were all the produce of his leisure hours; for he never suffered his literary pursuits to interfere with his attention to a lucrative business. It should be added, that

¹⁰ Published in the European Magazine for 1787, (p. 185, &c.) whence the above account of Mr. Reed is taken.

ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST.

he sometimes employed his pen upon commercial topics, having published a very useful book called the *Tradesman's Companion*; and a treatise on the monopoly of hemp. Mr. Reed lies buried in the cemetery at Bunhill-fields.

During the incumbency of the present rector (who has kept the parish register with great accuracy, and has made all the entries in such a manner as is well calculated to identify the persons recorded,) the ages of the deceased have been regularly inserted in the register of burials, whence I have selected the following instances of longevity.

Instances of
longevity.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Description.	Age.
Nov. 27, 1764,	Sarah Barton,	Church-lane,	- -	104
Nov. 29, 1764,	Richard Taylor,	Hoare's Rope-walk,	smith,	92
Jan. 23, 1765,	Geo. Hammond,	John's-hill,	mariner,	104
Jan. 30, 1765,	Mary Mosely,	Cannon-street,	widow,	93
March 6, 1765,	William Hopkins,	Ratcliffe Highway,	corn-chand.	92
June 13, 1765,	Sarah Steward,	Work-house,	- -	90
June 16, 1765,	Edward Gorman,	Silver-street,	- -	90
July 11, 1765,	Wm. Maddocks,	Artichoke-lane,	attorney,	94
Nov. 10, 1765,	Anne Allen,	St. John Wapping,	- -	92
April 19, 1768,	Elizabeth Clark,	Work-house,	- -	98
April 26, 1770,	Joseph Beale, from	Hackney,	- -	90
May 2, 1770,	Wm. Davidson,	Work-house,	- -	95
Feb. 9, 1771,	Eliz. Crompton,	Johnson-street,	widow,	91
Sept. 4, 1771,	Elizabeth Harris,	Pennington-street,	- -	95
Mar. 26, 1772,	Hannah Hopkins,	Ratcliffe Highway,	widow,	92
Nov. 29, 1772,	Mary Daniel,	Red Mead-lane,	widow, -	90
Feb. 21, 1773,	Phoebe Colman,	Ship-street,	- -	94
Mar. 3, 1773,	Elizabeth Lunt,	Back-lane,	- -	96
Mar. 6, 1773,	Charlotte Rich,	Wellclose-square,	- -	96
Aug. 9, 1774,	William Johnson,	Bett's-street,	weaver,	94
Mar. 29, 1776,	Anne Ball,	Work-house,	- -	102
				Oct.

ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST.

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Date.	Name.	Residence.	Description.	Age.
Oct. 8, 1776,	John Ginks,	Ratcliffe Highw.	custom h.-of.	104
Nov. 5, 1777,	Martha Faulkner,	Blue-gate-field,	widow,	100
Nov. 26, 1777,	Barbara Cockburn,	Milk-alley,	- -	99
Dec. 3, 1777,	Mary Taylor,	Red Mead-lane,	- -	95
Feb. 4, 1778,	Elizabeth Baker,	Glas-house-yard,	widow,	91
June 10, 1778,	Hannah Swift,	Pennington-str.	widow,	90
Dec. 27, 1778,	Anne Alexander,	Work-house,	- -	96
July 22, 1779,	Richard York,	Prince's-square,	gentleman,	95
Dec. 15, 1780,	James Miles,	Angel-alley,	labourer,	102
Mar. 30, 1781,	Margaret Kalley,	Williams's-court,	- -	90
Feb. 3, 1782,	Elizabeth Barnet,	Bett's-street,	- -	95
Dec. 29, 1782,	Alice Anderfon,	From Whitechapel,	- -	99
Feb. 2, 1783,	Marg. Liermont,	Virginia-street,	widow,	96
Aug. 22, 1783,	Isabella Fennell,	Work-house,	- -	103
Jan. 24, 1787,	Cuthbert Bowring,	Reeding-row,	- -	90
Apr. 18, 1787,	Elizabeth Hall,	Work-house,	- -	92
Dec. 27, 1787,	Timothy Driskall,	Pearl-street,	- -	99
Mar. 18, 1789,	Sarah Robinson,	Work-house,	- -	90
Apr. 14, 1792,	Margaret Lloyd,	Old Gravel-lane,	- -	90

Mr. Henry Raine, of this parish, brewer, having acquired a very ample fortune in business, formed the noble resolution of appropriating a considerable part of it, in his life-time, to charitable uses; in pursuance of which resolution, in the year 1719, he built school-houses for fifty boys, and fifty girls, with habitations for a master and mistress; and by his indenture, bearing date June 22, 1736, conveyed the said buildings to trustees, endowing them at the same time with lands and tenements of considerable value, and appointing a salary of 40l. per annum for the master, 20l. for the mistress; the remainder of the profits to be applied to the maintenance of the schools,

Raine's charity schools.

and clothing the children ¹⁰. By the same indenture he gave the sum of 4000l. New South Sea annuities, one moiety of which was to be employed in building a second school-house, or hospital, for girls; the other moiety to be laid out in the purchase of lands for its maintenance and support ¹¹. The last-mentioned school was, by a schedule annexed, appointed for the education of forty girls, to be chosen out of the most deserving in the old school, in order to their being better instructed for service. In this school the children are provided with clothes, lodging, boarding, &c. The salary of the mistress, and the cook's wages, were allotted to be paid out of the girls' earnings, which have been found more than sufficient for that purpose. The donor's relations are to be admitted into either of the schools in preference to all others, if any should offer. The boys, to be nine years of age; the girls, eight, at the time of their admission; the boys to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetick; the girls reading, sewing, &c. and all to be brought up in the principles of the church of England: the boys, at leaving the school, to have 3l. as an apprentice fee, which the donor intended, at a future time, to be increased to 20l. This augmentation will take place when the leases fall in.

Marriage
portions.

Mr. Raine, by his will, dated October 17, 1736, desired that a patent, or charter might, if possible, be obtained for the regulation of the schools which he had founded in his life-time; and he directed his executors to establish a fund ¹² for the purpose of continuing a most excellent charity, which he had planned and executed

¹⁰ When the leases shall have fallen in, the rents of these lands, &c. will be very valuable; at present, the school is supported, in a great measure, by annual contributions, and collections at charity sermons, in aid of the interest of 6000l. 3 per cent. Bank annuities, which is vested in trustees for the support of the

school, or hospital, as either shall have need.

¹¹ Now producing about 300l. per annum.

¹² The sum of 4000l. 3 per cent. with the accumulated produce, amounting in the whole to 7000l. was appointed for this purpose out of the testator's effects, by a decree of the court of Chancery.

for

for some years before he died, viz. the payment of two annual prizes, of 100 l. each, as a marriage portion, to be drawn for in Christmas week, and on the 1st of May, by six of the most deserving young women (being of the age of 22 or upwards,) who shall have been educated at his charity-schools; and the farther sum of 5 l. for a dinner in the great room at the school-house, for the new married couple, the trustees, visitors, &c. The losing girls, if they should continue unmarried, and maintain a good character, are always to draw for the next prize till each has been successful. By the act of parliament, which was obtained anno 1780, for incorporating the trustees of Raine's charities, it is provided, that if there should not be six young women properly qualified, a smaller number may draw for the prize; if one only should offer, she (if of a good character) is to receive the marriage portion; if none should offer, the money is to go to the general stock. By Mr. Raine's appointment the husbands must be of the church of England, and inhabitants of the parishes of St. George in the East; St. Paul, Shadwell; or St. John, Wapping.

The poor of this place have an interest in Mrs. Cobourne's, and Alms-houses. various other charities, left to the parish of Stepney previously to the year 1727. One of the pensioners in the Drapers', Judge Fuller's, and Capt. Cook's alms-houses, is always chosen out of this parish, which has the same interest also in that founded at Stratford-Bow, (anno 1721) by Mrs. Bowry, for sailors who have been in the East India Company's service, or their widows. The poor in Mrs. Bowry's alms-houses receive 13 s. 6 d. each, per month.

Mr. Henderson, anno 1701, left lands at Eastham to decayed Various benefactions. house-keepers of the hamlets of Ratcliffe and Wapping-Stepney (now St. George). This benefaction produces at present 3 l. 9 s. to each place, clear of all deductions. Mr. Whatman, anno 1739, left the interest of 200 l. South Sea stock, to be distributed in bread

and meat on the 18th of December. Mr. Printon, anno 1765, gave 100l. to be distributed in bread on the 1st of January. Mr. Kirkman, anno 1765, gave the interest of 400l. 3 per cent. to be distributed in bread, meat, and coals, the same day. Jens Pederfon, Esq. anno 1782, gave 200l. 3 per cent. for bread and meat on the 1st of August.

Universal
medical insti-
tution.

A charity, called the Universal Medical Institution, was established within this parish anno 1792, being intended to afford medical relief to the poor, in various ways. All patients, from whatever place they may come, if duly recommended, and attending at the proper hours, (viz. from nine till one in the morning, and from three till five in the afternoon,) have advice and medicines gratis, and, if necessary, the use of cold, warm, and vapour baths; inoculation also is performed gratis,—patients within the Tower hamlets are visited at their own habitations. The house belonging to this Institution is situated in Old Gravel-Lane. There are already near four hundred and fifty subscribers. The Earl of Fife is president.

GREENFORD MAGNA.

GRENEFORDE, as this place is called, both in Edward the Confessor's Charter of Confirmation, and in Doomſday book, is literally the green ford, ſo called, perhaps, from a ford over the Brent which runs through the pariſh.

The village is ſituated about a mile to the north of the Uxbridge road, at the diſtance of about nine miles from Tybourn-turnpike. It lies in the hundred of Elthorne, and the pariſh is bounded by Harrow, Northall, Hanwell, Norwood, Ealing, and Greenford Parva, or Perivale. It contains about two thouſand acres of land excluſive of roads; about one thouſand two hundred and fifty acres are incloſed; five hundred and eighty in common fields; ninety-fix woodlands incloſed; and about fixty-five waſte—the proportion of graſs land to the arable is at leaſt as three to one. The ſoil is clay. This pariſh pays the ſum of 289l. 17s. 4½d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound. The manor of Greenford, (i. e. Greenford Magna,) containing twelve hides, was given by King Ethelred to Weſtminſter-Abbey'. Greneforde, ſays the ſurvey of Doomſday, is held by the Abbot of St. Peter, for eleven hides and a half. The land is ſeven carucates. Five hides are in demefne, on which there is one plough, and another might be employed. The villeins have five ploughs. One villein holds a hide and a virgate; and four villeins, half a hide each; four others hold a hide jointly; and ſeven bordars another hide. A certain

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

Manor.

Doomſday
ſurvey.

¹ Dart's History of Weſtminſter Abbey, vol. i. p. 12.

foreigner

foreigner has a hide and a virgate. There are three cottars and six slaves; pannage for three hundred hogs; pasture for the cattle of the village.—The whole valued at 7*l.*; in the reign of the Confessor, at 10*l.* This manor, adds the record, was and is parcel of the possessions of the church of St. Peter. Upon the dissolution of monasteries it was seized by the crown, and was made a part of the revenues of the bishopric of Westminster. Thomas Thirlby, the only bishop of that see, surrendered it again to the crown anno 1550², in which year it was granted to the Bishop of London and his successors³. The manor was valued at 10*l.* per annum, anno 21 Hen. VIII⁴. It was on lease, anno 1646, to Edwin Cason and his assigns, at the annual rent of 8*l.* and thirty quarters of wheat. The Parliamentary Survey describes the demesne-lands (in the parishes of Greenford and Hanwell,) as containing ninety-four acres of meadow, valued at nineteen shillings per acre; seventy-five acres of pasture, valued at twelve shillings; and two hundred and eighty-nine acres of arable, valued at ten shillings⁵. The mansion-house, and site of the manor of Greenford, within the manors of Greenford and Hanwell, were sold anno 1647 by the parliamentary commissioners, for the sum of 330*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* to Sir William Masham, Sir Richard Everard, and Cary Hervey Mildmay, Esq⁶. It appears, from other documents, that the demesne lands have from time immemorial been leased in two parts, one of which (containing a hundred and sixty-four acres) was held under Bishop Juxon, by Edward Franklin, Esq.; the lease was renewed from time to time to his descendants, and is now vested in Benjamin Way, Esq. whose father married an heir of that family⁷. The other part (containing four hundred and forty-seven acres) was

² Record in the Augmentation-office, bearing date 4 Edw. VI.

³ See Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 4. April 12, and Pat. 1 Mar. pt. 4, March 3.

⁴ Cart. Antiq. West. Abb.

⁵ Parliament. Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

⁶ The original conveyance is among the Bishop of London's papers.

⁷ Lewis Way, Esq. married Abigail, daughter of Edward Lockey, Esq. whose mother was daughter of John Franklin.

leased,

leased, anno 1640, to Sir Charles Gerrard, Bart.⁸ The lease came afterwards successively to Rupert Browne, Esq. and John Bridger; the latter made it over to Mr. Way, who conveyed it to Richard Lateward, Esq. John Lateward, Esq. is the present lessee.

An estate called the manor of Stickleton Greenford, in this parish, Manor of Stickleton Greenford. was given by Nicholas de Farnham to the priory of Ankerwyke, previously to Henry the Third's charter of confirmation to that monastery⁹. It was held under the Bohuns Earls of Hereford as superior lords of the fee¹⁰. The priory of Ankerwyke, with its appurtenances, was granted by Henry VIII. to Bisham Abbey¹¹; afterwards, on the dissolution of monasteries, to Andrews, the first Lord Windfor¹²; whose great grandson Henry, the fifth Lord Windfor, sold this manor anno 1587 to Jerom Beale, Esq.¹³; Henry Beale aliened it anno 1632 to William Pennyfather, Esq.¹⁴; and the latter in 1637 to William Bennet, Esq.¹⁵. In the year 1714 it was conveyed by Edward Bennet, Esq. and his son, to trustees for the use of Frances Arundell, widow, whose daughter Frances married James Rogers, Esq.¹⁶ It was aliened anno 1737, by Mr. Rogers and his wife to Sir Philip Medows and Vigerus Edwards, in trust for Philip Craig, Esq. and Sarah his wife and their heirs, and is now the property of General Francis Craig, who pays a quit-rent to the heirs of the late Duke of Kingston.

The parish church, which is dedicated to the Holy Crofs, is a small Parish church. structure, and consists only of a nave and chancel; it is built principally of flints, and covered with red tiles; the windows all gothic: at the west end is a low wooden spire. The chancel windows are ornamented with ancient painted glass collected, and placed there by Mr. Betham, the late rector. On the north wall is a brass plate

⁸ From the information of Benjamin Way, Esq.

⁹ See Cart. 41 Hen. III. No. 3.

¹⁰ See Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 10. & Esch. Hen. IV. No. 50.

¹¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 27.

¹² Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Aug. 4.

¹³ Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 3. Dec. 2.

¹⁴ Pat. 8 Car. pt. 20. Dec. 1. No. 63.

¹⁵ Pat. 13 Car. pt. 45. Mar. 1. No. 30.

¹⁶ Title-deeds, communicated through the favour of General Craig.

in.

Monuments,
&c.

in remarkably good preservation (with the figure of a priest,) to the memory of 'Thomas Symons, rector of the parish'¹⁵. It was found in the year 1783 upon repairing the church; and having been inlaid in a marble tablet, was affixed to the wall by Mr. Betham. In the south-west corner of the chancel hangs a small wooden tablet to the memory of Ann, daughter of Edward Terry, rector of the parish, who died anno 1634, and James his eldest son, who died in 1643. Their characters are recorded in two long inscriptions in English verse, which are printed on paper and nailed to the board. On the same wall hangs another wooden tablet to the memory of Ann, daughter of Thomas Waterhouse¹⁶, of Hertfordshire, who died in 164... In the chancel are the monuments also of Michael Gardiner¹⁷, rector, 1630; Nathaniel White, 1638, and others of his family; John Castell¹⁸, S. T. P. 1686; Sibyl, wife of Rupert Browne, Esq. and daughter of Humphry Wyrley, of Hampstead-hall in Staffordshire¹⁹, 1711; and on the floor the tombs of Edward Bennet, Esq. 1657; Margaret, wife of Edward Bennet, and heir of Walter Moyle, 1710; William Millet, 1663; William Terry, citizen of London, 1672; Henry, eldest son of Dr. John Castell, 1715; and William Campbell, rector, 1769. On the south wall of the nave is a tablet to the memory of Arthur Marlam and his family, (no date;) on the same wall is a tablet with a very long inscription in Latin verse, written by Simon Coston²⁰, in memory of

¹⁵ It appears by Newcourt, that he resigned the rectory in 1518. There is no date on the brass, except that of 1500, cut in Roman characters, which could not be the date of his death.

¹⁶ Arms—Or, a pile in point engrailed, Sable.

¹⁷ Arms—Per pale Or, and Gules, a fesse between 3 does, all counterchanged, quartering Az. 2 bars Arg. in chief a talbot of the second and impaling Or, a chevron engrailed barry of 6 Arg. and Az. between 3 cranes proper, for Browne.

¹⁸ Arms—Gules, 3 castles Or, impaling Arg. a chevron between 3 garbs Gules for Sheffield.

¹⁹ Arms—Erm. on a fesse counter-embattled Sab. 3 escallop-shells Arg. a martlet for difference, impaling Arg. 3 bugle horns Sab. stringed Vert, for Wyrley.

²⁰ Arms—Arg. a saltier Vert, on a chief Gules a lion passant Arg. for Coston, impaling Gules, on a chevron Arg. 3 estoils Sab. a canton Ermine for Carr.

his

his wife Bridget, who died anno 1637. Her monument is in the south-east corner of the nave. She is represented kneeling at a faldstool; her husband in the dress and attitude of a mourner. On the floor of the nave is the figure of a priest—(the inscription gone,) and a brass plate to the memory of Richard Thorne-ton, who died in 1544.

On the outside of the chancel on the north wall, is the monument of Edward Betham the late rector, who died in 1783; on the east wall, that of Mr. Nathaniel Ravenor, 1792. In the church-yard are the tombs of John Franklin, Gent.²⁰ 1644; Elinor, his second wife, daughter of ——— Pumphoret, 1654; Ann, his daughter, wife of William Smith, Gent. of Nuneaton in the county of Warwick, 1668; William Marnham, senior, 1771; George Wright, Esq. (commissary-general of horse to James Duke of Chandos, and William Earl of Harrington, during the rebellion,) 1749; and Thomas Wotton, Esq. 1766.

The rectory with the advowson of Greenford, which had belonged to Westminster-abbey, was granted by Henry VIII. after the dissolution of that monastery, to Sir Thomas Wroth, of Durance²¹. It continued some time in that family; and after passing through several hands²², was purchased, previously to the year 1731²³, by King's-college in Cambridge, to which society it still belongs. In the year 1327 the rectory was rated at nine marks²⁴; in the reign of Henry VIII. at 20l.²⁵ In 1650 the tithes and glebe were valued at 160l. per annum. The patronage was said to be vested at that time in Edward Terry the incumbent²⁶.

²⁰ Arms—A dolphin embowed between four annulets, on a chief two Saltiers.

²¹ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 614.

²² Martin Dawson, and others, presented to it in 1629, and William Christmas in 1660, as patrons only *pro hac vice*. George Clerk was the patron in 1661, and Henry Castell,

Gent. in 1686 and 1688. Ibid. p. 615.

²³ William Campbell was presented in that year by King's-college.

²⁴ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

²⁵ King's books.

²⁶ Parliamentary Surveys.

Rectors.
John de
Feckenham.

John de Feckenham, abbot of Westminster, being the last mitred abbot who sat in the house of peers, was presented to the rectory of Greenford in 1554, and held it two years²⁶. His memory is to be honoured for the humanity with which he treated the persecuted Protestants during the reign of the bigotted Mary²⁷.

Edward
Terry.

Edward Terry, who was presented to the rectory in 1629, accompanied Sir Thomas Roe in his embassy to the Great Mogul in the reign of James I. An account of his voyage was published, which abounds with curious and interesting observations. He wrote also a character of Charles II. and was author of several sermons and religious tracts²⁸. Terry died at the age of seventy, and was buried at Greenford in October 1660.

The present rector is the Reverend William Paddon, who was instituted in 1784.

Parish
register.

The parish register begins in 1539.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1539—1548	-	-	$3\frac{7}{10}$	4
1580—1589	-	-	$4\frac{7}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{10}$
1630—1639	-	-	$8\frac{1}{10}$	$5\frac{9}{10}$
1680—1689	-	-	$5\frac{4}{5}$	$7\frac{3}{5}$
1730—1739	-	-	$9\frac{2}{3}$	11
1780—1789	-	-	$13\frac{7}{10}$	$10\frac{3}{10}$
1790	-	-	12	7
1791	-	-	15	7
1792	-	-	9	8

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

The present number of houses is sixty-nine.

Plague.

In the year 1603 this retired village was visited by the plague; the whole number of burials that year nevertheless was only eight, five of whom were of the family of Barnard, and two children of "Mr. Smith, *verbi prædicatoris*."

²⁶ Newcourt.

²⁷ Newcourt, & Ant. Wood.

²⁸ Ant. Wood.

"The

" The honourable Archibald Stewart, of the parish of St. George
 " Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. (brother of the
 " Earl of Moray,) and Miss Mary Whetham of the same parish,
 " spinster, were married by license July 11, 1747."

Henry Collyn gave lands to this church for the maintenance of five lights to be kept burning constantly before the images of the Trinity and St. Mary.

William Marnham the elder, in 1710 left lands, now let at 5l. 5s. ^{Charity-school.} per annum, for the education of children. Edward Betham, the late rector²⁹, having previously built a school-house, gave (by his deed inrolled in chancery, and bearing date November 10, 1780) the sum of 1600l. bank stock to this parish, the interest of which he directed to be thus distributed: 30l. per annum to a master and mistress to instruct thirty boys and girls; 30 s. coals for the school; the remainder, excepting 10l. allotted to clothe such aged men and women as should frequently attend the sacrament, is appropriated to clothe the children, buy books, and keep the school in repair. The salary of the master and mistress is now increased to 40l. per annum.

George Smith, anno 1649, gave an acre of land, now let at Bread. 1l. 15s. per annum, to be distributed in bread three times a year.

William Millet, anno 1663, gave 5l. per annum to buy gowns of Clothes. frieze for two poor men and two women. Edward Betham (as above-mentioned) 10l. per annum to clothe aged persons. Mr. William Poor. Marnham the younger, anno 1713, gave lands, now let at 3l. 10s. per annum, for poor housekeepers not receiving alms.

²⁹ Edward Betham gave also during his life- to Eton college (where he had received his time the sum of 2000l. to the Botanical garden for the purpose of purchasing a den at Cambridge. By his will he left 600l. statue of their founder Henry the Sixth.

GREENFORD PARVA.

Name:

THE name of Perivale, by which this place is now generally known, does not occur in any records of a more ancient date than the 16th century. Norden says, "Perivale more truly Purevale," alluding to the fertility of the vale wherein it is situated. I think it more probable that the name of Perivale has arisen from a gradual corruption of Parva, an addition given to this place in most ancient records, to distinguish it from the other Greenford, which is considerably larger both as to extent and population.

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

Greenford Parva lies in the Hundred of Elthorne, about a mile and a half distant from the Uxbridge road, and eight miles from Tyburn turnpike. The parish, which is bounded by Greenford Magna, Ealing, and Harrow, contains about seven hundred acres, a third of which only is arable. The soil is for the most part clay, in some parts gravel. This parish pays the sum of 91 l. 11 s. 1½ d. to the land-tax.

Manor.

When the survey of doomsday was taken, Ernulfus held three hides in Greenford, of Geoffrey de Mandeville: the land was one carucate and a half, on which one plough was employed. Two villeins held half a hide, and there were two cottars and a slave; pannage for forty hogs. The land was worth twenty shillings, but produced only ten, when granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville. In the Confessor's time it was worth forty shillings. This land had been held by two sokemen; one of them was a canon of St. Paul's, who

who had two hides, and might alien them at his pleasure. The other was a servant of Ansgar, the master of the horse, who could not make any grant without his master's leave. In the same village Ansgot held half a hide under the said Geoffrey, which land was two oxgangs. This land was valued at three shillings, and had been in the tenure of Azor, a servant of Ansgar, who could not alien it without his master's leave. Some of these estates, but what part cannot be easily ascertained, lay in the parish of Great Greenford, were afterwards granted to the priory of Ankerwyke, and formed the manor of Stickleton, which was held under the Bohuns, (heirs of the Mandeville's,) as superior lords of the fee: the manor of Greenford Parva, or Cornhill, was held under them in like manner by the Beaumonts¹. Ælveve, at the time of taking the Norman survey, held half a hide in Greenford of the King, which had belonged to Leuric, a servant of Earl Lewin, who had the power of aliening it to whom he pleased. It was valued at ten shillings; in the reign of the Confessor at twenty shillings.

The manor of Cornhill, Cornhill, or Greenford Parva, with the advowson of the church, belonged to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry², who surrendered it to the King (Edw. II.) in exchange for the churches of Cestreton and Worsfield in Warwickshire³. The King soon afterwards granted it to Henry de Beaumont⁴, in whose family it remained⁵ till aliened anno 1387 by John de Beaumont to Thomas Charlton⁶. This

Manor of
Cornhill,
alias Green-
ford Parva.

¹ See Esch. 16 Edw. III. No. 35.

² Bishop Langton had a charter of free warren in Greenford, 35 Edw. I. Cart. Rot. No. 48. Edward the Second's grant bears date anno reg. 7. yet in the *nomina villarum*, No. 2195, Harl. MSS. Petrus Le Boteler is said to have been lord of the manor of Greenford Parva, 1 Edw. II.

³ See Pat. 11 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 14.

⁴ Cart. 7 Edw. II. No. 30.

⁵ John de Beaumont, who died 16 Edw. III. was seised of one hundred acres of land; the church of Greenford Parva taxed at 100s. a ruinous messuage, fifteen acres of meadow, held under the priory of St. Helens; the reversion of a carucate of land, five acres of meadow, six of pasture, and 25 s. rents, held for life by Laurence de Avres, under the Earl of Hereford. See Esch. No. 35.

⁶ See Cl. 10 Ric. II. m. 21. d.

manor,

manor, said in the record to have been late Sir Thomas Charlton's, was granted by Thomas Hall, anno 1435, to William Eastfield, citizen of London⁷. After passing through some other families⁸, it came to Sir Robert Southwell, who died seised of it anno 1516⁹. From 1521 to 1559, it appears to have been the property of Sir Humphry Browne¹⁰, and in 1573 of Henry Millet¹¹, Esq. from whom it descended by female heirs to the families of Lane and Harrison¹². After the death of John Harrison, Esq. it was sold anno 1767, to Richard Lateward, Esq.¹³ who, dying anno 1777, bequeathed it to John Schrieber, Esq. who has taken the name of Lateward, and is the present proprietor.

Besse-place. A house called Besse-place, with certain lands thereto belonging, being parcel of the possessions of Henry Morgan, attainted for high treason, was granted, anno 1613, to John Levington, subject to a fee-farm rent of forty shillings¹⁴.

Church. The church is a small ancient structure, built of stones and flints, and covered with red tiles. It consists of a chancel and nave; at the west end of which is a wooden tower and low turret. The inside is neat, and has been lately whitewashed and repaired. In the windows of the chancel are some remains of painted glass, among which are figures of St. Matthew and St. John. On the north wall of the chancel are the monuments of Thomas Lane, Esq. ancient bencher of the Temple¹⁵, 1652; John Harrison, Esq.

⁷ Cl. 13 Hen. VI. m. 14.

⁸ John Middleton and others presented to the rectory, which has been always connected with the manor, anno 1453; John Bohun, Esq. 1472 and 1473; and Henry Colet in 1490. Newcourt, vol. i. p. 616.

⁹ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. 756.

¹⁰ Newcourt.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² See the account of Monuments.

¹³ The advertisement previous to the sale

described the manerial estate as consisting of farms valued at 485l. per ann. being the whole parish, except a farm of 40l. per annum.

¹⁴ Fee-farm-roll in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁵ Arms—1. Per pale Az. and Gules 3 saltiers Arg. impaling Per chevron inverted Gul. & Arg. 3 talbots heads erased and counter-changed for Duncombe. Thomas Lane married Jane, daughter of — Duncombe of Bucks.

Esq. ¹⁵ 1722; and John Clerke, Esq. ¹⁶ 1792. On the south wall those of Joan, wife of John Shelbury, Gent. and relict of George Millet, 1623; Elizabeth, wife of John Lane, Esq. ¹⁷ 1655; Lane Harrison, Esq. ¹⁸ 1740; Richard Lateward, Esq. ¹⁹ 1777; and Temperance, wife of John Lateward, Esq. 1790. On the floor of the chancel was lately a brass plate to the memory of George Myllet, Esq. 1600; within the rails of the communion-table is the tomb of Martha, wife of Mr. James Wildman, 1789. On the north wall of the nave is the monument of John Gurnell, Esq. ²⁰ 1748. On the floor is the tomb of Henry Myllet, 1500, with small figures in brass of himself, his two wives, and fifteen children.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Henry Wyatt, twenty-two years rector, 1683; Elizabeth Greenhill, 1696; George, son of William Greenhill, Esq. of Abbot's Langley, 1706; William Brownbill, thirteen years rector, 1719; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Peter Colleton, Bart. who died at her house at Ealing, 1721; Mr. Robert Cromwell, 1723; John Arnold, of Furnival's-inn, Gent. 1730; Matthew Cockett, citizen and goldsmith, 1731; and captain John Johnson, 1767.

The rectory and advowson of Greenford Parva, appear to have been invariably connected with the manor. The rectory was rated,

Bucks. 2. Lane impaling Duncombe as before—John Lane married Ursula Duncombe. 3. Lane impaling Per pale Gul. & Az. 3 lions rampant Or, for Gates (Baron of the Exchequer).

¹⁵ Arms—Or on a cross Az. 5 pheons of the field, a chief of the second, impaling Sab. a fesse embattled Erm. between 3 crescents Argent.

¹⁶ Arms—Arg. on a bend Gul. between 3 pellets as many swans proper, impaling Sab. 2 bars and in chief a talbot passant Arg.

¹⁷ Arms—Lane impaling Arg. a fesse Gul. between 3 dragons' heads erased Vert for Millet.

¹⁸ Arms—Harrison quartering, 1. Sab. a fesse embattled Erm. between 3 crescents Arg. 3. Lane. 3. Arg. a saltier Az. on a chief Gul. a lion passant Arg.

¹⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse Gul. between 3 cinquefoils Az. a goat between 2 pheons Or, quartering Or 3 martlets Sab. on a chief Az. a lion passant Argent; on an escutcheon of pretence Or, a lion rampant ducally crowned Gules.

²⁰ Arms—Paly of 6 Or and Sable per fesse counterchanged, on an escutcheon of pretence Harrison with quarterings as above described.

anno

anno 1327, at six marks²⁰; in the king's books it is said to be 50 l. clear yearly value. Mr. Beard, rector of this parish in the year 1705, in answer to queries relating to the church, says, that it had all the tithes and two acres of glebe; that it had never been rated before at more than 36 l. but that the assessors had then lately raised it to 50 l. He mentions a Polyglott Bible and Castell's Lexicon, as belonging to the church, to which they were given by an unknown benefactor²¹. Robert Cromwell, of Paddington, in the year 1722, bequeathed six pounds per annum for an afternoon sermon on the first Sunday in every month, which benefaction being a rent-charge on certain lands in Hayes, has been several years in arrears. John Gurnell, Esq. left 5 l. per annum to repair his tomb and the parsonage-house.

The present rector is the Reverend James Maidman, instituted in 1789.

Parish
register.

The register of Baptisms in this parish is carried no farther back than 1707; that of Burials only to 1720.

Total number of Baptisms.

From 1707	to 1726	inclusive	28
1727	— 1746	—	39
1747	— 1766	—	32
1767	— 1776	—	15
1777	— 1786	—	7

Total number of Burials.

From 1720	to 1739	inclusive	53
1740	— 1759	—	63
1760	— 1779	—	38
1780	— 1789	—	28

From the comparative number of Baptisms it appears, that this little village has been considerably depopulated within the last fifty

²⁰ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

²¹ Notitia Parochialis, Lamb. MSS. Lib. fol. 546.
years.

years. The manor-house has been pulled down within a much shorter period. From the number of burials nothing can be gathered, as the greater part of those who have been interred there were not parishioners. The present number of houses is five only.

Extracts from the Register.

"George Augustus Elliot, of the parish of Ealing, was buried in "July, 1753." Eldest son of the late Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar.

"Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare, was buried May 12, 1765." Dr. Fletcher was brother of the Bishop of Kildare²²: he was author of a poem called "Truth at Court," much read soon after the accession of his present majesty, and another in Doddsley's collection, called "Nature and Fortune."

²² Note in Doddsley's Poems, edit. 1782, vol. iii. p. 291.

H A C K N E Y.

Name.

THE most ancient record in which I have seen this place mentioned is dated 37 Hen. III.¹ (i. e. 1253). It is there called Hakeneye, differing but little from the present mode of spelling. Of its etymology I can give no satisfactory account.

Situation,
and bound-
aries.

The parish of Hackney is situated on the north-east side of London; its nearest distance is not more than one mile from Shoreditch church². It extends from Cambridge-heath to Stamford-hill, (being about three miles and a half,) in a straight line from north to south. Its circumference beginning from Cambridge-heath, extends to the Wick and Temple mills, being bounded towards the east by the parishes of St. Matthew Bethnall-green and Stratford-bow; from the Temple mills it is continued along the river Lee to Lee-bridge and the tile-kilns below Stamford-hill, being bounded towards the north by the parishes of Low Layton and Walthamstow, in Essex: from Stamford-hill it extends along the London-road through Newington and Kingland, almost to Shoreditch workhouse, being bounded on the west by the parishes of Tottenham, Stoke Newington, and Islington; towards the south, between the Kingland-road and Cambridge-heath, it is bounded by the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

The hamlets and principal streets in Hackney are, Clapton, Homerton, Dorlestone or Dalston, Shacklewell, Kingland, that part of

¹ Cl. 37 Hen. III. m. 14. de quadam viâ obstructâ apud Hakeneye.

² The church is two miles from Shoreditch.

Newington which lies on the east side of the high-road, Church-street, Mare (or as formerly spelt, Mere, or Meer) Street³, Grove-street, and Well-street.

I could not ascertain with any degree of certainty the quantity of land, as there is no survey of the parish. The marsh contains 335 acres. About two-thirds of the farms are under grafs, and occupied chiefly by cow-keepers, who have a stock of about 600 cows. About thirty acres are occupied by market gardeners. There are two good nursery-grounds; Smith's at Dalston, and Loddidge's at Hackney. The proprietors of both deal largely in exotics; the latter is famous for the cultivation of new and rare plants. The soil at Hackney is various, gravel, loam, clay, and brick-earth, which, in the neighbourhood of Kingland, is to be found of so good a quality, and in such abundance, that 300 l. an acre has been given for the liberty of making bricks, besides the usual rent of the land. Vast quantities both of bricks and tiles have been made there; and some of the fields in which the vein of clay is exhausted, have been put again into a state of cultivation; and with the assistance of manure, are little less productive than in their original state.

The quota charged to the land-tax is 223 l. 6s. 6d. which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound.

In the reign of Charles the Second a water-mill was erected on Hackney-marsh at the instance of Prince Rupert, who had discovered a new and excellent method of boring guns, but the secret dying with him, the undertakers suffered considerable loss⁴. The Temple-mills, so called as having been formerly the property of the Knights Templars, are now used for preparing lead. At the Wick are some silk mills; the other principal manufactures in the parish, are a calendrers, a colour-maker's (at Homerton), and two calico printers.

³ In some ancient records, called Goviston-street, as appears by Cl. 1659. pt. 24. No. 18.

⁴ Granger's Biographical History, vol. ii. p. 407. 4to. edit.

Historical
events.

The only historical event of any consequence, which I have found relating to this place, is, that the Duke of Gloucester and his party appeared in arms here in the reign of Richard II. and remained while they sent John Lord Lovell, with the Archbishop of York and others, to the king⁴.

Queen Elizabeth was at Hackney in the year 1591, and went thence to Theobalds on the 10th of May⁵; to whom her visit was paid does not appear.

Manor of the
Lord's-hold.

The principal manor at Hackney (now called the Lord's-hold) was formerly parcel of the bishopric of London; and, though not mentioned in the record of Doomsday, was, it is probable, included in the survey of Stepney. The Bishop of London had a grant of free-warren in Hackney in the year 1291⁶. Bishop Ridley, in the year 1550, surrendered this manor to the King⁷; in the year following, I find the King's licence to Lord Wentworth to take possession of lands granted by Bishop Ridley⁸; and in 1559, this manor was confirmed to him by act of parliament. It continued in the Wentworth family till the forfeiture of the Earl of Cleveland's estates in 1652: in the year 1659, William Smith and others, who, it is probable, had purchased it of the parliamentary commissioners, aliened it to William Hobson, Esq.⁹ who died anno 1662: his three daughters and coheirs married Sir William Bolton, Knt. Patient Ward, Esq. and William White, Esq.¹⁰ who were lords of the manor till 1669¹¹, when they appear to have aliened it to John Forth, Esq. alderman of London¹²; in the year 1676, it came into the hands of Nicholas Cary and Thomas Cooke, goldsmiths of London; in 1690 and 1694, it appears to have been the sole property of Sir Thomas Cooke,

Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 559.

⁵ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 796.

⁶ Cart. 19 Edw. I. No. 60.

⁷ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁸ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 2. Dec. 16.

⁹ Cl. a^o 1659, pt. 24. No. 18.

¹⁰ See his will.

¹¹ Court-rolls of the manor, communicated by Mr. Hawkins Wall, the steward, through the favour of Richard Benyon, Esq.

¹² Ibid. John Forth's first court was held that year.

Knt.

Knt.¹⁴ In 1697, it was purchased by Francis Tyssen, Esq.¹⁵ from whom it descended to the late Francis John Tyssen, Esq. under whose will Richard Benyon, Esq. and the Reverend Peter Beauvoir, are now lords of the manor as trustees in fee. The site of the manor-house is not known.

In the year 1617, Thomas Lord Wentworth, in consideration of certain sums of money paid to his father Henry Lord Wentworth, and to himself, by some of the copyholders of his manor of Stepney, and of the Lord's-hold in Hackney, agreed to grant certain privileges, liberties, and immunities to the said copyholders; and to procure an act of parliament to confirm them. This act was accordingly procured in the year 1623. The customs of the manor, with the above privileges, &c. were printed anno 1587, and again, with the act of parliament above-mentioned, anno 1651. Lands in this manor, as well as in that of the King's-hold, descend, according to the strict custom of gavel-kind, which makes all the sons coheirs; if there are no sons, the daughters are coheirs; and in default of issue, the collateral branches inherit in the same manner.

Privileges of copyholders.

Descent of lands.

Gavel-kind.

The Knights Templars had formerly some possessions in this parish. In the year 1233 they purchased half a hide of land, with its appurtenances, of Ralph de Burgham, for sixteen marks sterling¹⁶. It appears by an inquisition taken at Hackney anno 1331, that the Knights Templars, in the year 1308, had property in Hackney as follows, viz. 6l. 1s. 8d. rents of assize; thirty-five acres and a half of meadow, valued at forty pence an acre; certain services of the tenants, (viz. the mowing twelve acres of meadow,) valued at seven shillings; pleas and profits of court, half a mark; and a water-mill, valued at 1l. 6s. 8d. They had another water-mill of the same va-

Possessions of the Knights Templars.

¹⁴ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹⁵ Cl. 9 W. III. pt. 2. No. 12. Sir Henry Johnson, Knt. and his wife, Martha Lady Wentworth, great grand-daughter and representative of the Earl of Cleveland, from whom

this estate was confiscated, levied a fine to Francis Tyssen, Esq. in the year 1703. It is probable, that such an act was thought necessary to secure the title.

¹⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Nero E. VI. f. 63.

Manor of
King's-*hold*.

lue adjoining to the former, but in the parish of Layton, with a few acres of meadow, all held, says the record, of the king "*ad firmam*" by virtue of their commissions¹⁶. The lands here mentioned were of much smaller extent, I imagine, than their former possessions, a considerable part of which they seem to have granted at an earlier period to Robert de Wyke¹⁷. Other documents mention the Temple-mills as being held under the Bishop of London, as lord paramount of the manor of Hackney; and it is recorded, that when Philip de Tame, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, (to which monastery all the possessions of the Knights Templars were granted upon the abolition of that order,) took possession of them, he was admitted by suit of court¹⁸. An annual quit-rent was paid also to the Bishop of London¹⁹. After the dissolution of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, this estate at Hackney appears to have been granted to Henry Earl of Northumberland, who, in the year 1535, conveyed it to Sir Thomas Audley (lord chancellor) and others, for the King's use²⁰. It appears, nevertheless, that the Earl kept possession of it till his death, which happened two years afterwards "at his manor of Hackney"²¹. It then reverted to the crown, and from that time was called the Manor of King's-*hold*. Edward VI. in the year 1547, (the first of his reign,) pursuant to an intention of his father, granted this manor, (then valued at 39*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum,) to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke²², who sold it the same year to Sir Ralph Sadler²³. From him it passed the year following to Edward Carew, Esq.²⁴; and, having continued for some gene-

¹⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Nero E. VI. Stepney, 3 Hen. VIII. Ibid. f. 67. f. 64. a, b.

¹⁷ See p. 456.

¹⁸ Cotton MSS. as above.

¹⁹ See a receipt for five years quit-rent paid by the prior of St. John of Jerusalem to the Bishop of London at the *Law-day*, holden at

²⁰ Record in the Augmentation-office.

²¹ See the account of his funeral.

²² Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 7. July 10.

²³ Ibid. Aug. 5.

²⁴ Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 6. Feb. 10.

rations

rations in that family, by a quick succession²⁵, was aliened, anno 1578, by Richard Carew, Esq. to Sir Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon²⁶, by whom it was conveyed, anno 1583, to Sir Rowland Hayward²⁷. In the year 1596 this manor, with the capital mansion called the King's-place, (then lately in the tenure of Sir Rowland Hayward,) was conveyed by Anthony Radcliffe and others, (the executors, it is probable, of Sir Rowland,) to Elizabeth Countess of Oxford²⁸, who, in the year 1609, aliened the manor of Hackney (i. e. this of the King's-hold) with four messuages, two cottages, two tofts, &c. one hundred acres of land, fifty of meadow, one hundred of pasture, and twenty of wood, in the parishes of Hackney and Tottenham, to Fulke Greville²⁹, his heirs and assigns. Soon afterwards, by some grant or exchange, this manor became vested in the crown; for I find it granted by James I. anno 1614, to Thomas Laud and Thomas Bankes³⁰. It was afterwards the property of William Hobson, Esq. before-mentioned, and appears to have been aliened by his sons-in-law to Sir George Vyner, whose first court was held in 1668³¹. The manor was purchased in the year 1694 by John Sikes, Esq. of the coheirs of Sir Thomas Vyner, Bart.³² the infant son of Sir George. Mr. Sikes, anno 1698, sold

²⁵ Sir Wymond Carew died seized of it anno 3 Edw. VI. leaving Thomas his son and heir, æt. 22. Harl. MSS. No. 760. Thomas Carew died anno 6 Eliz. leaving Richard his son and heir, æt. 17. Harl. MSS. No. 757.

²⁶ Pat. 20 Eliz. pt. 5. June 18.

²⁷ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 2. Mar. 2.

²⁸ Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 19. Sept. 2.

²⁹ Afterwards the first Lord Brooke. Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 31. No. 36.

³⁰ Pat. 12 Jac. pt. 14. No. 14. It belonged to the crown as early as 1612, as appears by Sir Henry Rowe's will of that date.

³¹ Court-rolls of the manor, communicated by Mr. Wall. Sir Thomas Vyner, by his will bearing date 1665, directed 7000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands for his son Sir

George Vyner. William Hobson, who died in 1662, directed all his estates and manors in Hackney, and elsewhere, to be sold for the payment of his debts; but expressed a desire that this manor of St. John of Jerusalem (or the King's-hold) might, if possible, be reserved.

³² Pat. 6 Gul. and Mar. pt. 1 No. 38. The coheirs were Anthony Lambert of Colne St. Alwin in the county of Gloucester, in right of Editha his wife, and Giles Tombs of Bourton-on-the-Water in the same county, in right of Elizabeth his wife, who inherited one moiety; and Elizabeth Marchant of Abington in the said county, who inherited the other. Court-rolls of the manor.

it to Francis Tyssen, Esq.³² and it is now vested in the same proprietors as the manor of the Lord's-hold.

Manor-
house.

In the particulars for the grant of this manor³³ to the Earl of Pembroke (temp. Edward VI.) the manor-place is described as "a fayre house, all of brick, with a fayre hall and parlour, a large gallery, a proper chapel, and a proper library to laye books in, &c." In the British Museum is an inventory of the goods in Hackney-house³⁴, which appears to have been written about the time of James I. when it was in the possession of the Countess of Oxford, or soon afterwards, probably when it became vested in the crown. My Lady's chamber is mentioned; Mrs. Norris's chamber, &c. "In the great parlour, a story of Mount Syon in a table; one other table with a story of Moses and Aaron. In the little parlour, the story of a Rich Man and Death. In the hall, stayned clothes; a picture of Adam and Eve, a picture of Fame and Tyme, &c." The site of this manor-house is not now known. I was at first induced to suppose it to have been a brick house at the bottom of Well-street, commonly called King John's-palace, the remains of which are now let out in tenements to the poor, but the conjecture is destroyed by the circumstance of its being a copyhold; nor does it agree with the description of the manor-house in the grant to the Earl of Pembroke, where it is said to be situated near the London-road, and to be inclosed on the back-side with a great and broad ditch.

Richard de Hastings, and the chapter of the Templars, at an early period, granted to Robert de Wick (in fee) all the land which had been Ailbrikt's, excepting the fields which were in the tenure of Alfrich and Lefwin, four acres given to them by William de Hastryngs, and two acres of meadow at Stratford, the said Robert paying to the Templars an annual rent of two marks³⁵. This I

³² Cl. 10 Gul. III. pt. 1. No. 12.

³³ In the Augmentation-office.

³⁴ Ayscough's Cat. No. 103--8.

³⁵ Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI.

suppose

suppose to have been the same estate which Maud Countess of Salisbury³⁶ died seised of anno 1425, by the name of the manor of Wyke, held partly of the Bishop of London, and partly of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and consisting of two hundred acres of arable land, valued at four-pence an acre; fifty-six of meadow, at eight-pence; and a fishery, valued at three shillings and four-pence³⁷. It seems likely, that this estate descended to the heirs of the Earl of Salisbury, for it appears, that it came into the hands of the crown by reason of the minority of Edward, son of George Duke of Clarence, attainted³⁸, who had married an heiress of that family. Henry VII. granted it to Sir John Risley, who dying without issue, it escheated to the crown, and was granted, anno 1513, to William Compton, Esq.³⁹ I have found nothing further relating to it till the year 1633, when it was aliened by Thomas Haynes to John Bayliffe and Robert Thorpe⁴⁰. After undergoing several subsequent alienations, by way of mortgage and otherwise, it became vested in Joseph Barbaroux, of whom it was purchased, in the year 1765, by Edward Woodcock, Esq. It is now the property of Mrs. Woodcock, relict of Edward Woodcock, LL.D.

Manor of
Wyke, or the
Wick.

In the year 1352, Sir John de Aspale leased his manor of Hoggeston in Hackney, to Thomas Harwold⁴¹. It was in the possession of Elizabeth Aspale, his widow, anno 1372⁴². In the year 1389 John Quy released all right in this manor to Henry Vanner and others⁴³. John Philpot died seised of it anno 1485, his son John

Manor of
Hoggeston.

³⁶ Daughter of Adam Francis, from whom she inherited the manor. She married first, John Aubrey; secondly, Sir Adam Buxhall; thirdly, John Earl of Salisbury. See Esch. 1 Hen. IV. No. 11.

³⁷ Ibid. and Esch. 3 Hen. VI. No. 31.

³⁸ See Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Feb. 28.

³⁹ See Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Feb. 28.

⁴⁰ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Elborough Woodcock, Esq.

⁴¹ Cl. 26 Edw. III. m. 21. 23. d.

⁴² Cl. 46 Edw. III. m. 17. d.

⁴³ Cl. 12 Ric. II. m. 32.

being his heir. It was held of the Bishop of London by a quit-rent of twelve shillings⁴⁵. I have not met with any other records relating to this manor, nor do I know its site. The hamlets of Hoxton and Haggerston are both within the adjoining parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. The latter was a manor at the time of the Norman conquest, being then called Hergotestane, the property of Robert Gernon.

Lands of St.
Mary's hos-
pital.

Roger Wynchcombe, John de Leycester, and John de Have-ryng, anno 1376 gave eighty acres of land in Hackney, Shoreditch, and Stepney, to the hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate⁴⁶. Henry VIII. anno 1545, gave London-field in this parish, parcel of the possessions of that hospital, to Thomas Darcy, Gent. of the privy chamber, in exchange for other lands⁴⁷. The same year he granted lands in Hackney and Stepney (which had belonged to the same hospital) to Ralph Warren and others⁴⁸.

Beaulieu and
Shoreditch-
place.

In the year 1352, the prior of St. John of Jerusalem granted a capital mansion or place (*placea edificata*) in Hackney, called *Beaulieu*, late the property of John de Banbury, to John Blaunch and Nicholas Shordych, to be held by an annual quit-rent of 6s. 8d.⁴⁹ The site of this mansion I suppose to have been the same which Stow calls Shoreditch-place; but says, that he knows not how it acquired the name. Since Stow's time it has been called Shore-place, and a tradition has prevailed that it was the residence of Jane Shore, to support which, a portrait, said to be her's, was formerly shewn there⁵⁰. The old mansion was pulled down some years ago, when the name of Shore-place was given to a row of houses built near its site.

⁴⁵ Esch. 2 Ric. III. No. 26.

⁴⁶ Esch. 50 Edw. III. No. 15. 2d numb.
and Pat. 50 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 9.

⁴⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7389.

⁴⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6822. f. 26.

⁴⁹ Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI.

⁵⁰ Strype's edition of Stow, vol. ii.
p. 796.

At Shacklewell stood an ancient mansion which belonged formerly to the Herons, and it may be noted as having been the residence of Cecilia, the accomplished daughter of Sir Thomas More, who married Giles Heron, of Shacklewell. Her husband became involved in the ruin of his father-in-law, and was attainted of high treason. His only son Thomas dying in his infancy, that branch of the family became extinct.⁵² Shacklewell-house was afterwards for several generations the property and residence of the Rowes, and was sold by Henry Rowe, about the year 1700, to Francis Tyssen, Esq. to whose descendants the site and adjoining estate⁵³ still belong. The house, in the windows of which were the arms of Rowe and Mortimer, was pulled down a few years before the last edition of Stow's Survey was published⁵⁴.

Near the church stands an ancient mansion called the Black-and-White-house, many years a boarding-school for young ladies, and now about to be pulled down. It appears to have been built in the year 1578 by a citizen, whose arms⁵⁵, with those of the Merchant Adventurers⁵⁶ and the Russian Company⁵⁷, are over the chimney, and occur in the window of the great parlour with some other coats⁵⁸. In the window of a drawing-room above stairs are the arms of James I. Charles I. the Elector Palatine⁵⁹, and the Duke of Holstein,

⁵² Harl. MSS. No. 1551.

⁵³ In Sir Henry Rowe's will, dated 1612, he describes his lands as holden, some of the King's manor of St. John's, and some of the manor of Brownwood in Hornsey.

⁵⁴ See vol. ii. p. 796.

⁵⁵ Arg. a chevron between 3 dolphins embowed Sable (the coat of Serjeant and Kendall) impaling on the dexter side Sab. a chevron between 3 garbs Arg. and on the sinister side a lion ramp.

⁵⁶ See p. 106.

⁵⁷ Barry wavy of 6 Arg. and Az. over all a ship of three masts in full sail, proper, her

fails, pennons and ensigns of the first each charged with a cross gules, all between 3 bezants; a chief Or, on a pale between 2 roses Gules a lion pass. guard. of the fifth.

⁵⁸ Viz. 1. Az. 2 bars Erm. on a chief of the first 3 suns in splendor; the motto—"Meliora Spero." 2. The arms of the city of London. 3. Arms of the Goldsmiths' Company. See p. 106.

⁵⁹ It has been conjectured, from the circumstance of his arms being found in the window, that this was a country-house of the Elector Palatine, but with little reason, I think; it might as well have been the residence of the King,

Holstein, brother of Anne of Denmark, who was in England soon after the accession of James I. The house was afterwards the property and residence of the Vyners⁶⁰. It was repaired and enlarged, anno 1662, by Sir Thomas Vyner, whose arms⁶¹ and initials are to be seen on the walls. This house is held under the manor of the rectory, alias Grumbolds.

Barber's
Barn.

In Mare-street is another ancient mansion, built about the year 1591, upon a spot of ground called Barbour Berns, by which name, or rather Barber's Barn, the house has been since described in old

John Okey.

writings. This house was the residence of Colonel John Okey, one of the regicides, and was in his tenure at the time of his attainder⁶². His interest in the premises being forfeited to the crown, was granted to the Duke of York, who, by his indenture dated 1663, gave up his right therein to Okey's widow. It is now the property of Mr. Conrad Loddidge, and adjoins to his nursery grounds.

Temple-mill-
bridge.

In the year 1512 it was presented by a jury, that the bridge called the Temple-mill-bridge, alias Marsh-street-bridge, in Hackney-marsh, was very ruinous, and that William Teye of Colchester ought to repair it, as proprietor of a certain pasture called *Wallis* in Hackney, formerly belonging to Andrew de Barking, and afterwards to George Schordiche⁶³.

Parish
church.

The parish-church, which is dedicated to St. Augustine, consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a square stone tower of Gothic architecture. The church appears to have been, in a great measure, rebuilt in the early part of the sixteenth century, principally, as I imagine, at the expence of Sir John Heron,

King, or of the Duke of Holstein. It is possible, that the arms might have been placed there to commemorate some entertainment given to those illustrious personages.

⁶⁰ See more of the Vyners in the notes from the parish register.

⁶¹ A bend, on a chief 2 birds—not blazoned.

⁶² He was apprehended in Holland, with Sir John Barkstead and Miles Corbett. They were all executed at Tyburn anno 1662.

⁶³ Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI.

master

master of the jewel-house to Henry VIII.⁶³ and Christopher Urswick, the rector. Between each arch of the nave are the arms of Heron⁶⁴ carved in stone. The same arms occur on one side of the chancel window; on the other side are the arms of Urswick. On the north side of the chancel, in the wall, is an obtuse arch, ornamented with foliage and Gothic tracery⁶⁵, beneath which is inscribed, "CHRISTOPHERO URSWYK, Rectore, A° DNĪ. 1519," which was two years before his death, and seems to fix the date of rebuild-

ing the church. On each side of the arch are the letters,  M I A. Urswick's tomb is within the communion rails, where is a marble slab (now concealed with boards) with his effigies in brass, and the following inscription, which is here copied from Weever :

Christopher
Urswick's
tomb.

" Christopherus Urfwicus Regis Henrici septimi Eleemosinarius,
" vir suâ ætate clarus, summatibus atque infimatibus juxtâ charus.
" Ad exteros Reges undecies pro patriâ legatus; Deconatum Ebora-
" censsem, Archidiaconatum Richmundiæ, Deconatum Windsoforiæ ha-
" bitos vivens reliquit. Episcopatum Norwicenssem oblatum recu-
" savit: magnos honores totâ vitâ sprexit; frugali vitâ contentus,
" hîc vivere, hîc mori maluit: plenus annis obiit ab omnibus deside-
" ratus, funeris pompam etiam testamento vetuit: hîc sepultus carnis
" resurrectionem, in adventum Christi expectat. Obiit Anno Do-
" mini 1521, 24 Octob."

On the north wall of the chancel are the monuments of Henry Thoresby⁶⁶, Master in Chancery, &c. (1615), and Dr. David Doulsen, Bishop Doulsen's monument.

⁶³ Middlesex Pedigrees, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1551. Sir John Heron was son of William Heron, Esq. who came from Ford-castle in Northumberland.

⁶⁴ Sable a chevron Erm. between 3 herons Argent.

⁶⁵ The arms upon the arch are Arg. on a bend Sab. 3 lozenges of the field, on each a Saltier Gules.

⁶⁶ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 lions ramp. Sab. for Thoresby quartering, 1. Barry of 8 Arg. and Gul. over all a fl. de lis Sab. for Aykith. 2. Gul. a bend Arg. for Foliot. 3. Gules, an orle Arg. over all a bendlet Ermines. 4. Arg. an eagle displayed Az. for Eglescliffe or Barden. 5. Arg. 2 bars Az. in chief 3 escallops of the 2d. and impaling 1. Or,

ben⁶⁷, Bishop of Bangor, of whom there is a good bust in white marble. He was vicar of Hackney, and died anno 1633, as appears by the following inscription: "P. M. S. Hic jacet justorum refur-
 " rectionem expectans Reverendus in Christo pater David Doulben,
 " S. S. Ep^s Bangorensis, Segroiti in agro Denbieni natus penatibus
 " non obscuris; Qui cum in pastoralis hujus ecclesiæ tria annorum
 " lustra, transegisset, Ep^s Bangorensis factus est; unde in beatorum
 " numerum adscitus est 27 die Novembris, A^o Dni 1633, ætatis
 " suæ 52."

Various mo-
 numents.

On the south wall is a monument to the memory of Thomas Wood, Esq. who died anno 1649. The figures of himself and his sons are well executed in white marble, in alto relievo. His eldest son, Sir Henry, was created a baronet; John, the second, was a citizen of London; Thomas, the third, (near whose knee the sculptor has placed a mitre,) was Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; he continued to reside at Hackney after he had obtained that promotion, and frequently attended the parish meetings. William, the youngest son, was clerk of the spicery. On the same wall is a monument (by Roubiliac) to the memory of John Sotheby, Esq.⁶⁸ with the follow-

Or, 2 bars Gules, on each 3 trefoils slipped Arg. in chief a greyhound current Sab. for Palmer. 2. Az. a fesse between 3 lions ramp. Or, for Digges. 3. Arg. on a chevron Gul. 3 fl. de lis Or. Henry Thoresby married Jane, daughter of John Palmer, Esq. of Clerkenwell, by Paulina his wife, daughter of Anthony Sandes of Throwley in com. Kent. Thoresby's only surviving daughter married Sir Thomas Hardrefs, Knt.

⁶⁷ Arms—The see of Bangor impaling Sab. an helmet between 3 pheons appointé Arg.

⁶⁸ Arms—Arg. on a fesse between 3 crofs crosslets Sab. as many talbots of the field, quartering 1. Az. 3 quatrefoils slipped Arg. 2. Az. two bars Or, over all a lion ramp. Gules. 3. Quarterly Az. and Or, in the first quarter a mullet of the second. 4. Az. a saltier Or be-

tween four flags Arg. 5. Arg. on a Saltier Az. a leopard's face between four lozenges, Or. 6. Quarterly Or & Az. 7. Az. a fret Or. 8. Sab. a cross potence Or. 9. Arg. a bend between 6 crofs crosslets fitché Sab. 10. Az. 2 lions passant Or. 11. Arg. on a chevron Sab. a cross crosslet of the field. 12. Quarterly Arg. & Gul. in the first and second quarters a fret Or, over all a fesse Az. for Norris of Lancashire. 13. Gules 3 catherine-wheels Or. 14. Az. a chief Arg. 15. Az. a cross moline pierced Or, surmounted by a crown of the second. 16. Arg. on a mount, an eagle rising proper. 17. Az. a cross moline surmounted by a crown Or, a crescent for difference. 18. Gules, a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or within a border engrailed of the second.

ing

ing inscription: " In this church, under a stone near the font, lyes ^{John Sotheby.}
 " interred James Sotheby, of Sewardstone in Essex, Esq. descended
 " from an ancient family of the same name in Yorkshire. A stren-
 " uous assertor of civil and religious liberty, whose character re-
 " commended him to the personal knowledge and favour of King
 " William, as in the preceding reign it had exposed him to the re-
 " sentment of King James, who, on that account, first closetted and
 " then imprisoned him. He was well skilled in polite literature,
 " in most branches of which he left a very valuable collection. To
 " the same love of their country, pursuit of knowledge, and prac-
 " tice of virtue, he endeavoured to form and train up his descend-
 " ants, it is to be hoped, not altogether unsuccessfully. Near him
 " lyes his much loved wife Anne, descended from the Norrises of
 " Speke in Lancashire, remarkable for beauty of person, prudence,
 " and virtue, together with three of their children, James, William,
 " and Anne. In the same grave lyes his father, James Sotheby, a
 " merchant of London, and once an inhabitant of this place, and
 " Mary, his wife; parents worthy of such a son. In grateful me-
 " mory of all these, William and Mary, the only surviving children
 " out of seven, in the year 1750, erected this small monument."

On a pillar at the north-west corner of the chancel is a brass plate (with the effigies of the deceased in his pulpit) to the memory of Hugh Johnson, who was vicar of this parish forty-five years, and died anno 1618. Underneath his effigies are some Latin verses.

On the floor of the chancel are the tombs of Thomas Blackall, Esq. (1688); John Blackall, Esq. (1722); Bridget, wife of William Bates, merchant (1725); and others of those families. Thomas Blackall was an alderman of London. His son, Offspring Blackall, ^{Offspring Blackall.} afterwards Bishop of Exeter, resided, in the early part of his life, with his father at Dalston, in an ancient brick house, now let out in lodgings.

On

Rowe's chapel, and monuments of that family.

On the south side of the chancel is a chapel, erected in the year 1614, by Sir Henry Rowe, Knt. as a place of interment for his family. Opposite the door, against the south wall, is a large and handsome monument of black and veined marble, supported by columns of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Sir Henry Rowe, some time Lord Mayor of London, (and father to the founder of the chapel,) who died anno 1612. Under two arches are the effigies of Sir Henry and his lady; below are figures of three sons and three daughters. An inscription, in English verse, informs us that the deceased was son of Sir Thomas Rowe, some time Lord Mayor of London, and his wife Mary. The monument is adorned with the arms and quarterings of Rowe⁶⁹, those of the Merchant Adventurers⁷⁰, the Mercers⁷¹, and the Merchant Taylors⁷² Companies. On the east side of the chapel is a large table tomb, covered with a slab of black marble, (nine feet seven inches in length, and four feet in breadth,) to the memory of Henry Rowe, Esq.⁷³ of Shacklewell, who died anno 1670. On the north wall, over the door, is the monument of Elizabeth, wife of John Bennett⁷⁴, who died anno 1625. This chapel is now the property of the Marquis of

⁶⁹ Gules, a quatrefoil Or for Rowe—quartering, 1. Arg. a chevron Az. between 3 trefoils per pale Vert and Gules; the coat of Rowe also, generally blazoned with 3 bezants on the chevron. 2. Az. a chief Or, over all a lion ramp. Arg. billetty Sab. for Goldwell. 3. Per fesse Az. & Gul. 3 fl. de lis Arg. for Holland. 4. Erm. on a chief Gul. 3 sinister hands coupé Arg. for Malmaynes. 5. Or, a cross engrailed Gules for Hant. 6. Gules, a lion pass. guard. Or. 7. Arg. a bend between two cottises nebulee for Surenden. 8. Or a fl. de lis Sab. for Pluckley. 9. Gules, 3 sinister hands Arg. 10. Gules 3 lions ramp. Or within a border engrailed Arg. On another escutcheon, Rowe impaling Arg. a fesse Sab. for Kighley. Sir Henry Rowe married Mary Kighley.

⁷⁰ See p. 106.

⁷¹ Gules, a demi-*virgin* coupé below the shoulder, issuing from clouds, all proper, vested Or, crowned with an eastern crown of the last, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temple with roses of the second; all within an orle of clouds proper.

⁷² Arg. a royal tent between two parliament robes Gul. lined Ermine, the tent garnished Or, tent-staff and pennon of the last; on a chief Az. a lion pass. guard. Or. Three plates of the monuments of the Rowe family at Hackney were engraved at the expence of Edward Rowe Mores, Esq. in 1752.

⁷³ Arms—Rowe impaling Arg. a chevron between 3 water-bougets Sab. for Staverton.

⁷⁴ Arms—Gules, 3 demi-lions ramp. Arg.

Downshire,

Downshire, who is descended, by the female line, from the Rowes of Muswell-hill, the Hackney branch of that family having been long since extinct.

On the east wall of the south aisle are the monuments of Arthur Dericote, Esq.⁷⁵ (1562); (with figures in brass of himself, his four wives, Mary, Emma, Margaret, and Joan, and two children); Henry Banister, Esq. (1628); John Worthington, D.D.⁷⁶ (1671); his son, John Worthington (1737); and Anna Margareta, relict of Francis Edwards, Esq.⁷⁷ and daughter of Cornelius Vernatty (1765). On the north wall is the monument of John Stock, Gent.⁷⁸ (1703). On the south wall is a small monument of alabaster, with kneeling figures, to the memory of Sir Thomas Rowe, some time Lord Mayor of London, who died anno 1570, and his wife Mary. The greater part of this monument is now concealed by a gallery. Sir Thomas Rowe, by his will bearing date May 2, 1569, directed his body (if he died in London or Hackney) to be buried in the chapel, on the south side of the quire of Hackney-church, where he commonly sat. "If I am buried at Hackney," continues he, "then a convenient tomb to be raised over my sepulture, and to be graven on the stone or stones of the said tomb, my name, title, and the time of my decease, in English words, on which tomb I will there be bestowed 13l. 6s. 8d.; to the church of Hackney for breaking the ground and placing my tomb, 3l. 6s. 8d.; to be expended for the opening, sealing, and coffining of my body, and for the shete to wynd the body in, and bearing the same to the church, and on other things to be used

Sir Thomas Rowe's directions for his funeral.

⁷⁵ Arms—An antelope passant, in chief 3 escallops.

⁷⁶ Arms—Arg. a wreath proper between 3 dungforks Sab. See the inscription in the account of the parish register.

⁷⁷ Arms—Per bend sinister Ermine and Ermines, a lion ramp. Or, for Edwards, on an

escutcheon of pretence Or, three ears of wheat growing out of a mount proper, on a chief Az. a mullet of the first for Vernatty, impaling Per chevron Or and Sab. 3 eagles heads erased and counterchanged.

⁷⁸ Arms—Az. fretty Or, on a canton of the first, a boar's head of the second.

“ for that purpose, 3l. 6s. 8d.; and for that my mind and desire is,
“ that my body should be reverently and devoutly brought to the
“ ground, I will that there be 20 preestes, ministers, or clerks to sing
“ psalms and other accustomed service, all the way that my corps
“ is had to the burial, and in the church during the time of the
“ communion and burial; and I give to either of them 2s.; and I
“ will there be given to two heralds for their service in attending
“ at the time of the interment of the body, and for ministering ce-
“ remonies commonly used, two black gowns, value in both 4l.
“ and to the said heralds in money, 4l.; and I will there be be-
“ stowed in banners, squitfions, and on the herse, and hanging the
“ church, according to the now used manner, 10l.; and I will there
“ be given to 40 pore men 40 black gowns, redy made, every gown,
“ with the making, to be worth 20s. which pore men to accom-
“ pany my corps to the ground; to a godly learned man for making
“ a fermon at my burial, to the edifying of the people, a black
“ gown, worth 26s. 8d. or so much in money; and, for the more
“ reverend bringing my corps to the ground, my mynde and desier
“ is, (if my body be buried at Hackney,) that the lord mayor
“ and aldermen, and company of Merchant Taylors, my freends,
“ such as I give black cloth unto, morners, and parishioners, they
“ would please to accompany my corpe to the burial; and for their
“ further ease, I will my body go to burial at 8 o'clock in the
“ morning of such day as my executors shall think fit, and be bu-
“ ried by 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that there be a commu-
“ nion at the time of my burial; and also, that there be a dynner
“ provided and prepared at my house at Shacklewell the day of my
“ burial, for the said lord mayor, aldermen, company, freends,
“ morners, priests, ministers, clerks, pore men, parishioners, and
“ such other persons as shall accompany the corpe to the ground,
“ and for the same dynner, and the provision thereof, I bequeth
“ 66l.

“ 66l. 13s. 4d. Item, I will there be prepared spyce bread to be
 “ given to the said mayor, aldermen, freends, company, and to my
 “ parishioners at London, and such other persons, as well pore as
 “ rich, for the provision whereof I bequeth 10l. To all my men-
 “ children, black gowns, coats, hose, and caps; to all my women-
 “ children, black gowns and kirtells, for which I bequeth 20l.;
 “ to pore people of Hackney, by 2s. apiece, 5l.; to my son-in-law,
 “ Thomas Randal, and his wife, eche a gold ring, value 40s. apece;
 “ to either of their children, which I have not afore gratified in my
 “ life, 6l. 13l. 4d. and black cootes for all the boyes, and gowns
 “ for the wenches, value in all 8l. and God’s blessing and mine⁷⁹.”

On the wall of the south aisle are also the monuments of Richard Child, merchant (1638⁸⁰); his wife Elizabeth, afterwards married to Thomas Sone (1670); and John Lewis, M. A. lecturer (1770). On the floor is the tomb of Fredeswede, wife of Samuel Kekewich, merchant, who died in Spain anno 1693.

At the east end of the north aisle are the arms and quarterings of Nevill⁸¹, and a small tablet, recording the death of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, “ who departed this life anno 1577, and was buried

⁷⁹ Extracts of Wills in the Prerogative Office, by E. Rowe Mores, Esq. in the possession of Th. Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

⁸⁰ Richard Child had three children by his wife Elizabeth; John, Josiah, (afterwards Sir Josiah Child, Knt. of Wanstead,) and Anne.

⁸¹ 1. Gules, on a saltier Arg. a rose of the field—Nevill. 2. Fretty Or and Gules, on a canton Erm. a ship sable—ancient coat of Nevill. 3. Gules, a fesse between 6 cross crosslets Or—Beauchamp. 4. Checky Or and Az. —Beaumont Earl of Warwick. 5. Gules a chevron between ten crosses pateé, six in chief and four in base—Berkley. 6. Gules a lion passant crowned, Or—Waryn Fitz-Gerard. 7. Or, a fesse between two chevrons Sab.—

Lisle. 8. Arg. a chevron Gules—Tyes. 9. Quarterly Gul. and Or, in the first quarter a mullet Arg.—Vere. 10. Vert. a lion ramp. Arg. vulned on the shoulder, proper—Bulbeck. 11. Barry wavy of six Arg. and Az.—Samford. 12. Arg. a fesse double cottised Gules—Baddlesmere. 13. Arg. a saltier between twelve cherries slipped, proper—Serjeaux. 14. Sab. a bend Arg. (charged with an ermine spot) between six cross crosslets fitché Arg.—Furneaux. 15. Gules, six escallop-shells, three, two, one, Arg.—Scales. 16. Per pale Or and Gules, a lion passant Arg.—Place. 17. Or, a chevron within a border engrailed Gules—Stafford. 18. Per chevron Sab. and Arg. in chief three leopards’ faces Or—Litchfield.

“ at Wells, with his ancestors.” These are the only remains of the monument of Lucy Lady Latimer, wife of the above-mentioned John Nevill, and daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester. She died at Hackney anno 1582, aged fifty-nine, and was there buried. The following lines, written by her son-in-law, Sir William Cornwallis, were formerly to be seen upon her tomb.

Epitaph of
Lucy Lady
Latimer.

- “ Such as she is, such surely shall ye be;
 “ Such as she was, such if ye be, be glad.
 “ Fair in her youth, tho’ fat in age she grew;
 “ Virtuous in both, whose glofs did never fade:
 “ Though long alone, she led a widow’s life,
 “ Yet never Lady lived a truer life.
 “ From Wales she sprang, a branch of Worster’s race;
 “ Graft in a stock of Brown’s, her mother’s fide;
 “ In court she held a maid of honour’s place,
 “ Whilst youth in her and she in court did bide.
 “ To John Lord Latymer then she became a wife,
 “ Four daughters had they breathing yet in life.
 “ Earl of Northumberland, the first to wife;
 “ The next the heir of Baron Burleigh chose:
 “ Cornwallis hap, the third for term of life,
 “ And Sir John Danvers pluck’d the youngest rose.
 “ Their fathers’ heirs; them mothers all she saw;
 “ Pray for, or praise her, make your list your law.”

On the east wall of the north aisle is also the monument of Richard Hallely, Gent. (1605). At the east end of the north wall are the remains of a Gothic tomb, which, I suppose, to be that of Heron, spoken of by Weever, and in Stow’s Survey⁸², perhaps Sir John Heron’s, who was master of the Jewel-house to Henry VIII.

⁸² Strype’s edition.

On the same wall are those of Benjamin Dod⁸³, citizen of London (1706); Richard de Beauvoir⁸⁴ of Balmes, (descended from a family of that name in Guernsey) (1708); James Cæsar Paget, merchant (1714); and Mr. James Lamborn (1762). On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Cooke, merchant (1694); Alexander Johnstown, Esq. (1709); and John Purnell, Esq. (1743). On the south side of the nave is the monument of Sir Francis Chester, Bart.⁸⁵ of Chickley in the county of Bucks (1766); on the floor is the tomb of his wife Bethia, (daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq. of Kensington,) who died anno 1743, and his son Francis, who died anno 1757.

In the vestry hangs a wooden tablet, with a long inscription in English verse, written by Sir William Bulstrode in memory of Anne his wife⁸⁶, who died anno 1633. It was formerly placed near the monument of her first husband, Henry Banister.

Weever mentions the tomb of Henry Earl of Northumberland, which had the following inscription: "Here lieth interred Henry " Lord Percy, Earle of Northumberland, knight of the most ho- " nourable order of the Garter, who died in this towne the last of " June 1537, the 29th of Henry 8." This Earl was the person employed, in conjunction with Sir Walter Walsh, to arrest Cardinal Wolsey at his house at Cawood. In his youthful days he was a lover of Anne Boleyn, (then one of the maids of honour to Queen Catherine,) but withdrew his suit in consequence of the interference of his father, who had been purposely made acquainted with the King's partiality to that lady⁸⁷. When the inconstant monarch's af-

Tomb of
Henry Earl
of Northum-
berland.

Anecdotes of
him.

⁸³ Arms—Erm. on a fesse between two bars wavy Sab. three crescents Or.

⁸⁴ Arms—Arg. a chevron between three cinquefoils Gules.

⁸⁵ Arms—Per pale Arg. and Sab. a chevron engrailed between three rams' heads erased and counterchanged.

⁸⁶ Arms on the tablet—Sab. a flag's head

caboshed Arg. attired Or, in his mouth fesse ways an arrow of the last, on the scalp between the attire a cross forméé fitchéé of the second for Bulstrode, impaling Arg. on a fesse Sab. a cinquefoil Or, in chief three mullets of the second.

⁸⁷ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. v. p. 411.

fection for Anne Boleyn (then his Queen) began to decline, a supposed pre-contract with the Earl of Northumberland was made the pretence for a divorce; though the Earl, in a letter to Secretary Cromwell, (dated Newington-green, May 13, 1537,) denied the existence of any such contract in the most solemn manner". "Henry Earl of Northumberland died (says the account of his funeral in "the Heralds'-college) at his manor of Hackney, now the King's house, between 2 and 3 in the morning, on the 29 of June 1537, "29 Hen. 8." His funeral was attended by the four orders of friars; clerks and priests, a great number; Lord Butler was the chief mourner; the other mourners were Lord Borough, Sir Anthony Wingfield, Richard Cromwell, Esq. Ralph Sadler, Esq. &c. &c. Divine service was performed by the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Abbot of Stratford⁸⁹. The Earl of Northumberland dying without issue, and his brother having been attainted, the title became extinct, but was revived again in the person of his nephew, Thomas Percy, anno 1557.

Tombs recorded by Weever;

Weever mentions also the tombs of Joan Curteys, the daughter of ——— Shoredych (1399); John Jenyns (1423); ——— Alexander, serjeant at law (1438); Roger Ford (1453); John Butterfield (1454); Thomas Hert, vicar (1464); John Catcher (1487); Henry Therkett (1503); John Elryngton, filazer of London, and keeper of the records of the Common Pleas (1504); Alice Ryder⁹⁰ (1517); Robert Walsingham, clerk of the spicery to Henry VIII. (1522); Joan, wife of John Only, Esq. of Warwickshire (1525); William Lowth, goldsmith (1528); William, son of Robert Heneage, one of the King's auditors (1535); Thomas Symond (1542); and ——— Heron, without any date or inscription.

⁸⁸ Collins's Peerage, ed. 1768, vol. v. p. 413.

⁸⁹ Funerals l. XV. 141.

⁹⁰ On this tomb was a figure in brass of the deceased, with a milk-pail on her head. Tradition says, that she had been a milk-maid,

and that, becoming rich, she was a great benefactress to the parish. Her name, however, does not occur among the benefactors mentioned in the chantry-roll, 1 Edw. VI. not many years after her death.

In the Circuit Walk, annexed to the latest editions of Stow's Survey of London⁹¹, are mentioned the tombs of Robert Stork (1416); Edward Saunders, Esq. (1599); William Sedgwick, of London, merchant (1680); Mr. John Johnson (1686); Edward Matson (1688); Robert Matson (1695); John Dod, citizen of London, (who married Mary, daughter of Richard Thorowgood, alderman) (1688); John Ivat (1693); Captain Robert Dean (1699); Sarah, wife of John Pierse (1702); and a monument, to the memory of three children, which stood near Henry Banister's, in the south aisle. Their names were not mentioned in the inscription; the date was 1592. The tombs of the following persons, in the church-yard, which have either been removed, or of which the inscriptions are become illegible, are recorded in the same place; viz. Thomasine, wife of John Bailiff, Esq. (1641); John Kent, surgeon (1660); William Gray, citizen of London (1663); Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Hill (1715); and Peninnah Jukes⁹² (1716). The tombs of the following persons now remain there: Thomas Trench, Esq. (1699); and his daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Farrinton (1725); (his daughter Mary, mentioned also in the epitaph, became the wife of Richard Chifwell, Esq. and was buried at Debden in Essex anno 1726); Adonijah Wiles, merchant (1705); John Sikes, Esq. (1709); James Lambe, Esq. (1727); Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Foster⁹³ (1727); Mr. Edmund Staples (1729); Captain Branson Oulson (1732); Benjamin Morland, master of St. Paul's school (1733); Mr. William Buck (1737); John Jacob (1737); Alexander Garrett, Esq. (1738); Peter Newcome, A. M. (1738); Mary Jane, wife of Jullerand Mourgue (1740); Hannah, wife of Christopher Rawlin-

Tombs in the church-yard.

⁹¹ P. 801, 802.

⁹² On this tomb was the following inscription:

" A maid near eighteen,
" We have laid in this green,
" To rest herself here a short space;

" And after that time,

" This rose in her prime

" Shall rise up again by God's grace."

⁹³ There is an obelisk to the memory of this family, but so much worn that this is the only date legible.

fon (1740); Stephen Cazalet, merchant (1742); John Nicholas, Esq. (1742); Francis Wilkes, Esq. (1742); Michael Reau, Esq. (1742); George Smith⁹⁴, A. M. (1746); Thomas Wade, Esq. (1754); Richard Boddicott, merchant (1756); Patrick Macky, Esq. (1757); Anne, daughter of John Otto Baiier, Esq. (1759); Jeremiah Pratt, Gent. of the South-Sea-house (1760); John Spranger, Esq. (1760); Edmund Boddicott, accountant-general to the East India Company (1761); Rev. John Barker (1762); Jeremiah Marlowe, Esq. (1765); Mr. Robert Cope (1767); Mrs. Mary Girardot (1767); John Le Febure, Esq. (1768); Sarah, wife of Peter Cazalet, merchant (1768); Mary, wife of Thomas Davies, Esq. (1770); Cornelius Dutens, Gent. (1770); Matthias Gale, Esq. (1771); Cornelius Vandewaal, Esq. (1772); Sarah Shepherd, daughter of Lewis Jones, Esq. (1773); John Townson, Esq. (1773); Rebecca, wife of Duncan Campbell, Esq. (1774); Sir Peter Fenoulhet, Knt. (1774); Henry Baker, Esq. (1775); Sophia, daughter of Sir Richard Temple, Bart. (1775); Lewis Jones, Esq. (1776); John Box, Esq. (1777); William Clarke, Esq. of Brooke-house (1777); John Reed, Esq. (1779); Mrs. Sarah Plumridge, aged 94 (1780); Rev. Nelthorpe Wade, rector of Prifton, com. Somerfet (1781); Mary, relict of Thomas Hardy, physician at Lowth (1781); John Raymond, Esq. (1782); John Biggs, Esq. (1782); Mr. David Powell (1784); Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Parkinfon (1784); Jacob Albert, Esq. (1784); Daniel Stacy, Esq. (1789); David André, Esq. (1791); Robert Martin, Esq. (1791); John Pickles, Esq. (1791); and Mrs. Sarah Utten of Jamaica (1793).

The church-yard was enlarged in 1671, by the addition of a piece of ground given by Sir George Vyner.

⁹⁴ He was first pastor of the new meeting-house, which was built in 1716, in consequence of the quarrel which happened upon Mr. Henry's death anno 1714. Mr. Smith's funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Samuel Chandler, and is in print.

In the year 1789 it was resolved, on account of the great increase New church.
of inhabitants in this parish, to build a larger church, upon a new
site in the field adjoining to the present church-yard. The new
building, which is of brick, was begun in the month of May 1791;
it is covered in, but, as yet, is unfinished. Its form is that of a cross;
the length, from east to west, one hundred and four feet, and the
same from north to south. The tower is to be at the north end, to
face the road. Three of the projecting sides of the cross are intended
for galleries; the fourth for the chancel. The centre is an area of
sixty-three feet, which will be left open, and free from any obstruc-
tion of pillars. It is calculated that the whole building will contain
seats for two thousand persons. The failure of one of the con-
tractors has been a considerable impediment to the progress of the
work.

At Homerton is a chapel, built by Stephen Ram, Esq. in the year Homerton-
chapel.
1729, and now used as a meeting-house for the Methodists⁹⁴. In
this chapel is the monument of Anne Ram, wife of the founder.
She died anno 1710, and was buried in Hackney-church, but her
body was afterwards removed to Homerton.

At Upper Clapton is a neat chapel, built in the year 1777, by Mr. Clapton-
chapel.
Devall, for the accommodation of his own tenants and other inha-
bitants of that hamlet and its neighbourhood. It will contain about
four hundred persons, and is rented by the Rev. Jelinger Symons,
B.D. curate of the parish.

The chapel, which belonged formerly to the hospital at Kingland, Kingland
chapel.
is now used for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that hamlet.
The chaplain is nominated by the governors of St. Bartholomew's
hospital, who have lately appointed the Rev. James Maidman.

The church of Hackney is dedicated to St. Augustine, though it Rectory and
vicarage.
has of late been erroneously called the church of St. John of Jerusa-

⁹⁴ The Methodists have another Meeting-house at Kingland in this parish.

Manor of the
rectory, or
Grumbolds.

lem, a mistake which would have been more easily accounted for if the patronage had ever been annexed to the manor, which belonged to the monastery of St. John's. But it is well known that the advowson of the rectory (which is a manor and known by the name of Grumbolds) was vested in the Bishops of London, as lords of the superior manor, till both together were separated from that fee in the reign of Edward VI. and they have since that time undergone the same alienations⁹⁴. Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, had a licence from Edward III. to annex the church of Hackney, then valued at fifty marks per annum, to the office of precentor of St. Paul's cathedral, in exchange for the church of Stortford; but it does not appear that the appropriation ever took effect⁹⁵. The patronage of the vicarage is, properly speaking, vested in the rector, but it has long been customary for the incumbent, immediately upon his presentation, to grant the patron a lease of the rectorial manor of Grumbolds, by virtue of which he presents also to the vicarage. In the year 1327 the vicarage was rated at twelve marks⁹⁶; it is valued in the King's books at 20l. In 1650 the parsonage-house, glebe, and tithes were estimated at 140l. per annum; the vicarage at 50l.⁹⁷

Vicarage-
house.

In the year 1345, a dwelling-house was granted to Thomas vicar of Hackney, and his successors, to be held of the rector by the annual render of a red rose⁹⁸. The present vicarage-house was built by subscription in the year 1705, at the expence of about 770l.⁹⁹

Rectors.
Gaufelinus.

Gaufelinus, a cardinal presbyter in the church of Rome, was rector of Hackney from the year 1328 to 1334¹⁰⁰.

⁹⁴ See p. 452, 453. William Hobson purchased the manor of Grumbolds, and the advowson, before he was possessed of the other manors.

⁹⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 97.

⁹⁶ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

⁹⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

⁹⁸ Esch. 19 Edw. III. No. 53. second numbering, and Pat. 19 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 11.

⁹⁹ Note in the parish register.

¹⁰⁰ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 618.

Christopher Urswick, presented to the rectory of Hackney by Bishop Hill, anno 1502, was a man of very considerable eminence. He is said to have been recorder of London in the reign of Edward IV.¹⁰¹; but he seems to have been mistaken; for Sir Thomas Urswick was recorder of London, and afterwards (anno 1472) chief baron of the Exchequer. His abilities as a statesman, which had been evinced in his successful endeavours to promote the union between Henry VII. to whom he was chaplain, and Elizabeth of York, induced the King to employ him in various important negotiations and embassies. He was installed dean of Windsor in 1495; and enjoyed, at the same time, the archdeaconry of Richmond in Yorkshire. After he became rector of Hackney he fixed his residence there, and spent the remainder of his days in religious retirement¹⁰² having resigned his other preferments, and refused a proffered bishopric. By his will he desired to be buried in the church of Hackney, before the image of St. Austin¹⁰³. He was succeeded in the rectory by Richard Sparkeforth¹⁰⁴.

Richard Sampson, collated by Bishop Stokesley anno 1534, was much in the favour of Henry VIII. to please whom he wrote against the pope's supremacy. He resigned this rectory, anno 1536, on his promotion to the see of Chichester, whence he was afterwards removed to Litchfield. In the reign of Edward VI. notwithstanding his former writings, he professed himself a papist, and suffered much on account of his religion. He died anno 1554¹⁰⁵.

Thomas Darbyshire, collated by Bishop Bonner anno 1554, was deprived by Queen Elizabeth. He afterwards went to the continent, entered into the society of Jesus, distinguished himself, as a

¹⁰¹ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 139.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Abstract of Wills in the Prerogative-office, by E. R. Mores, Esq. in possession of Thomas Astle, Esq.

¹⁰⁴ Richard Sparkeforth was collated March 31, 1522. Lamb. Regist. Warham f. 300. a. The year of his admission is not mentioned by Newcourt.

¹⁰⁵ Newcourt.

man of learning, among those of that order, and died, at a great age, in Lorrain anno 1604¹⁰⁶.

Christopher
Carlile.

Christopher Carlile, collated anno 1571, is supposed to have been the person (of that name) who published a treatise on Christ's descent into hell¹⁰⁷.

George
Moor.

George Moor, who was rector during the civil war, is said to have been ejected by the Puritans¹⁰⁸. It appears, however, that he was in possession of the rectory at the time of taking the parliamentary survey, anno 1650, and that he died rector in 1664.

The present rector is the Rev. Peter Beauvoir.

Vicars.
David Doul-
ben.

David Doulsen, presented to the vicarage in 1618¹⁰⁹, was promoted to the see of Bangor in 1631, and dying the 27th of November 1633, at Bangor-house in Shoe-lane, London, was buried at Hackney on the 29th¹¹⁰. He was succeeded in the vicarage by Gilbert Sheldon¹¹¹, afterwards warden of All-Souls-college, and eventually Archbishop of Canterbury, the munificent founder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. Sheldon's successor at Hackney, was Dr. Calibute Downing¹¹², a man of considerable notoriety during the struggles for power in the middle of the last century. He was at first a zealous writer in defence of the Hierarchy; afterwards not less zealous, both as a writer and preacher, in favour of the Puritans. He was one of the assembly of divines, was chaplain to Lord Robarts's regiment in the parliamentary army, became a covenanter in 1643, and soon afterwards joined the independents. He died, suddenly, at Hackney in 1644. His son George, changing his politics at the restoration, was created a baronet, and made a commissioner of the customs¹¹³.

Archbishop
Sheldon.

Calibute
Downing.

¹⁰⁶ Newcourt.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 173.

¹⁰⁹ Newcourt.

¹¹⁰ Parish register.

¹¹¹ Newcourt.

¹¹² Presented May 18, 1636. Lamb. Regist. Laud f. 166. a. His presentation is not mentioned by Newcourt.

¹¹³ Newcourt, and Ant. Wood.

Downing

Downing was succeeded at Hackney by William Spurstowe, who ^{William Spurstowe.} was also one of the assembly of divines, a frequent preacher before the long parliament, and one of the Smectymnus. He published some treatises on religious subjects. Spurstowe was for some time master of Katherine-hall in Cambridge. and was one of the divines who disputed with Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, against episcopacy¹¹⁴. In the year 1662 he was ejected from this vicarage for non-conformity; but continued to reside at Hackney till his death. He was buried there Feb. 8, 1665-6.

Peter Newcome, A. M. who was presented to the vicarage of ^{Peter Newcome.} Hackney by Francis Tyssen, Esq. anno 1703, was son of Henry Newcome, A. M. of Manchester, and had been for many years vicar of Aldenham, Herts. He was author of a course of catechetical sermons for the whole year, in 2 vols. 8vo. and several single discourses. His son Henry, having married the daughter of Benjamin Morland, (anno 1714,) succeeded his father-in-law in the care of a school, which is now superintended by his grandson, Mr. ^{Hackney-school.} Richard Newcome, having flourished nearly a century upon the same spot. It has been particularly celebrated for the excellence of ^{Dramatic performances there.} the dramatic performances, exhibited every third year by the scholars. In these dramas Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, author of the Suspicious Husband, and his brother, Dr. John Hoadly, a dramatic writer also, who were both educated at this school, formerly distinguished themselves, particularly the latter, who acquired great credit in the character of Phocyas, in the Siege of Damascus. Mr. Newcome, the vicar, lies buried in the church-yard, where is the following inscription upon his tomb: "H. S. E. Petrus Newcome, "A.M. Filius Henrici Newcome, A.M. Mancunienfis, magni in primis, " & præclari viri, primùm viginti amplius annos eccles. de Alden- "ham in agro Hertford: deinde plus triginta-quinque hujusce vica-

¹¹⁴ Newcourt, and Ant. Wood.

"rius.

“ rius. Ad officii munera fuscipiendum optimé instructus, et fide-
 “ constantiâ ad exequendum intentus. Vitæ hîc bené actæ memo-
 “ riâ et futuræ providentiâ munitus, æquissimo animo naturæ con-
 “ cessit. Uxorem post nullas memorandam duxit Annam Eustachii
 “ Hooke de Hooke in com. Southamp. Armig. filiam ex quâ
 “ duodecim liberos suscepit quorum quatuor filii et duæ filiæ
 “ superstites, pietatis ergo H. M. P. P.

“ Obiit { Ille Oct. 5 } Anno Dom. { 1738 } Æt. { 82
 { Illa Aug. 17 } { 1726 } { 65.”

There is a portrait of Peter Newcome, engraved by Vertue.

The present vicar of Hackney is Thomas Cornthwaite, M. A. who succeeded Robert Wright, D D. in the year 1753.

Lecturers.

John Wor-
thington.

John Strype.

Dr. John Worthington, of whom more particular mention will be made hereafter, was lecturer of Hackney from 1669 to 1671¹⁵⁵.

John Strype, the celebrated antiquary, was chosen lecturer in the year 1689, and enjoyed that situation till the year 1724, when he resigned it¹⁵⁶, but continued to reside at Hackney till his death, which happened in the month of December 1737, and in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Upon Strype's resignation the parish chose six lecturers¹⁵⁷, who preached two months each, by turns,

Francis Pile,
&c.

viz. Francis Pile, John Coppin, Thomas Bullock, John Dubordieu, William Simpson, and David Scurlock; most of them were men of some eminence.

Guild found-
ed anno 1479.

Henry Sharp, rector, in conjunction with Simon and John Elryngton, (anno 1479,) founded a guild in the church of Hackney, consisting of a warden, and certain brothers and sisters. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary¹⁵⁸.

Presbyterian
dissenters :

A congregation of Presbyterian dissenters seems to have been established at Hackney, at an early period in the last century. Philip

¹⁵⁵ Parish books.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ Parish books.

¹⁵⁸ Pat. 18 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 21.

Nye¹¹⁹ and Adoniram Byfield¹²⁰, two eminent Puritan divines, appear to have been preachers there in 1634 and 1636. William Bates¹²¹ and Matthew Henry¹²², men of much celebrity, were pastors of this congregation in the latter end of the last, and the beginning of the present century. Bates died anno 1699; Henry in 1714. The latter was succeeded by John Barker, a man of eminence also, an intimate friend of Dr. Doddridge's¹²³, and author of numerous sermons; his election was contested with so much violence, and his success was so displeasing to those who favoured his opponent, that his friends were obliged to appoint a guard, and to keep forcible possession of the meeting-house; nor were they suffered to assemble without molestation, till the opposite party had resolved to build a new house, the foundation of which was laid in the year 1715¹²⁴. The old meeting-house, which has been since pulled down, stood nearly opposite to that now occupied by the Independents, at the corner of St. Thomas's-square. The new house was called the Gravel-pit meeting-house. The late celebrated Dr. Price was minister of this congregation at the time of his death. He was succeeded by a man no less eminent for his abilities, and still more conspicuous for the events of his life. To enter into the history of living characters is not the object of this work; I shall only add,

Philip Nye;
Adoniram
Byfield;

William
Bates;
Matthew
Henry;

John
Barker;

Dr. Price;

¹¹⁹ A daughter of Philip Nye, "a worthy minister of God's word," was baptized at Hackney in 1634; another daughter in 1636. Parish register. See more of Philip Nye, p. 11, 12.

¹²⁰ John, son of Adoniram Byfield, preacher, was baptized in 1636. Parish register. See more of Byfield, p. 378.

¹²¹ Biograph. Brit.

¹²² Henry was invited to Hackney on the death of Dr. Bates, but declined leaving his congregation at Manchester. Being again very earnestly solicited on the death of Mr. Billio in 1710, he removed to Hackney. He died at Nantwich on his road from Manchester, whi-

ther he had been on a visit to his friends, anno 1714. His principal work was an Exposition of the Bible, which has frequently been reprinted: he published also his father's life, numerous Sermons, a discourse concerning the Nature of Schism, a Scripture Catechism, a Catechism for Children, the Communicant's Companion, &c. &c. See his Life, 8vo. 1716.

¹²³ Amongst Doddridge's letters are several from Mr. Barker, which set his character in a very amiable point of view. It appears that he had left Hackney in 1749, and resided at Walthamstow without the charge of any meeting.

¹²⁴ Mr. Newcome's MSS. See p. 480.

therefore,

Dr. Priest-
ley's farewell.

therefore, that on the 30th of March 1794, Dr. Priestley preached a farewell sermon to this congregation, previously to his leaving this country for the purpose of spending the remainder of his days upon the continent of America.

The present congregation at the Gravel-pit meeting-house are Unitarians.

Dissenters'
college.

A college for the education of Protestant dissenters was established at Hackney in the year 1787, under the care of Dr. Kippis, Dr. Price, Dr. Rees, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Worthington, as tutors and professors. Upon Dr. Price's death, Dr. Priestley succeeded to his department in the college. Being now conducted upon a more confined scale than when it was first established, the only superintendents at present are Dr. Rees and Mr. Belsham, who is Dr. Priestley's successor also as pastor to the congregation.

Independ-
ents.

The Independents have a meeting-house at this place, and a small cemetery, in which are the tombs of Mrs. Sarah Lambe (1788); John Philibrown (1788); the Rev. Ebenezer Johnston (1791); and a few others.

Jews.

The Jews belonging to the Hambrough synagogue have a burial-ground in Grove-street, which was purchased and appropriated to that purpose anno 1788. In this ground are the tombs of Israel Levin Salamons, Esq. (1788); Jacob Elias, aged ninety-two (1788); and Isaac ——— aged ninety-two (1792).

Parish
register.

The register of baptisms at this place begins in the year 1556; that of marriages in 1589; and that of burials in 1593. Having been favoured by Mr. Wright of Hampton-court, with the use of some MSS. papers which belonged to his father Robert Wright, D. D. late vicar of Hackney, consisting principally of notes taken for the most part from the parish register and vestry-books by Mr. Newcome, his predecessor, and continued by himself; I found among other particulars the number of baptisms, burials, and marriages

riages in each year, from the earliest period of the register to the year 1739. The whole of these I have divided into averages of ten years, and have continued the table to the present time, as follows:

	Average of Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1556—65	- 32 $\frac{1}{10}$		
1566—75	- 28 $\frac{3}{5}$		
1576—85	- 38 $\frac{1}{10}$		
1586—95	- 41 $\frac{7}{10}$		
1596—1605	- 44 $\frac{2}{5}$	- 18 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 93 $\frac{1}{5}$
1606—1615	- 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 18 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 59 $\frac{3}{5}$
1616—25	- 44 $\frac{2}{5}$	- 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 75 $\frac{9}{10}$
1626—35	- 47 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 22 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 56 $\frac{4}{5}$
1636—45	- 58 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 19 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 71 $\frac{3}{5}$
1646—55	- 46 $\frac{9}{10}$	- 12 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 77 $\frac{3}{5}$
1656—65	- 44 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 92 $\frac{2}{5}$
1666—75	- 55 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 10 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 92 $\frac{1}{10}$
1676—85	- 49 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 102 $\frac{1}{2}$
1686—95	- 67 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 101 $\frac{9}{10}$
1696—1705	- 59 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 17 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 109 $\frac{9}{10}$
1706—1715	- 88 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 159 $\frac{9}{10}$
1716—25	- 100 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 19 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 210 $\frac{7}{10}$
1726—35	- 95 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 18 $\frac{2}{5}$	- 216 $\frac{3}{10}$
1736—45	- 95 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 15 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 200 $\frac{7}{10}$
1746—55	- 99 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 193 $\frac{1}{5}$
1756—65	- 114 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 47 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 209 $\frac{2}{5}$
1766—75	- 142	- 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 221 $\frac{3}{5}$
1776—85	- 177 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 59 $\frac{9}{10}$	- 228 $\frac{4}{5}$
1786—90	- 205 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 77	- 227 $\frac{1}{5}$
1791	- 193	- 79	- 222
1792	- 193	- 91	- 252
1793	- 210	- 73	- 260

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

The increase of houses has been nearly in an equal proportion to that of baptisms. In 1640, the number of householders was 324; in 1756, 983; in 1779, 1212; in 1789, about 1500. The present number is about 1600.

Poor's-rate.

The poor's-rate in 1659, was 120l.; in 1684, 216l.; in 1701, 217l. 12s.; in 1710, 326l.; and in 1794, about twelve times that sum, viz. 3914l.

Plague years.

In the year 1593, forty-two persons died of the plague in Hackney. In 1603 there were 321 burials, of which 269 were persons who died of the plague; yet it is said in the register that none but men and women of note were inserted; all children and vagrants having been omitted. In 1625 there were 266 burials, of which about 170 were persons who died of the plague. In 1665, although the parish was become more populous, the havoc occasioned by this fatal distemper was not so great; the whole number buried that year being 225. On the 16th of July 1665, it was agreed in vestry, that the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, should choose four women for nurses to take care of the sick, who should be allowed four shillings a month for life, and should have twenty shillings a month during their attendance; that four bearers also should be chosen, to be allowed four shillings a week each during the infection; that a close cover should be made for the church coffin; and that a sedan should be provided for removing the sick to pest-houses. On the 5th of September a collection was ordered to be made from lodgers for the poor infected.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

Brooke Lord
Cobham.

" Margaret Brooke, the daughter of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, baptized June 8, 1564." Lord Cobham was K. G. and employed by Queen Elizabeth as her ambassador to the court of Spain. The title was forfeited by his son Henry, was restored to his great grandson Sir John Brooke anno 1645, but became extinct

at

at his death, which happened in 1654. Margaret Brooke, whose baptism is here recorded, is not mentioned by Dugdale ¹³⁵.

" William Tate, Gentleman; and Elizabeth, the elder daughter
 " unto the Right Honorable Edward Lord Zouch, beinge thrise
 " solempnlye asked in the church accordinge to the accustomed
 " manner, were also the 27 daye of December, beinge the feaste
 " daye of St John the Evangelyste, joyned together in matrymonie
 " at the tyme of devine service, A° Dni. 1597." Lord Zouch had
 a feat at Hackney, where he amused himself with experimental gar-
 dening ¹³⁶, and the science of botany, of which he was so great an
 encourager, that he cultivated a phyfic-garden in this parish at his
 own expence, committing the superintendence of it to the celebrated
 Lobel ¹³⁷.

William
Tate.
Elizabeth
Zouch.

Lord Zouch.

Phyfic-
garden.

Lobel.

" Bridget, the daughter of Sir Edward Dymmocke, Knt. was
 " christened the 5. daye of November 1597." Dymmocke,
Knt.

" Thomas Binge, that reverend and worshipful doctor of the civil
 " lawe, was buried the 23 daie of the month of December, anno
 " 1599, in the north quier." Binge.

" Burials, May, 1601. Margaret Frye, who being delivered
 " of three women children at a birth, were all buried the 19th." Three chil-
dren at a
birth.

" Sr Rob^t Riche, nobil. ordinis Balnearii mil. et Francisc. Hatton
 " bannis matrimonialibus trinis vicibus debitè & publicè promulgat.
 " were joyned in matrymonye the 12 day of Februarye, by license,
 " graunted by the reverent father Rich. Bushopp of London, An°
 " Dni. juxta cursum et computationem eccles. Anglican. mill^o sexcen-
 " tesimo quarto, for speciall reason as ys testified under the hands
 " of those that were present on the backsyde of the same license,
 " 1604." Sir Robert Rich was afterwards the second Earl of

Family of
Rich, Earl
of Warwick.

¹³⁵ Baronage, vol. ii. p. 282.

Platt in his Garden of Eden, p. 143.

¹³⁶ He removed apple and damson trees of
 thirty years growth with success, says Sir Hugh

¹³⁷ Pulteney's Anecdotes of Botany in Eng-
 land, vol. i. p. 98.

Warwick of that family, being son of Robert Lord Rich created Earl of Warwick anno 1618. His lady was only child of Sir William Newport alias Hatton, the nephew and adopted heir of Lord Chancellor Hatton: "Frances, Lady Countesse of Warwick (having been resident at Hackney at the time of her death) was carried away to be buried at Lee by the Earl her husband, Aug. 15, 1634." Ann, the daughter of Sir Robert Riche, K. of the noble order of the Bathe, was christened the 22d daye of August, anno 1609: the said Ann, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Riche, son and heyre apparent of the right honorable the Lord Riche, borne att Hackneye the 13th daye of August 1609. Robert Rich, the son of Sir Robert Rich, Knight of the Noble Order of the Bath, was borne the 28 day of June, and was christened the 13 day of July, anno 1611." This Robert was the third Earl of Warwick of that name. He died without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother Charles¹²⁸. "Lucy, daughter of Sir Robert Rich, was born June 19, and baptized July 6, 1614."

Vere, Earl of
Oxford.

"Edward de Vere Erle of Oxenford, was buried the 6th daye of Julye, anno 1604. The Lady Elizabeth Countys Dowager of Oxenford, was buryed the 3d day of Januarye 1612-3." Edward Earl of Oxford was the seventeenth Earl of that ancient family: he distinguished himself both as a man of valour and of genius. "In the year 1585 he was at the head of the nobility that embarked with the Earl of Leicester for the relief of the States of Holland; and in 1588 joined the fleet, with ships hired at his own expence, to repell the Spanish Armada. He was Knight of the Garter, and sat on the celebrated trials of the Queen of Scots, and of the Earls of Arundel, Essex, and Southampton¹²⁹." He was an admired poet, and reckoned the best writer of comedy in his time¹³⁰;

¹²⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 388.

¹³⁰ Puttenham's Art of Poetry, p. 51.

¹²⁹ Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 143.

a few of his poems are extant in a collection called the "Paradise of dainty Devifes." The Earl died at a very advanced age. He married, to his first wife, Anne daughter of Lord Burleigh, who having offended him by refusing, at his request, to protect the Duke of Norfolk, he took a singular revenge, by forsaking his daughter, and dissipating his own estates. The Earl's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Trentham, Esq. of Rouceter in the county of Stafford. She had been maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

" Sarah, the daughter of S^r Francis Barrington, Knt. was christened the 30th daye of March 1606." Sir Francis Barrington was created a baronet in 1611. Barrington,
Bart.

" Robert Hubbard, the son of S^r Harrye Hubbard, Knt. was christened the 28 daye of September 1606." I suppose this to have been a son of the celebrated Sir Henry Hobart, then attorney-general, and afterwards lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was knighted on King James's accession to the throne in 1603. Sir Henry
Hobart.

" William Harber, the son of S^r William Harber, Knight, was buried the 5 daye of November 1606." Harber.

" Thomas Evans, the son of S^r Lewis Evans, Knt. was christened the fifth day of March 1606-7." Evans.

" Richard Lovelace de Hurley in comit. Berks, Knight, (afterwards created Lord Lovelace¹³¹), and Margaret Dodworth were joyned in matrimonye by lycense graunted from the facultyes the 28th daye of April 1608." Lord Love-
lace.

" S^r Edward Michelborne, Knt. was buried the 4th daye of Maye 1609." Michel-
bourne, Knt.

" The Lady Sufanna Roe was buryed the 31 daye of January 1609-10." Daughter of Giles Duncombe, and wife of Sir Henry Rowe the elder. The family of Rowe or Roe, for it was spelt both ways, came out of Kent. Sir Thomas, father of Sir Henry, was Family of
Rowe, or
Roe.

¹³¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 456, 457.

son of Thomas Roe, Esq. of Penshurst. An account of the splendid funeral of Sir Thomas Rowe, who settled at Shacklewell, and was buried in Hackney-church, has been given before. His son, Sir Henry, husband of Susanna before-mentioned, died anno 1612, and was buried at Hackney on the 22d of December. By his will he left 100l. to be expended on his monument; 66l. 13s. 4d. for the funeral dinner, (the same sum which his father bequeathed for that purpose,) and 33l. 6s. 8d. for a dinner to be given to the Company of Mercers; to his sons, Henry and Thomas, and to his two daughters, he left 2000l. each; to his son Henry he bequeathed also, his capital messuage at Shacklewell, and all his customary lands in the parish of Hackney¹³¹. Several children of Sir Henry Rowe the younger, by his wives Anne and Sarah¹³², were baptized at Hackney. Sir Henry Rowe was buried Nov. 1, 1660; Sarah, his second wife, March 26, 1657. Thomas Rowe, brother of Sir Henry, by his will dated 1621, left the sum of 250l. for his burial at Hackney, and 50l. to the church for a pair of organs¹³³. "Mary, " Susanna, and Cecilia, all daughters to Thomas Rowe, Gent. the " which he had all at a birth by Anne his wife, the which three " daughters was borne the 16 day of November, and baptized the " 21 day of the same moneth, 1650." " Owen Rowe, Esq. was " brought from the Tower of London, and buried in the church, " the 27 of December 1661." Owen Rowe was, by Cromwell's interest, made a colonel of the London militia. He sat in judgment on Charles I. and signed the warrant for his execution. After the restoration he was brought to trial with the other regicides, and found guilty; but in consideration of his having surrendered himself on the first coming out of the proclamation, his sentence was miti-

Will of Sir
Henry Rowe.

Three chil-
dren at a
birth.

Owen Rowe,
one of the
regicides.

¹³¹ Extracts of wills by E. Rowe Mores, Esq. in the possession of Thomas Asple, Esq. F.R.A.S.

¹³² See the register anno 1622, 1626, &c.

¹³³ Mores's extracts.

gated to perpetual imprisonment¹³⁴. Rowe's name appears frequently in the parish register at Hackney, as having solemnized marriages there during the Interregnum. Henry Rowe, Esq. was buried Aug. 17, 1670; Sir Thomas Rowe, sen. Nov. 19, 1685; Anne Lady Rowe, from London, Dec. 23, 1691; Sir Thomas Rowe, from Clerkenwell, Feb. 25, 1695-6. Henry Rowe, the representative of this ancient and opulent family, (being, as I suppose, the son of Robert Rowe, Esq.¹³⁵ and grandson of the last Sir Henry,) after having supported a respectable situation in life, and having possessed the seat of his ancestors at Shacklewell, (which he sold to Mr. Tyssen,) was reduced to such poverty as to be under the necessity of applying to the parish for relief, in the year 1706, when the vestry gave 5l. to clothe him, and allowed a pension of 2s. 6d. a week for his maintenance. In 1708, he had 5l. again for clothing, his pension being continued. In 1710, when an order of vestry was made to oblige all the parish-pensioners to wear badges, an exception was made in favour of Mr. Rowe, out of respect, as I suppose, to the rank and opulence which his ancestors had enjoyed. Rowe was living in 1715, when, being in extreme want, and the parish-officers at that time refusing him any relief, he applied to the justices for redress¹³⁶.

Henry Rowe, the representative of the family, becomes a parish pensioner.

"Fraunces Curwyn, the daughter of Sir Henry Curwen, Armi- Curwen.
ger, was christened the 13 daye of October 1609."

"Henry Murrye, the son of Sr James Murrye, Knight, was Murrye, Knt.
christened the 29 daye of April 1611."

"Barbery, daughter of Sir William Herbert, Knight, was bu- Herbert, Knt.
ried August 20th, 1611."

"Sir Allen Percy, Knt. was buried the 12 of November 1611." Sir Alan
Sir Alan was sixth son of Henry Earl of Northumberland, by Percy, K. B.

¹³⁴ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. fasti.

¹³⁵ Baptized anno 1652.

¹³⁶ Rowe's petition, and the justices' order

for his maintenance, are among the parish papers.

Catherine eldest daughter and co-heir of John Lord Latimer. He was created Knight of the Bath anno 1604, at the same time with Charles I. then Duke of Albany¹³⁷. Sir Alan Percy was buried in Lady Latimer's vault.

Lawrence,
Knt.

Grace, daughter of Sir John Lawrence, Knt. was baptized and buried anno 1613.

Kaye, Knt.
and Bart.

"Arthur, son of Sir John Kaye, Knt. was christened the 8 daye " of August 1613." Sir John Kaye, who was created a baronet anno 1641, served in the King's army as a colonel of horse, and suffered much, both in his person and fortune, during the civil war¹³⁸. He was ancestor to the present Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. LL. D. and Dean of Lincoln. Arthur, here mentioned, died without issue.

Lewkner,
Knt.

Thomas, son of Sir Lewis Lewkner¹³⁹, was baptized and buried anno 1614.

Family of
Whitmore.

"Mary Whitmore was christened the 21 daye of Julye 1615, " and being weak was christened at the Bams house." Sir George Whitmore was an alderman, and some time Lord Mayor of London. He either built or rebuilt the house which is here called Bams, and in other places Baulmes, Balmes, or Bawmes, which is situated at the extremity of the parish, towards St. Leonard's Shore-ditch. This house came afterwards to the Beauvoirs, is now the property of Peter Beauvoir, LL. D. and is used by the tenant for the reception of insane persons. Sir George Whitmore was a sufferer for his loyalty during the reign of Charles I. having been imprisoned in Crosby-house, together with Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Jacob, and Roger Pettiward, Esq. for refusing to contribute money for the service of parliament¹⁴⁰. Others of Sir George

Baulmes-
house.

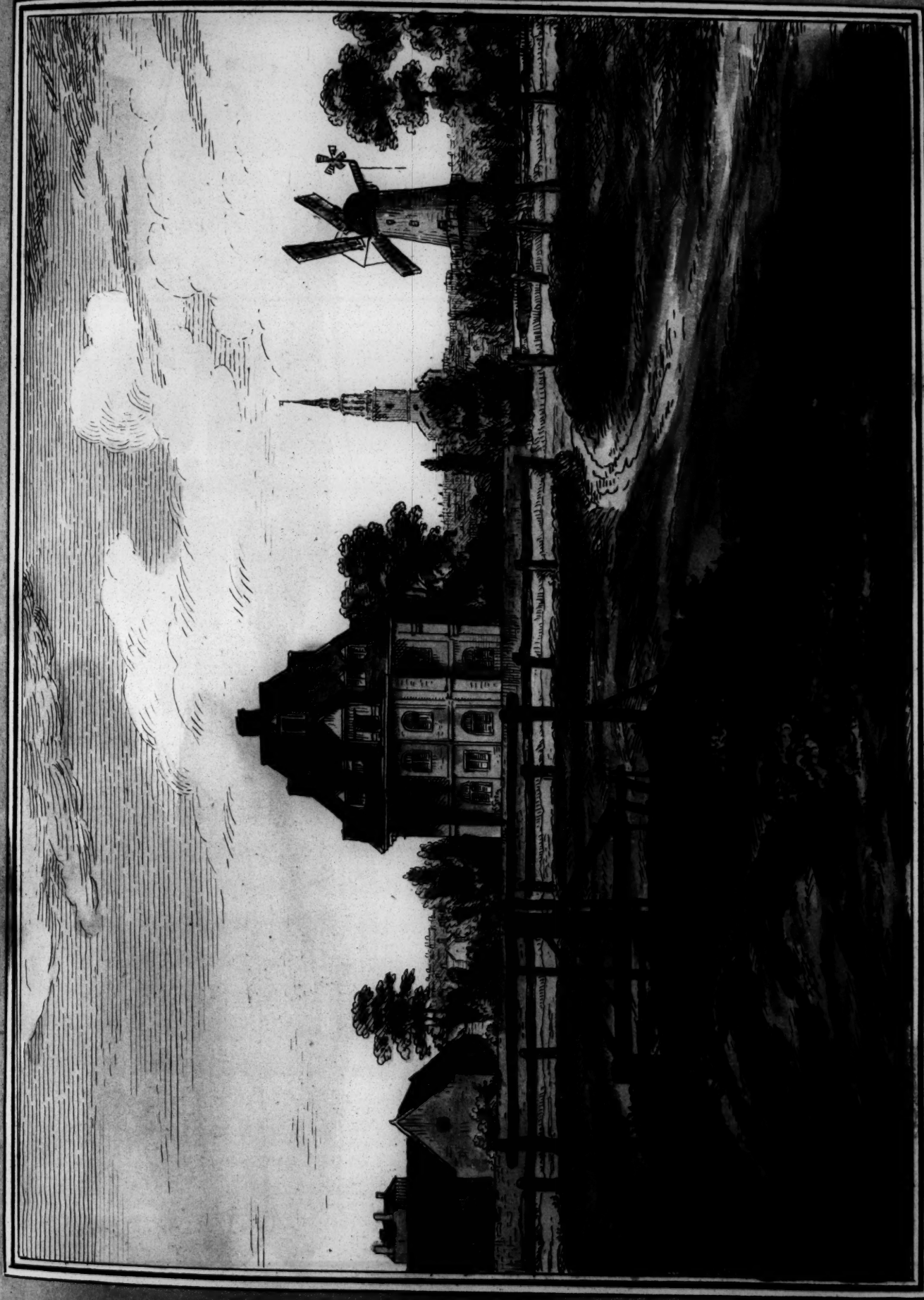
Sir George
Whitmore.

¹³⁷ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. v. p. 425.

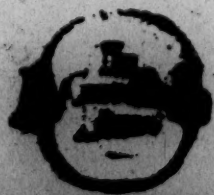
¹³⁸ Kimber's Baronetage.

¹³⁹ Master of the ceremonies to James I.

¹⁴⁰ Single sheets, &c. printed 1641. Brit. Mus.



Baumes, formerly the Seat of Sir George Whitmore.



Whitmore's children were christened at Hackney. Anne, his daughter, baptized anno 1636, was married anno 1654, to John Robinson, Esq. of London. Sir George died Dec. 12, 1654, at his house at Balmes, and was buried January 11th following in London. Mr. William Whitmore, son of William Whitmore, Esq. of Balmes, was married anno 1679, to Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Whitmore of Shropshire.

" Sr Jeremy Bowys, Knt. was buried the 28 daye of March Bowes, Knt.
" 1616."

" Sr John Keys, Knt. was buried the 4th of May 1624." Keys, Knt.

" The Lady Keys was buried Ap^l 13, 1632."

" Edward Dudley, Gent. of the Middle Temple, the sonne of Dudley and Hatton.
" Edward Dudley of Clapton in the county of Northampton, Armiger, and Elizabeth Hatton, the daughter of Sr Christopher Hatton deceased, were joyned together in matrimony the 27 of July 1626, by vertue of a licence from the Lord of Canterbury's grace."

" Sr Christopher Hatton and Mrs. Elizabeth Mountague were Sir Christopher Hatton, Eliz. Montagu.
" joyned in matrimony the 8th day of May 1630, by licence from
" my Lord of Canterbury's grace." Sir Christopher was created Lord Hatton anno 1644. His wife Elizabeth was daughter of Sir Charles Montagu, a younger brother of the Earl of Manchester¹⁴¹.

" Sr Dudley North, and Mrs. Ann Mountague, the daughter of Sir Dudley North, Anne Montagu.
" Sr Charles Mountague deceased, were joyned in matrimony the
" 24th of April 1632." Sir Dudley, afterwards the fourth Lord North, is to be found among the noble authors, having written a volume of Essays, which were published after his death.

" The Lady Trevers, wife to Baron Trevers, was buried before Lady Trevor.
" the precher's pew the 6 of October 1627." Sir Thomas Trevor, Sir Thomas Trevor.

¹⁴¹ Collins's Peerage, edition 1768. vol. ii. p. 203.

Baron of the Exchequer, then resided at Clapton in this parish. It appears by an entry in the vestry-book, that he was married again before May 1628. He had *five* wives ¹⁴².

Robert Cæ-
far,
Elizabeth
Manning.

“ The worthy gentleman Robert Cæsar, Esquire, sonne to the
“ Right Hon. S^r Julius Cæsar, Knight, Master of the Rowles, and
“ Elizabeth Manning, daughter to John Manning, Esquire, were
“ joined in matrimonye the 7th of December 1630, by David
“ Dolben, doctor in divinity, who married them in the chappell of

Sir Julius
Cæsar.

“ the Rowles.” Sir Julius Cæsar, who in the former part of his life,
had lived at Tottenham and Mitcham, resided at this time, and for
some years afterwards, at Homerton ¹⁴³.

Birth of Gil-
bert Earl of
Clare.

“ Gilbert, the sonne and heir of John Lord Haughton, and
“ Elizabeth his lady, was borne the 24 of April 1633, and
“ christened the 18th of May next following, the Earle of Clare
“ and the Lord Veare were godfathers, and the Countess of Kent
“ godmother; which Gilbert is sonne and heir of the said Lord
“ Haughton.” This Gilbert was only son of John Holles Lord
Haughton, (afterwards Earl of Clare,) by Elizabeth one of the
co-heirs of Horatio Lord Vere. He succeeded his father in the
title, which became extinct in his son John Holles, created Duke
of Newcastle by William III ¹⁴⁴. Lord Vere lived at Clapton ¹⁴⁵.

Oliver St.
John,
Katherine
Vere.

“ Oliver Sentjohn, and Katherine, the daughter of the Right
“ Hon. the L^d Veare, were joyned in matrimonye the thirtieth
“ day of January 1633-4, by licence.—Mary, daughter of Oliver
“ S^t John by Catherine his wife, was baptized Ap^l 2, 1635.—
“ Horatio Vere S^t John, Sept. 24, 1638, the Earl of Clare and the
“ Lady Wake being his sureties.” Catherine St. John afterwards
married John the second Lord Paulet ¹⁴⁶.

¹⁴² See in Collins the article of Trevor,
Lord Hampden.

¹⁴³ Middlesex Pedigrees, Harl. MSS. Brit.
Mus. No. 1551.

¹⁴⁴ Bolton's Extinct Peerage.

¹⁴⁵ Parish books.

¹⁴⁶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 199.

" Thomas Fairfax, Esquire, married to Ann daughter to the
 " R^t Hon. L^d Veare, June 20, 1637." Thomas Fairfax was the
 celebrated parliamentary general, and became afterwards, by the
 death of his father, Lord Fairfax of Cameron.

Thomas
 Fairfax,
 Anne Vere.

" The Right Honourable Lord Mildmay Vaine, Earle of West-
 " morland, and Dame Mary Townsend weare married the 21st of
 " June 1638." Mildmay Fane was the second Earl of that family;
 Mary Townshend was relict of Sir Roger Townshend, Bart. and one
 of the daughters and co-heirs of Horatio Lord Vere ¹⁴⁷.

Mildmay E.
 of Westmor-
 land,
 Mary Vere
 (relict of
 Townshend).

" John Griffin and Ann Hayley were joyned in matrimonye the
 " 30 of July, by license from the faculties, 1633; Michael Cox
 " and Margery Winsmore were joyned in matrimony the same
 " tyme by like licence; for these two beinge very loveinge frendes,
 " the said John gave Michael his bryde, and the said Michael gave
 " unto John his bryde, which was the cause they were married
 " both at one tyme, and became father ech to other; a thing not
 " done before in our parish this fourscore and 15 yeare."

Singular
 marriage.

" 1633—The reverend Father in God David Dolben, Lord
 " Bishop of Bangor, lately vicar of Hackney, was buried in the
 " chancell the 29th of November at night—a good bene-
 " factor ¹⁴⁸."

" The Lady Bulstrode was buried at my Lord Brooke's pew
 " door the 14 of January 1633-4 ¹⁴⁹."

Lady Bul-
 strode.

" Robert, the sonne of Robert South, Gent. and Elizabeth his
 " wife, was borne the 4th of September, at 8 at night, being
 " Thursday; but was christened the 18th of the same, 1634."
 Robert South, whose birth is here recorded, was the celebrated
 divine whose sermons are so well known. He was elected a student
 of Christ's Church in Oxford anno 1651, and afterwards became

Birth of Dr.
 South.

¹⁴⁷ Dugdale.

¹⁴⁸ See p. 462, and in the account of benefactions.

¹⁴⁹ See p. 469.

canon of that cathedral, and prebendary of Westminster, with which preferment he sat down contented, having refused an English bishopric, and the archbishopric of Armagh ¹⁵⁰.

Sir Alexander Carew, Bart.

" Sir Alexander Carew, Bart. was buried the 23d of December " 1644." Son of Sir Richard Carew of Antony in Cornwall, who was created a baronet in 1641. The title became extinct in Sir Alexander, who died without male issue, æt. 34. He was descended from Sir Wymund Carew ¹⁵¹, who died seised of a manor in Hackney anno 1549 ¹⁵².

Napper, Knt.

" Sir Richard Napper married to Mrs. Mary Viner, Jan. 3, " 1644-5." His son Thomas was baptized in 1646. In 1649, (Aug. 22,) Sir Richard Napper was married to a second wife, Mary Kinafton.

Randill, Knt.

" Sir Edward Randill, Knt., died at London the 16th day of " Jan. 1645-6, and was buried here in the vault on the 23d."

Sir Capell Luckin, Mary Grimston.

" Capell Luckin, Esq. (afterwards Sir Capell Luckin, Bart.) was " married to Mrs. Mary Grimston, the eldest daughter of Sir Har- " bottle Grimston, Jan. 20, 1647-8."

Lord Whitelock, Mary Wilfon.

" The Right Honourable Bulstrode Lord Whitelock ¹⁵³ was mar- " ried to the worshipful Mary Wilfon the 11th day of September, " being Wednesday, 1650."

Powes.

" The Lady Ellenor Powes departed this life the 24th of Decem- " ber, and was interred in the vault under the Lady Lattemor the " 26th of the same month, 1650."

Family of Kemmish, Bart.

" Charles, the son of Charles Kemmish, Knt. and Baronet, by " Lady Margaret his wife, was borne at Balmes the 18 and " baptized the 29 of May A° Dom. 1651. S^r George Whitmore " and S^r Thomas Whitmore godfathers, and the Lady Wilde of " Shropshire godmother." Sir Nicholas Kemeys of Keven Mabley

¹⁵⁰ Biograph. Brit.

¹⁵¹ Pedigree in the Heralds' College.

¹⁵² See p. 454, 455.

¹⁵³ So created by Oliver Cromwell.

in Glamorganshire was created a baronet in 1642. Mary, daughter of Sir Charles, was baptized at Hackney in 1652; George his son in 1655, and Anne, another daughter, in 1657. Charles, whose birth is mentioned above, succeeded to the title, and married Mary, daughter of Philip Lord Wharton¹⁵⁴. The title is now extinct.

"S^r Nathaniel Barnardiston, Knt. departed this life the 25 day of July, and was carried to be buried at Kitton in Suffolk Augst 22, 1653." Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston represented the county of Suffolk in several parliaments. There is an account of him in Clark's Lives, containing an ample panegyric on his virtues and religious endowments, but nothing remarkable as to facts. His corpse was met on the road to Suffolk by 200 persons, and his funeral, which was celebrated at Kitton on the 26th of August, is said to have been attended by many thousands¹⁵⁵.

"The publication of a marriage intended between Patient Ward of the parish of St Helen's, London, merchant, and Elizabeth Hobson, daughter of William Hobson of Hackney in the county of Middlesex, Esq. was made in the parish church of Hackney afore said, on the 6th, the 13th, and 20th of November 1653, being three several Lord's daies, and they were married the 8 of June following by me John Barkstead¹⁵⁶."

"Ann, daughter of S^r John Baker, Knt. by Elizabeth his lady, was born Nov. 18, and baptized Dec. 2, 1656." "Sarah his daughter was baptized Aug. 15, 1661."

"William Roberts of Wilfdon in the county of Middlesex, son of S^r William Roberts, Knt.¹⁵⁷, was married to Sarah Holt, daughter of Robert Holt citizen of London, on the 7th of April 1658."

¹⁵⁴ Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 374.

¹⁵⁵ Clark's Lives, p. 116.

¹⁵⁶ Lieutenant of the Tower, and one of

the judges of Charles I.

¹⁵⁷ One of Cromwell's peers.

Sir Nathaniel
Barnardiston.

Marriage by
Sir John
Barkstead.

William Ro-
berts,
Sarah Holt.

"The

Renoulds.

" The Lady Katherine Renoulds, the late wife of S^r James
 " Renoulds, was brought from London and buried in the vault on
 " the 3d of March 1658-9."

Sufanna Per-
wich.

" Sufanna, the daughter of Mr. Robert Prewesch, Esquire, and his
 " wife, was buried from Church-street the 6th of July 1661."
 Sufanna Perwich, here erroneously written Prewesch, was born in
 London, Sept. 23, 1636. When she was about seven years of age
 her father removed his family to Hackney, where they kept a
 boarding-school for young ladies. His daughter Sufanna, at an early
 age, discovered an uncommon genius for music, in which she made
 such a proficiency, that she was able to play in concert on the treble
 viol before she was fifteen. She excelled also upon other instru-
 ments, as the *lyra viol*, lute, &c. composed music herself, and was
 a very fine singer. " The fame of all which," says the author of
 her life¹⁵⁷, " at last grew so public and universal, that there were
 " few places in England but had heard thereof, yea and many
 " parts beyond the seas too; for not only persons of high rank and
 " quality of all sorts came from London, the inns of court, and out
 " of several counties to hear and judge of her abilities, especially
 " the chiefest music masters; but many foreigners also, as French,

¹⁵⁷ Written in prose and verse by John Ba-
 chiler, 12^o, 1661.—A few short specimens of
 the poetry from this book (which is very
 rare) will prove perhaps not unentertaining.
 Speaking of her person, the writer says:

" Her person comely red and white
 " Mix'd curiously gave great delight.
 " Pure snows, with rich vermilion's stream,
 " Strawberries i' th' silver dish of cream."—
 " Translucent temples through her locks
 " Peer out like alabaster rocks.
 " From her black jetty starry eye,
 " Ten thousand sparkling lustres fly."—
 " Midst these twin flames, a marble mount
 " Mounts ridge-wise up, down from her
 " front,

" On each side of which ridge you'll spie
 " Aurora's rosy blushes lie."—
 " You'd scarce know which were richest things,
 " Her knuckle bones or di'mond rings."—
 Speaking of her unaffected manner in play-
 ing, he says:
 " No antick gestures or bold face,
 " No wrigling motions her disgrace.
 " While she's at play nor eye, nor head
 " Hither or thither wandered.
 " Nor nods nor heaves in any part,
 " As taken with her own rare art.
 " All vain conceited affectation,
 " Was unto her abomination.
 " With body she ne'er sat ascue,
 " Or mouth awry, as others do."—

" Spanish,

“ Spanish, Italian, Dutch, as well agents and embassadors as other
 “ travellers into these parts, desired to taste of these her rare qualities,
 “ always going away with high admiration, saying that they had now
 “ seen one of the choicest rarities of England, and professing that
 “ they never heard or knew of the like in any of their own coun-
 “ tries¹⁵⁸.” Her panegyrist, after mentioning many other accom-
 plishments in which she excelled, and descanting very much at large
 upon her moral virtues and religious attainments, informs us that
 she died July 3, 1661, (in the 25th year of her age,) of a fever
 which she caught by sleeping in a damp bed. Her funeral was
 attended to the church at Hackney by a numerous company.
 “ The herse, covered with velvet, was carried by six servant
 “ maidens of the family all in white; the sheet was held up by six
 “ of those gentlewomen in the school that had most acquaintance
 “ with her, in mourning habits, with white scarfs and gloves. A
 “ rich costly garland of gum work, adorned with banners and
 “ scutchions, was borne immediately before the herse, by two pro-
 “ per young ladies that intirely loved her¹⁵⁹.” Her relations fol-
 lowed the hearse, and after them “ the whole school of gentlewo-
 “ men, and persons of chief rank from the neighbourhood and the
 “ city of London.” The sermon was preached by Dr. Spurstow,
 in pursuance of her own desire; which done, “ the rich coffin,
 “ anointed with sweet odours, was put down into the grave, in the
 “ middle alley of the said church, under the same stone where Mrs.
 “ Anne Carew, one of the great beauties of England in her time,
 “ and formerly a gentlewoman of the school, and intimately ac-
 “ quainted with her, was buried¹⁶⁰.” An engraved portrait of Su-
 fanna Perwich is prefixed to her life.

¹⁵⁸ Life, p. 6, 7.¹⁵⁹ Ibid. p. 40.¹⁶⁰ Life, p. 41.

“ Robert,

Grevile Lord
Brooke.

" Robert, the son of the R^t Hon. Robert Lord Brooke, by Dame Anne his wife, was baptized the 10 day of June 1664." This son, and another, (John,) baptized in 1665, died in their infancy. Lord Brooke left no male issue at his death, which happened in 1676. He resided at Clapton in this parish, as did his father the second Lord Brooke ¹⁶⁰, who was slain at Litchfield in 1643. Brooke-house is still standing, and has been appropriated for some time past to the reception of insane persons.

Family of
Vyner, Bart.
Sir Thomas
Vyner.

" Thomas, the son of S^r George Vyner, by the Lady Abigail his wife, was baptized the 21st day of June 1664." Thomas Vyner, father of Sir George, was knighted by King Charles II. having been, as a journal of that time expresses it, eminently loyal, and having refused to purchase any of the delinquents' estates ¹⁶¹, he was created a baronet in 1663. Another account speaks of him as in nowise deserving of these favours, since he proclaimed no kingship, and attended the execution of Charles I. as sheriff of London, which his colleague in office (Alderman Brown) refused to do ¹⁶². He so far ingratiated himself however with the restored monarch, by proclaiming Cromwell a tyrant and usurper, and riding before his Majesty bareheaded, that he made him his first knight ¹⁶³. Sir Thomas Vyner died at his house at Hackney (the old mansion near the church ¹⁶⁴) in 1665, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth ¹⁶⁵. Sir George Vyner, Bart. died at Hackney July 5, 1673 ¹⁶⁶, leaving his son Thomas (whose baptism is here recorded) heir to his title and estate. James Hopkins, chaplain to Sir Thomas Vyner the elder, was buried at Hackney in 1663.

¹⁶⁰ Lord Brooke's pew is mentioned anno 1634. See p. 491. Fulke Grevile, the first Lord Brooke, was for a short time proprietor of the manor of King's-hold in this parish. See p. 455.

¹⁶¹ Mercur. Polit. Aug. 6—13, 1660.

¹⁶² Myſteries of the good old Cauſe, p. 46.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ See p. 459, 460.

¹⁶⁵ Funeral certificates, Heralds' College.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

" Margaret,

" Margaret, daughter of Sr Thomas Marsh by the Lady Ann his Marsh, Knt.
 " wife, was baptized the 7th of June 1666." Thomas, June 27,
 1667; Nathaniel, Oct. 15, 1671; Ann, Aug. 10, 1675; and
 Morrice, Nov. 26, 1676.

" The Lady Rebecca Player was buried the 4th of October 1667; Player, Knt.
 " Sr Thomas Player, chamberlain of London, the 9th of Decem-
 " ber 1672; Sr Thomas Player, Jan. 20, 1685-6; the Lady Joyce
 " Player, Dec. 8, 1686."

" Robert Huntington of Stanton Harcourt in the county of Ox- Rob. Hun-
 " ford, Esq. and the Lady Dorothea Dicer of this parish, widow, tington,
 " were married the 4th day of March 1668-9." Lady Dicer was Lady Dicer.
 daughter of — Styles, and relict of Sir Robert Dicer, Bart. who
 died at Hackney anno 1667¹⁶⁷.

" Doctor John Worthington was buried the 30th day of Novem- John Wor-
 " ber 1671." A learned divine, of whom Archbishop Tillotson thington.
 gives a very amiable character in the sermon which he preached at
 his funeral¹⁶⁸. Dr. Worthington was born at Manchester, and edu-
 cated at Emanuel College in Cambridge. Some years after the
 ejection of Dr. Sterne, (afterwards archbishop of York,) the fel-
 lows of Jesus College elected him their head, a situation which he
 accepted with reluctance, and resigned to the former master imme-
 diately upon the restoration¹⁶⁹. He enjoyed successively various
 benefices¹⁷⁰, and was eventually prebendary of Lincoln. In the year
 1665, he was curate of St. Bennet Fink, where he preached con-
 stantly during the plague, having removed his family to Hackney, of
 which church he was chosen lecturer the year preceding his death. Dr.

¹⁶⁷ Funeral Certificates, Heralds' College.

¹⁶⁸ It is printed at the beginning of Dr. Worthington's select discourses, published in 1725.

¹⁶⁹ Birch's Life of Dr. Tillotson, 2d edit.

¹⁷⁰ Horton in Buckinghamshire, Gravely

and Fen Ditton in the county of Cambridge, Barking (with Needham) in Suffolk, Ingoldsby in Lincolnshire, Holmes-Chapel in the county of Chester, and Moulton All Saints in Norfolk.

Worthington published the works of Joseph Mede, a very eminent divine of the last century. His own writings were for the most part posthumous. His friend Bishop Fowler published a volume of his miscellaneous works in 1704. A volume of select discourses was published by his son in 1725. His correspondence with Hartlib is in print also, and several of his theological tracts. A great number of his MSS. came, after the death of his son, to the Turner family, now his only representatives¹⁷⁰, and are at present in the possession of John Turner, Esq. of Putney. A very long epitaph, written upon Dr. Worthington by his son, was printed in a scarce publication of Hearne's, and reprinted in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1776; the following inscription is to be seen on his monument in Hackney church:

“ To the memory of John Worthington, D. D. some time
 “ master of Jesus College in Cambridge, and minister of this parish,
 “ who was as remarkable for his piety and learning, as any the last
 “ age has produced; and by his own pious and excellent works,
 “ as well as by publishing those of the most learned men of his
 “ time, has rendered his memory precious to all succeeding gene-
 “ rations. He was born at Manchester in February 1617, and
 “ through the whole course of his life showed an uncommon zeal
 “ for the glory of God, in promoting piety and virtue; and by a
 “ strict attendance on the duties of his sacred function, was highly
 “ acceptable in every place he had a relation to. He died Novem-
 “ ber the 26th, 1671. The famous Dr. Tillotson, in the character
 “ he gave him at his interment, will supply the defects of this
 “ table. This monument was erected pursuant to the will of John

¹⁷⁰ Dr. Worthington's only son, the Rev. London, by whom she had twelve children; John Worthington, died unmarried, and was Anne, the other daughter, married the Rev. buried at Hackney anno 1737. Damaris, the Mesbach Smith, by whom she had an only eldest of two daughters who lived to be wo- son, who died without issue. men, married Nathaniel Turner, Esq. of

“ Worthington

“ Worthington his son, born at Fen Ditton in Cambridgeshire, when
 “ his father was rector there; was fellow of St. Peter's College,
 “ Cambridge, and by his piety, humility, and learning, showed
 “ himself not unworthy so great and good a progenitor. He died
 “ the 19th of January 1737, aged 75, and by his own appointment
 “ lies buried in the adjoining churchyard.”

“ S^r Stephen Anderson of Eyworth in the county of Bedford, Sir Stephen
Anderson,
Judith Law-
rence.
 “ and Mrs Judith Lawrence of the parish of St. Helen's, London,
 “ were married Ap^l 8, 1673.” Sir Stephen Anderson was created
 a baronet anno 1664; his second wife Judith was daughter of Sir
 John Lawrence alderman of London ¹⁷¹.

“ Matthew, son and heir of S^r Matthew Holworthy, Knt. by Families of
Holworthy
and Desbo-
rowe.
 “ the Lady Susan his wife, was baptized Mar. 27, 1674. S^r Mat-
 “ thew Holworthy was buried the 23 of Oct. 1678. The Lady
 “ Susanna Holworthy, May 21, 1690.” Sir Matthew Holworthy
 was of Palsgrave in Norfolk; his son Matthew married Eliza,
 daughter of Dr. James Desborowe, a descendant of Cromwell ¹⁷².
 Several others of the family were baptized and buried at Hackney.

“ The R^t Hon. William Lord Alington, and the R^t Hon. Lady Lord Aling-
ton, Lady
Diana Ver-
ney.
 “ Diana Varney were married July 15, 1675.” Lord Alington
 was created an English peer anno 1682; the title became extinct in
 his son. Lady Diana was daughter of William Duke of Bedford,
 and relict of Sir Greville Verney, K. B. ¹⁷³.

“ S^r Stephen White, Knight, was buried the 26 of Dec. 1678.” White, Knt.

“ S^r Richard Weston was buried the 26 of March 1681.” Weston, Knt.

“ Ralph, the son of S^r Thomas Hare, Baronet, by the Lady Family of
Hare, Bart.
 “ Elizabeth his wife, was baptized the 19 of May 1681; Eliza-
 “ beth, July 2, 1682; Margaret, July 12, 1683; Mary, Sept. 7,

¹⁷¹ Kimber's Baronetage, edit. 1771, vol. ii. wells.
 p. 294.

¹⁷³ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. i.
 p. 270.

¹⁷² See Noble's Memoirs of the Crom-

" 1684; Susan, Nov. 22, 1685; Thomas, Oct. 28, 1686." Sir Thomas Hare married Elizabeth, daughter of George Dashwood, Esq. of Hackney, and sister of Sir Robert Dashwood, Bart. His sons Ralph and Thomas successively inherited the title, which is now extinct. Elizabeth here mentioned, married Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.; Margaret died in her infancy; and Mary married Thomas Leigh, merchant ¹⁷⁴.

Family of
Dashwood,
Bart.

" George, the son of S^r Robert Dashwood, Knt. by the Lady Penelope his wife, was baptized July 20, 1684;" Penelope, Aug. 29, 1686. Sir Robert Dashwood was created a baronet in 1684; he married Penelope daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Oxfordshire. George, here mentioned, died in his infancy. Penelope was married to Sir James Stonehouse, Bart. of Radley in the county of Berks.

Pilkinton,
Knt.

" S^r Lyon Pilkinton, Knt. was buried the 5th of November
" 1684."

Timothy
Hall, Bishop
of Oxford.

" The R^t Reverend Father in God Timothy ^{Hall,} late Lord Bishop of Oxford, dyed the 9th, and was buried the 13th of April 1690." Dr. Hall, a Roman Catholic, who had been curate of Hackney in 1685, and was chosen lecturer in 1688, was in the latter year made bishop of Oxford by James II. but the dean and canons of that church refused to enthrone him; nor would any member of the university consent to be ordained by him. Dr. Hall published two occasional sermons, one of which was preached at Mercer's chapel, after he became bishop of Oxford. He is said to have died miserably poor at Hackney ¹⁷⁵; it is probable that he never enjoyed any of the profits of his bishopric, of which he seems never to have been permitted to exercise the functions. Dr. Hough was his immediate successor.

¹⁷⁴ See the Baronetages of 1727, and 1741.

¹⁷⁵ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

" Josiah

“ Josiah Child of Wanstead in the county of Essex, Esq. and Elizabeth Cooke, the daughter of S^r Thomas Cooke of Hackney in the county of Middlesex, Knt. were married the 10th of March 1691. Dame Elizabeth Child, widow, was buried Jan. 26, 1740-1. Josiah, son of S^r Thomas Cooke, Knt. by Dame Elizabeth his wife, was baptized the 31 of January 1691-2. Hannah, Nov. 6, 1695. S^r Charles Cooke, Knt. and Alderman of London, was buried in Mr. Dolins' vault on the 11th day of January 1720-1.” The Cookes were proprietors of the Manor of Hackney, called the Lord's-hold.”

Josiah Child,
Eliz. Cooke.

Family of
Cooke,
Knt.

“ Richard, son of Henry Cromwell, Esq. by Hannah his wife, was born May 11, and baptized July 4, 1695. Thomas, son of Capt. Cromwell, and Hannah, Aug. 28, 1699.” Grandchildren of Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and son of Oliver Cromwell¹⁷⁶. Richard Cromwell became a solicitor in chancery, and died anno 1759.

Family of
Cromwell.

“ William Bates was buried July 21, 1699.” An eminent non-conformist divine, author of “The Harmony of the divine Attributes,” some sermons, and a selection of lives of illustrious persons, written in Latin, by various persons. His works were collected together after his death, and published in one volume folio, to which was prefixed his portrait from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, taken the year in which he died, being the 74th of his age. Dr. Bates resided at Hackney during the latter part of his life, as pastor to the congregation of Presbyterian Dissenters at that place¹⁷⁷.

William
Bates.

“ Nathaniel, son of S^r James Edwards by Rebecca his wife, was born and baptized Oct. 8, 1699.”

Edwards,
Knt.

¹⁷⁶ See Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells.

¹⁷⁷ Biograph. Brit.

“ Sophia,

Children of
Daniel De-
foe.

" Sophia, daughter to Daniel Defoe by Mary his wife, was
" baptized Dec. 24, 1701." Martha Defoe, a child, was carried
out of the parish to be buried in 1707. It appears by these entries
that Defoe, author of the popular Romance of Robinson Crusoe,
and other works of considerable merit¹⁷⁸, was for some years an
inhabitant of this parish. Daniel Defoe, an infant and nursed child,
was buried at Hackney, June 14, 1724.

Frances
Lady At-
kyns:

" The Lady Frances ATKYNS was buried the 20th of March
" 1703-4." Frances GULSTON was married to Edward ATKYNS, Esq.
(afterwards Sir Edward, and a baron of the Exchequer,) at
Hackney, Sept. 16, 1645. She was his second wife, being mother-
in-law to Sir Robert ATKYNS, K. B. and chief baron of the Ex-
chequer. Lady ATKYNS is said to have been 104 years of age at
the time of her death, and to have written her will with her own
hands at the age of 92¹⁷⁹.

Her great
age.

Fairfax.

" Nicholas, son of Capt. Nicholas Fairfax by Arcana his wife,
" baptized Sept. 7, 1704."

Robert
Fleming.

" Mr. Robert Fleming, dissenting preacher, carried away May
24, 1716." Robert Fleming was the son of an ejected minister,
who published a treatise on the fulfilling of the scriptures. In
the early part of his life he was pastor to a church at Leyden,
whence he moved to Rotterdam. He afterwards became minister
of a church in Lothbury, and was chosen minister of the congre-
gation of Presbyterians at Salters' Hall. Mr. Fleming was a man
of great moderation, and was much esteemed by King William,
who is said frequently to have consulted with him upon important
topics¹⁸⁰. His works were numerous, consisting of various ser-
mons

¹⁷⁸ See Biograph. Brit. new edition.

¹⁷⁹ Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol.
iv. p. 72.

¹⁸⁰ See an account of Robert Fleming in
the European Magazine for 1793, p. 167.
(taken principally from the sermon preached
at

mons and tracts, among which were the following, viz. The History of Hereditary Right; the Mirror of Divine Love, in which is a dramatic poem, called the Monarchical Image, or Nebuchadnezzar's Dream; Theocracy, or Divine Government of Nations; a Practical Discourse on the Death of King William; Christology, or a Discourse concerning Christ; the Rod of the Sword; Speculum Davidicum Redivivum, or the Divine Right of the Revolution evinced and applied; and discourses on several subjects, viz. the Rise and Fall of Papacy, &c. published anno 1701. This last-mentioned work was lately very much the object of public attention, from the remarkable coincidence between Fleming's conjectural interpretation of a prophecy in the Revelations, which he supposed to relate to the humbling of the French monarchy, about the year 1794, and the calamitous events which, within a year of that very period, befel the unhappy Lewis XVI.

" Mr. Thomas Freke, nonconformist preacher, and lodger, was carried away on the 8th day of September 1716." Mr. Freke published several single sermons.

Thomas
Freke.

" Francis Tyffen, Esq. was buried within the communion rails in the high chancel, on the 11th day of November 1716, from Goldsmiths' Hall, with great pomp." The following minutes of the funeral are taken from Mr. Newcome's MSS. " He was carried to Goldsmiths' Hall and shewn there, lying in state two days, Nov. 10 and 11th, the time of his interment. Hall hung with black from top to bottom, 25 feet high, and two or three rooms more with sconces, many of them silver, filled with wax candles; 300 doz. of scutcheons; the body lay under a stately alcove, adorned with lights, feathers, and trophies. All the

Splendid funeral of
Francis Tyffen.

at his funeral,) to which is annexed a list of his works. " The confirming Work of Religion;" and " A Discourse on Earthquakes," by R. Fleming, both published in 1693, are thought to have been written by his father. " Obligingly communicated by Wright, Esq. of Hampton Court.

" company

“ company had rings, with death’s heads set in chrystal; near 20
 “ clergy there, who had all rings, scarves, gloves, &c. the minister
 “ of Hackney, who buried him, mourning. The procession from
 “ the Hall began about 10 at night. First rode about 60 horse-
 “ men, his tenants, in mourning cloaks, among whom were ranged
 “ four of the King’s trumpets, founding a doleful strain, two
 “ together, attended with branch lights. After them came the
 “ trophies, with a led horse covered with velvet, attended by six
 “ pages in mourning; then came the horse, bedecked with
 “ scutcheons, feathers, and streamers; then five or six and thirty
 “ coaches and six, led by an empty coach of state, followed by the
 “ executor John Tyffen, (his next brother,) and all the mourners,
 “ the supporters of the pall, the clergy, and others. All the streets
 “ and balconies crowded as on a Lord Mayor’s day; near one
 “ o’clock when they got to Hackney church, where all the horse-
 “ men lined both sides of the road up to the church; the trumpets
 “ sounded upon every coach stopping to set down company. From
 “ the church door to the churchyard gate was railed in; the sides
 “ hung and the ground covered with black; church and chancel
 “ hung round with black, filled with buckram scutcheons; pulpit
 “ and reading desk hung with cloth and silk scutcheons; commu-
 “ nion table covered with black cloth; corps buried within the
 “ communion rails, where lie his grandfather, grandmother, father,
 “ and two sons; trophies afterwards fastened to the north wall
 “ against his grave; charge computed at 2000l. Nov. 14 his
 “ widow delivered of a son and heir. The rumour of this
 “ pompous funeral occasioned the following advertisement in the
 “ Gazette, Nov. 23, by order of the Earl of Suffolk, deputy Earl
 “ Marshal.

Advertise-
 ment from
 the deputy
 Earl Marshal.

“ The Post-boy of the 14th instant, Nov. giving an account that
 “ on Monday preceding, the corps of Francis Tyffen, Esq. lay in
 “ state

“ state at Goldsmiths’ Hall in so grand and compleat a manner as
 “ had not been seen before; and that on the Monday following,
 “ lying in state all that day, was carried in great procession, with
 “ four of the King’s trumpets, &c. with a led horse in a velvet
 “ caparison, and all the trophies proper to a gentleman on that
 “ occasion, to Hackney, where he was interred, to the intire satisfac-
 “ tion of all spectators. This is therefore to satisfy the public,
 “ that application having been made to his Majesty’s servants the
 “ officers of arms to direct and marshal the said funeral, they were
 “ ready to consent thereto; but the manner in which the body was
 “ set forth, and also a led horse, trumpets, guidons, and six penons,
 “ with a coach of state, being insisted upon by some of the persons
 “ concerned in the said funeral to be used thereat, (all which far
 “ exceeded the quality of the deceased, he being only a private
 “ gentleman,) the said officers refused to give their attendance at the
 “ said funeral, although of right they ought to have borne the
 “ trophies proper to the degree of the defunct; notwithstanding
 “ which, the same were carried by improper persons, in so very
 “ irregular and unjustifiable a manner, that not any one of the said
 “ trophies was carried in its right place. Which licentious liberty
 “ taken of late years by ignorant pretenders, to marshal and set
 “ forth the funerals of the nobility, gentry, and others (too often
 “ above their estate and quality) is not only an open violation of
 “ the several established rules and orders heretofore made for the
 “ interment of all degrees, but highly tends to the lessening of the
 “ rights and honour of the nobility and gentry in general; and more
 “ especially when the funerals of ignoble persons are set forth by
 “ them with such trophies of honour as belong only to the peers
 “ and gentry of this realm.”

“ Lilly Butler, D. D. minister of Aldermanbury, carried away
 “ May 9, 1717.” Author of numerous occasional sermons.

Dolins, Knt.

"Sr Daniel Dolins was buried in his own vault Ap. 30, 1728. " Dame Margaret Dolins, widow, June 13, 1740." Sir Daniel Dolins was knighted upon carrying up an address from the Tower Hamlets in the year 1722¹⁸². Lady Dolins was sister of Sir Charles Cooke before mentioned¹⁸³.

Children of Hill Marquis of Downshire.

" Marcus Hill, L^d Kilwarlin, buried Ap. 20, 1756." Eldest son of the late Marquis of Downshire; he was born in 1752. Arthur and Anthony, two younger brothers of Lord Kilwarlin, who died in their infancy, were buried also at Hackney. Lady Mary Hill, an infant daughter of the present Marquis, was buried there March 5, 1791. They were all interred in a vault belonging to the family of Rowe, of which the Marquis of Downshire is now the representative, in consequence of the intermarriage of his ancestor Trevor Hill with a co-heir of Anthony Rowe, Esq. of Muswell Hill, who was buried at Hackney Sept. 9, 1704.

Mary Countess of Granard.

" Mary Stewart, Countess of Granard, buried Oct. 11, 1758." George, the third Earl of Granard, married Mary daughter of William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy¹⁸⁴.

Goodere, Bart.
Chester, Bart.

" Sr Edward Goodere, Baronet, buried Mar. 28, 1761."

" Sr Francis Chester, buried Oct. 30, 1766." Sir Francis was the fourth son of Sir John Chester, Bart. of Chickley in the county of Bucks, and descended from Sir Anthony Chester, who was created a baronet in 1619. The title is extinct¹⁸⁵.

Lady Drake.

" Lady Ann Drake, buried Nov. 5, 1768." Anne Lady Drake was daughter of Samuel Heathcote, Esq. an intimate friend of Locke, whom he assisted in his work of regulating the coin of this kingdom¹⁸⁶. She was baptized at Hackney anno 1702. The Heathcotes resided in this parish. Several other entries relating to

Heathcote family.

¹⁸² Mr. Newcome's Papers.¹⁸³ Ibid.¹⁸⁴ Irish Peerage.¹⁸⁵ I suppose upon the death of Sir Fran-

cis; it was extinct before the publication of Kimber's Baronetage in 1771.

¹⁸⁶ Kimber, vol. iii. p. 107.

the family occur in the register. Samuel Heathcote, Esq. above mentioned, was buried anno 1708. His son Samuel Heathcote, Esq. brother to Lady Drake, was married at Hackney to Eliza Holworthy anno 1721. The elder brother William was created a baronet in 1733, and was grandfather of the present Sir William Heathcote. An infant daughter of Lady Drake, by her husband Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. of Buckland in Dorsetshire, was buried at Hackney in 1721.

" Richard Newcome, Bishop of St. Asaph, buried June 10, 1769." Son of Peter Newcome, Vicar of Hackney. He was made bishop of Llandaff in 1754, and translated to St. Asaph in 1761. The Bishop published some occasional sermons.

Newcome,
Bishop of St.
Asaph.

" Sr Peter Fenoulhet, buried Aug. 21, 1774."

Fenoulhet,
Knt.
Lord Lindores.

" Francis James Leslie, Lord Lindores, buried July 4, 1775." The seventh peer of that title. He died without issue, and was succeeded by a cousin.

" Sr Francis D'Oliveyra, buried Oct. 25, 1783." Francis Xavier De Oliveyra, Knt. of the military order of Christ, and Gentleman of his most faithful Majesty's household, was born at Lisbon in the year 1702. In 1734 he was appointed secretary of embassy to Vienna, in the room of his father, who had enjoyed that situation for several years. In the year 1741, he first incurred the displeasure of the Inquisition, who prohibited the memoirs of his travels, published in that year; as they did afterwards his letters, familiar, historical, political, and critical, published in 1741 and 1742. De Oliveyra came over to England in the year 1744, and two years afterwards publicly abjured the Roman Catholic faith. Having thus made a total sacrifice of his fortune to his conscience, he at first encountered great difficulties, but soon met with friends, who were both willing and able to extricate him from them, particularly the two successive Archbishops of Canterbury, Potter and Herring,

Sir Francis
De Oliveyra.

and the late Prince of Wales, who assigned him a pension, which was continued by the Princess-dowager, and afterwards by her present Majesty. As a farther proof of the sincerity of his conversion, he published some works of considerable merit against the Romish faith; particularly his "Discours Pathetique," on occasion of the earthquake in 1755, addressed to the King of Portugal, and his countrymen. This address, and a subsequent one upon the same subject, roused the indignation of the Inquisition against him to so high a pitch, that they not only prohibited all his works, but condemned him to be burned in effigy as an heretic. Having lived for several years at Kentish-town and Knightsbridge, he came to reside at Hackney in 1775, where he died, on the 18th of October 1783. He left behind him in MS. "Oliveyrana, or "Memoirs historiques, literaires, &c." in 27 volumes 4to, which were (anno 1784) in the possession of his widow, an English lady, whom he married in 1746, she being his third wife¹⁸⁷. On his grave-stone, in the church-yard at Hackney, is the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Francis De Oliveyra, Knight of the "order of Christ in Portugal; which country, together with the "reward due to the services which he had rendered his King, he "sacrificed to the dictates of conscience, by abjuring the Romish "church. Deprived by this step of the support of his relations "and countrymen, he found protection in England, where he was "patronized by the eminently great and good, and died respected "and beloved, the 18th of October 1783, aged 81 years."

Caroline
Lady Forrester.

"Lady Caroline Forrester, buried Mar. 2, 1784." Caroline, Baroness Forrester in her own right, relict of George Cockburne, Esq. Comptroller of the Navy, died Feb. 25, 1784, and was succeeded in the title by her only child, Anne Mary Cockburne¹⁸⁸.

¹⁸⁷ Gent. Mag. 1784, p. 338—341; where of which the above is an abstract.
there is an account of Sir Francis de Oliveyra, ¹⁸⁸ Annual Register.

Instances of Longevity.

"Anthony, a pore ould Negro, aged 105 yeares, was buried the
"18 of May 1630."

Anne Pitts, who was buried the 11th day of Feb. 1664-5, is said
to have been 105 years of age¹⁸⁹.

"Mrs. Anne Partridge, widow, (ætat. 100,) carried and buried
"in St Magnus, London, on the 28th day of Feb. 1712-3."

"Sam^l Ball, Esq. aged 90, was buried Sep. 19, 1741."

Joseph Eggleton, buried Ap. 15, 1781, was, as it is said, 108 years
of age; his son died in the workhouse, anno 1787, aged 89.

"Richard Nevil was buried Ap^l 24, 1792, aged 90; Mary
"Brown, aged 90, Ap^l 25, 1792; Isabella Cambill, aged 91,
"Feb. 9, 1793; Ann Fowls, aged 90, Jan. 9, 1794."

The following very aged persons are said to have died at Hack-
ney¹⁹⁰, but I do not find any of their names in the Register, viz :

Mrs. Dowse, the sexton, aged 100, August 1, 1743; Charles
Warford, Esq. aged 93, Nov. 13, 1764; Robert Luckyn, Esq. aged
97, Mar. 6, 1765; Mr. John Le Farre, aged 97, Nov. 16, 1767;
Peter Purchas, Esq. aged 90, Nov. 7, 1768; Joshua Barnesley, Esq.
aged 92, Sept. 21, 1769; the Rev. Mr. Pratt, aged 102, May 20,
1771; Zachary Abingdon, aged 103, March 8, 1774; Mr. Allen
Mitford, (who failed round the world with Lord Anson,) aged 93,
April 22, 1774; Mrs. Jane Davis, (a maiden lady, who had enjoyed
some post under Queen Anne,) aged 113, June 1777; and Robert
Poore Hugely, Esq. aged 95, Feb. 4, 1784.

Sir Ralph Sadler, or Sadleir, a person of much note in the reigns
of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, was born at Hackney¹⁹¹. He
was bred up under Lord Cromwell; by whose recommendation he
became master of the great wardrobe, and afterwards secretary of

Sir Ralph
Sadler.

¹⁸⁹ Smith's Obituary, N^o 886. Ayscough's
Cat. of MSS. Brit. Mus.

¹⁹⁰ Obituary, Gent. Mag.

¹⁹¹ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

state.

state. He was created a knight banneret by the Protector Somerset, after the battle of Muffelbrough, where he distinguished himself by taking the standard of the Scottish king, which was placed, after his death, by the side of his monument in Standon church¹⁹². King Henry, by his will, appointed Sir Ralph Sadler one of the regents of the kingdom during his son's minority, and bequeathed him a legacy of 200 l. In the first year of Edward VI. he was made treasurer of the army. Queen Elizabeth gave him the office of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and frequently employed him in her negotiations with Scotland¹⁹³. Sir Ralph Sadler was esteemed a good statesman, a faithful servant of the Crown, and a zealous promoter of the Reformation. He died anno 1587, in the 80th year of his age¹⁹⁴. His descendant, Sir Edwin Sadleir, was made a baronet in the year 1661¹⁹⁵. The title is now extinct.

Lady Margaret Lenox.
Sir Walter Mildmay.
Thomas Sutton.

Lady Margaret Lenox died at Hackney in 1577¹⁹⁶. Sir Walter Mildmay appears to have resided there in 1587¹⁹⁷. Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house, died at Hackney, Dec. 12, 1611. His bowels were there buried, but his body was embalmed, and kept in his own house till the 12th of May following, when it was interred in the chapel at the Charter-house¹⁹⁸. He left 10 l. by his will, to the poor of Hackney¹⁹⁹.

Hannah, a prophetess.

In a journal of the year 1654 is a long account of one Hannah, a prophetess, of Hackney, who had frequent trances, and used to resort to the chapel at Whitehall, where she put up public prayers for the Protector²⁰⁰. Katherine Philips, a celebrated writer, known under the name of Orinda, received her education at this place. She

Katherine Philips.

¹⁹² Gent. Mag. 1782, p. 225, 226.

¹⁹³ Fuller.

¹⁹⁴ Gent. Mag.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 745.

¹⁹⁷ Letter, dated June 3. Harl. MSS.

N^o 6994. p. 40.

¹⁹⁸ Biograph. Brit.

¹⁹⁹ England's Worthies, p. 320.

²⁰⁰ Several Proceedings of State Affairs, Jan. 12, 1653-4.

died

died anno 1664²⁰¹. Sir Hugh Middelton of Hackney, grandson of Sir Hugh, projector of the New River, was created a Baronet in 1681. The rich and ufurious John Ward, whose immense wealth was insufficient to keep him honest, is to be mentioned among the noted, if not the eminent inhabitants of this place. He lived at a large house at the top of the town, the site of which is still called Ward's Corner. His memory, to the world in general, would long ere this have been lost, had not Pope preserved it by introducing his name in his third Moral Essay, where he is ranked with some not very creditable associates;

Sir Hugh
Middelton.

John Ward.

“ To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.”

Dr. Bernard Mandeville, author of the Fable of the Bees, and other works more ingenious than useful, resided at Hackney, and died there on the 21st of January 1733²⁰². The late Mr. Howard, who may be said, in the truest sense of the word, to have devoted his life to the service of his fellow-creatures, is said to have been born at Clapton in this parish, in an ancient mansion, which he afterwards inherited from his father, and which he sold in the year 1785 to Thomas Smith, Esq. It has been since pulled down²⁰³.

Bernard
Mandeville.

John How-
ard.

The parish of Hackney has been governed by a select vestry ever since the year 1613, from which period their minutes have been preserved. It appears by an entry, anno 1633, that it was customary to make collections at the church-door upon the marriage of paupers, and they seem to have been very considerable; for it was then resolved that the collectors should give security that the couple, for whom such collections were made, should not become burdensome to the parish. The next year it was resolved that none should have an offering at their marriage, but such as had been born in the

Singular mi-
nutes of
vestry.

Marriage
collections.

²⁰¹ Ballard's Memoirs of Learned Ladies,
p. 287.

²⁰² Historical Register.

²⁰³ See Gent. Mag. June 1793.

parish.

Repair of the
Butts.
Collections
during the
frost.

Church-
house.

Free-school.

Charity-
school.

Subscription-
school.

parish. The same year it was ordered that the *Butts* should be repaired at the parish expence. Collections were ordered to be made for the poor, on account of the extreme cold, Jan. 20, 1683. It appears by Dr. Wright's MSS. that the parish of Hackney set the first example of making such collections, during the hard frost of 1739-40.

Near the church-yard gate, and adjoining to the street, is an ancient building, thus described in the chantry-roll at the Augmentation-office, which bears date 1 Edw. VI. "A tenement " buylded by the parishioners, called the Churche-house, that they " might mete together and comen of matters as well for the Kyng's " busyness as for the churche and parishe; worth 20s. per an." It appears by an inscription still remaining on the front towards the street, that it was built in the year 1520, when Christopher Urswick was Rector. This house was for many years occupied by the free-school, but is now used again for its original purpose.

The free-school was founded in the year 1616, by Mrs. Margaret Audley, and endowed with 20l. a-year, for the education of 12 boys. It appears to have been originally intended, and expected, that they should be qualified for the learned professions²⁰⁶; but I imagine it was no longer insisted on, when the salary was thought inadequate to that purpose.

A charity-school was instituted in the year 1714, which has been supported ever since by annual subscriptions, and charity sermons; 40 boys and 40 girls are now clothed and educated in this school, which has a stock of about 700l. arising from surplus balances and savings.

A third school for 30 boys and 30 girls was established in the year 1790; these are educated at the expence of the subscribers, but

²⁰⁶ In the year 1665, Shingle, the school-master, was dismissed, among other complaints, for not having qualified any of the scholars " for the university, inns of court, or " other good employment."

not clothed. The girls have been lately increased to 40, and are now formed into a school of industry, and it is intended to clothe them with their earnings. John Wingfield, in the year 1772, published a pamphlet, against a scheme then in agitation, for a house of industry for the children of the poor at Hackney.

School of industry.

At Kingsland stood an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called "Le Lokes"²⁰⁷, to the master and governors of which, in the year 1437, John Pope, citizen of London, left a rent-charge of 6s. 8d. issuing out of certain houses in London²⁰⁸. This hospital has long been an appendage to St. Bartholomew's in London, but how or when it became annexed to it, does not appear upon record. It was used as a kind of outer ward till the year 1761, when all the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the hospital was let on a building lease²⁰⁹. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned that the chapel might continue, and that service might be performed there, it was repaired, and is still used as such, the chaplain being appointed by the governors of St. Bartholomew's. The building is very small, and of Gothic architecture.

Kingsland hospital.

In Church-street is an alms-house for six poor widows, founded by Dr. Spurstow, some time Vicar of Hackney, (who died anno 1665,) and endowed with lands which produce at present 42l. per ann. George Clark, who died anno 1668, left 1l. 10s. per ann. to the widows in this alms-house.

Spurstow's alms-house.

In Well-street is an alms-house for six poor men, (who must be 60 years of age, or thereabouts, at the time of their admission,) founded by Henry Monger, Esq. anno 1669, and endowed with 9l. per an. for the pensions, and 3l. for repairs. The appoint-

Monger's alms-house.

²⁰⁷ A lock was formerly used as a synonymous term with a lazaret or poor-house, it being derived from *loques*, an obsolete French word signifying rags.

²⁰⁸ Strype's edition of Stow's Survey, vol. ii. p. 804.

²⁰⁹ Journals of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Bishop
Wood's
alms-house.

ment of the pensioners is vested in the trustees of Sir John Cas's estates, with the advice of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers. There is a third alms-house, situated at Clapton, founded by Thomas Wood, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, (anno 1692,) for 10 poor aged widows; and endowed with a rent-charge of 50l. per ann. out of his lands at Bishop's Itchington in Warwickshire, besides a gown every second year, and 5l. per ann. for a chaplain, to read prayers every Wednesday and Friday. A chapel was built for this purpose, which still remains, but divine service is not performed there. It was the Bishop's intention that the chaplain of the family should officiate in it. The words of his will are, "I will that my executor Henry Webb, and his heirs " for ever, do entertain and keep a chaplain in his house at Hack-
" ney aforesaid, to officiate in the duties of God's worship, and to
" appoint him to read prayers to the said poor widows twice every
" week, viz. Wednesdays and Fridays."

Church-
lands.

The chantry-roll, taken in the time of Edward VI. mentions a cottage and garden, one acre and three roods of land, which had been left for the repairs of the church; two acres in the marsh for finding a lamp, and some lands for obits.

Various be-
nefactions.

Stephen Cobb, by his will, bearing date 1565, bequeathed
" 4d. a-piece to all the poor inhabitants of Hackney, whether
" men, women, or children; to the worshipful and ablest to live,
" 10l. for a dinner; and 10l. for the maintenance of two singing-
" men, or conducts, for the ministration of God's service²¹⁰."
Thomas Hawks, Esq. anno 1677, left 200l. to the poor, which
benefaction formerly produced 12l. per ann. but is now lost. The
benefactions at present enjoyed by the parish are as follow:

²¹⁰ Strype's edition of Stow's Survey, vol. ii. p. 796.

To be distributed in Bread.

			£.	s.	d.	
Thomas Heron,	- in	1603	2	12	0	Annuity.
Sir Henry Rowe,	-	1612	2	12	0	Annuity.
Margaret Audley,	-	1616	5	4	0	Interest of money.
John Hammond,	-	1716	3	12	0	Interest of money.

Out of lands purchased with Bishop
Doulben's benefaction of 30l.
anno 1633, George Humble's,
of 50l., and 20l. added by the
parish, - - - } 2 10 0

Out of a house, &c. purchased with
a benefaction of 80l. by Sir Tho-
mas Vyner, 1664; 100l. by Mr.
Thomas Vyner, 1666; and 20l.
added by the parish, - } 2 12 0

Coals.

Sir Henry Rowe,	-	1612	2	4	0	Annuity.
Mrs. Audley,	- -	1616	5	16	0	Interest of money.

Apprenticing Children.

Henry Banister,	-	1625	8	0	0	{ A rent-charge (to apprentice four children).
Out of the Vyners' benefactions,			4	0	0	
Out of Hammond's benefaction,			0	8	0	To apprentice a boy every 4th year.

Pensions.

Richard Cheney, Esq.	1625	1	7	6	For four persons.—A rent-charge.
George Clark, Esq.	- 1668	3	0	0	{ For twelve poor housekeepers.—A rent-charge.
Mrs. A. Wood,	- 1675	4	5	0	For sixteen widows.—A rent-charge.
Rev. Thomas Jameson,	1679	3	0	0	{ For 30 poor on G. Friday, } Int. of and 30 on Holy Thursday. } money.
Jeremiah Marlowe, Esq.	1764	50	0	0	{ For 25 poor housekeepers ²¹¹ .—Inter- est of 1666l. 13s. 4d. annuities.
Mrs. Anne Newell,	- 1780	29	7	0	{ For 4 poor families, when not wanted to repair her father's tomb.—Interest of 978l. 7s. 1d. old S.S. annuities.

²¹¹ A list of persons applying for this bene- &c. &c. that the attention of the electors
faction is printed annually, with their re- may be directed to the most deserving ob-
spective ages, description, number of children, jects.

To be distributed discretionally, no use being specified.

			£.	s.	d.	
William Swayne,	-	1613	4	0	0	Produce of lands.
Hugh Johnson,	-	1618	5	0	0	Annuity.
Valentine Poole,	-	1624	8	0	0	Lands.
Out of Doulben's gift, &c. ²¹² ,			1	10	0	
Out of the Vyners'	-		9	8	0 ²¹³	
Sir Stephen White,		1670	12	0	0	Lands.
Bishop Wood,	-	1678	8	0	0	Interest of money.
An anonymous person, in 1690, } supposed to be Richard South, } gave 200l., which, with a be- } nefaction of Hester White's, } anno 1678, and a sum added } by the parish, bought lands, } which produce }						
			9	4	0	
Joanna Hufsey,	-	1706	4	0	0	A rent-charge.
Anne Anselme,	-	1765	15	0	0	{ Interest of 300l. given to lower the poor's-rate.
Anthony André,	-	1767	2	10	0	Interest of 50l. S. S. annuities.
Jacob Franco,	-	1777	2	10	6	Interest of 84l. 8s. India annuities.
Sarah Albert,	-	1785	2	6	0	{ Interest of 76l. 15s. 6d. India an- nuities.

²¹² The original intention of Bishop Doulben's gift was to repair the causeway from Clapton, and from Hackney to Shoreditch; George Humble's was in part for the same purpose.

²¹³ Out of this sum, 2l. 8s. 0d. is distributed among the poor on Christmas-day; the remainder is generally given in fuel.

H A D L E Y.

THIS place is so called from its elevated situation, *Head-leagh* Etymology.
 signifying in the Saxon a *high place*. It is situated on the Situation.
 east side of the great northern road, about eleven miles from London, and adjoining to the town of Chipping-Barnet. The parish, which was formerly a hamlet to Edmonton¹, lies in the hundred to which that village gives name, and is bounded by Enfield on the east, South Mims on the west and north, and by East Barnet on the south. Before the enclosure of Enfield Chase, the parish of Boundaries.
 Hadley contained about 340 acres, of which above 300 were meadow or pasture land; it is now enlarged by the addition of 240 acres, being parcel of the Chase allotted to this parish in lieu of its right of common². Fifty acres of this allotment being the Rector's glebe, is cultivated, and for the most part arable, the remainder is still waste. The soil at Hadley is chiefly clay, mixed with gravel. The extent, nature of land, &c.
 quota charged to the land-tax is 180l. 13s. 9d. which, in the year Land-tax.
 1794, was at the rate of 2s. 4d. in the pound.

The manor of Hadley belonged formerly to the Mandevilles, and Manor.
 I suppose it to have been included in the grant which Geoffrey de Mandeville Earl of Essex made to the Abbey of Walden, by the name of the Hermitage of Hadley, and all its appurtenances³, together with right

¹ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Vespasian, that this allotment shall be deemed in future to be within the parish of Hadley.

² The act for inclosing the Chase declares ³ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 459.

of common pasture in the Chase, within which the Hermitage was situated. At the dissolution, this manor, being parcel of the possessions of that monastery, was granted, anno 1540, to Thomas Lord Audley⁴, who, four years afterwards, surrendered it again to the King⁵. Queen Mary, anno 1557, granted it to Sir Thomas Pope⁶. In the year 1574, it was aliened by Robert Staunford, or Stamford, to William Kympton⁷; and by the latter, anno 1582, to Ralph Woodcock and Simon Hayes⁸. It continued in the family of Hayes till the year 1684, when it was aliened to the Honourable Vere Booth⁹, who died in 1717, having bequeathed this manor to her brother George. He died in the year 1726, having demised all his estates to Hester Pinney, who soon afterwards conveyed the manor of Hadley to Azariah Pinney, Esq. and it continued in the same family till the year 1791, when it was aliened by John Pinney, Esq. to Peter More, Esq. the present proprietor.

Manor of
Ludgraves.

The manor, or manor-farm, of Ludgraves in this parish, probably derives its name from William Lyghtgrave; who, in the year 1423, conveyed to William Somercotes, Thomas Frowyke, and others, a messuage, 120 acres of land, 80 of meadow, and 80 of wood, in Hadley¹⁰. John Marth, in the year 1543, gave Ludgrave-farm to the King, in exchange for other lands¹¹. Edward VI. in the year 1553, granted it to William Herbert Earl of Pembroke¹². At the time of this grant the auditor reported, that the circumstance of its lying within the Chase, had been an impediment to its sale. Norden describes Ludgraves as "a very faire

⁴ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. May 14.

⁵ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁶ Pat. 4 and 5 Ph. and Mar. pt. 14. June 29.

⁷ Pat. 16 Eliz. pt. 13. Nov. 20.

⁸ Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 9. Dec. 1.

⁹ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. More.

¹⁰ Cl. 1 Hen. VI. m. 15, 16.

¹¹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹² Ibid.

"house,

"house, scytuate in a valley neere Enfeyld Chase", but does not mention its owner. In the year 1609, Cornelius Fyshe and others aliened the manor of Ludgraves, and 20 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 90 of pasture, and 10 of wood, in Hadley and Edmonton, to Sir Roger Wilbraham and his heirs¹⁴. I have not been able to learn any thing farther relating to this estate, than that it is now called the Blue-house-farm; that it was purchased by the late Admiral West, and descended to his son Lieut. Col. West, whose widow is the present proprietor.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and two transepts. The aisles are separated from the nave by depressed arches, and clustered columns. At the west end is a square tower of flint, with stone coins; on the front is this date, 1898¹⁵, accompanied with the device of a rose and a wing, the cognizance, it is probable, either of the Abbey or one of the Priors of Walden. At the top of the tower is an iron beacon, which was blown down by the high wind on the first of January 1779, when it was repaired and replaced. On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of Henry, son of Roger Carew, Esq.¹⁶, (by his wife Alice, relict of Sir William Staunford, Justice of the Common Pleas,) who died anno 1626, aged 61. There is a good portrait of him painted on board. He is represented in a black dress, with slashed sleeves, the cuffs ornamented with lace. On the same wall is the monument of Elizabeth, wife of Mutton Davies¹⁷, of the county of Flint, and daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, Esq. of Cheshire (1678). On the south wall is

¹³ Spec. Brit. p. 36. I suppose it to have been at this time the property of Roger Townsend, who appears to have had lands of greater value than his contemporary William Kympton, who was lord of the manor. See Harl. MSS. N° 366.

¹⁴ Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 17. Mar. 1.

¹⁵ Viz. 1494. The figure of four here used, often occurs in ancient inscriptions.

¹⁶ Arms—Or, 3 lions passant in pale, Sable.

¹⁷ Arms—Gules on a bend Arg. a lion pass. Sable, impaling Arg. 3 bends wavy Az. for Wilbraham.

the monument of Sir Roger Wilbraham, Knt." (Solicitor-general in Ireland during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Master of the Requests to James I.) who died anno 1616. This monument, which is of veined marble, supported by columns of the Corinthian order, and ornamented with good busts of Sir Roger Wilbraham and his Lady, was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost 80l." On the south wall is the monument of Richard Poston, 1742. On a wall underneath the stairs leading to the gallery, is a brass plate to the memory of Philip son of Walter Grene, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, Margaret, sister of Philip Grene, and Margaret Somercotes, who all died on the 16th of September 1442. On the floor are the tombs of — Barber (a brass plate partly concealed by a pew); William Gale", M. A. of Oxford (a brass plate with figures) 1614; Margery, wife of John Gale, 1652; Thomas Hall, merchant, 1654, and William Venables, Esq. 1687.

On the wall of the south aisle is the monument of Sarah, daughter of David Pennant¹⁷, Esq. of Downing, (and sister of Thomas Pennant, Esq.) who died anno 1780. On the floor are the tombs of Edward Savage, Gent. (1733); George Barclay, merchant (1756); William Chapman, Gent. (1758); the Reverend John Pennant, (son of Peter Pennant, Esq. of Bychton in the county of Flint, by Catherine, daughter of Owen Wynne, Esq.) Rector of Hadley, and of Compton Martin in the county of Somerset, chaplain to the Princess-dowager of Wales; he died anno 1770, having resided at Hadley almost forty years; Thomas Nuthall, Esq. (Soli-

¹⁷ Arms—Arg. two bars Az. on a canton Sable a wolf's head erased of the field, impaling Arg. on a fesse Gules 3 hawks heads erased of the field, for Baber. Sir R. Wilbraham married Mary, daughter of Edward Baber, Esq. Serjeant at Law.

¹⁸ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 29.

¹⁹ Arms—on a fesse between three saltiers, as many lions heads, impaling a chevron between 3 bulls passant. Wm. Gale married Mary, daughter of Roger Bragge.

²⁰ Arms—Arg. on a fesse between two barrulets wavy Az. 3 martlets of the field.

citor to the Treasury and the East India Company,) (1775); and Thomas Chapman, Esq. (1789).

In the windows of the north transept are some remains of painted glass, among which is a punning cognizance adopted by the family of Goodere, who flourished at Hadley for several generations previously to the year 1600. It represents a young partridge, with a large ear of wheat in its bill; to which, lest the allusion should not be understood, is annexed a scroll with the word *Gooder*. The same device occurs on a pillar near the south transept, very well executed in alto relievo. Round the window above mentioned is a border of large ears of wheat, each of which has a scroll inscribed *Gooder*. It is most probable that one of the Goodere family was a principal benefactor towards rebuilding the church. Weever mentions the tomb of John Goodere, Esq. who died anno 1504. There is still in the north transept a brass plate to the memory of Anne Walkeden, of the Goodere family, who died in 1575. In the same transept is the monument of Cecile, wife of John Walker, Esq. (1736); and on the floor the tomb of Mr. Edward Benskin (1731).

In the north aisle are the monuments of Piggot Ince, Esq. ²¹ (1765,) and James Berkeley, Esq. ²² (1767). On the floor are the tombs of Mrs. Jezabelah Webster (1733); Mr. Thomas Shewell (1734); and Mrs. Margaret Mattifon, daughter of Sir Edward Graves of Stead Hill in Kent (1749). In the nave are the tombs of Anne, wife of Admiral James Steuart (1741); John Chandler, citizen of London (1780); and John Burrows, LL. D. Rector of Hadley, and of St. Clements (in the Strand) (1786). At the west end of

²¹ On a bend cottised three roundles, quarterly blazoned. blazoned.
²² Arms—A fesse between 10 crosses patee
 tering 3 bows unbent. On an escutcheon of pretence, 3 ounces heads erased on a pile, 6 and 4, impaling Ince.
 Johnson of Bedford, with its quarterings not

the church are the monuments of Anne, daughter of Henry Hitch, Esq.²³, of Leathley in the county of York, wife of Sir Richard Wynne, Serjeant at Law (1720); and Margaret, wife of Francis Barroneau, Esq. (1793). The font is of Gothic architecture, ornamented with quatrefoils.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Elizabeth, relict of Valentine Warter (1723); Robert Stebbing, citizen of London (1726); Thomas Robinson, Gent. (1727); William Brudenell, Gent. sworn clerk of Chancery (1734); Joseph Lord Viscount Micklethwaite (1734); Mr. Edward Wadefon (1738); Mrs. Elizabeth, daughter of John Coke, Esq. of the county of Derby, by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Leventhorp (1739); Andrew Hopegood, merchant (1742); Sarah his wife, aged 90 (1774); Nicholas Cotterell of Furnival's Inn, Gent. (1742); Charles Egerton, Esq. (1747); Sandford Nevile, Procurator General to the Earl Marshal, &c. 16th child of Gervas Nevile of Holbech near Leeds (1748); George Hailes, Gent. (1754); Miss Sarah Reed (1781); Miss Charlotte Monro (1783); John Egerton, Esq. (1789); Bristowe Burnell, Esq. (1789); John Monro, M. D. (1791); and Mrs. Jane Musgrave, aged 100 (1793).

Benefice.

The Hermitage of Hadley is mentioned among the possessions of Walden Abbey, in an ancient cartulary of that monastery in the British Museum²⁴, which states it to have been situated in the parish of Edmonton, and to have been endowed with tithes, offerings, &c. It is to be presumed, that the monastery appointed a chaplain. In 1327, the church of Hadley was rated at 4 marks²⁵. The benefice was considered as a rectory and donative, till the act

²³ Arms—Or, 3 eagles displayed in fesse Sable for Wynne, impaling Or, a bend vaire between 2 cottises indented Sab. for Hitch.

²⁴ Cotton MSS. Nero, E. VI.—6.

²⁵ Harl. MSS. N° 60. This is the earliest mention I have found of Hadley as a parish.

passed

passed for the enclosure of Enfield Chase, by which its nature was in some measure altered, by its being put under the Bishop's jurisdiction, from which it had before been exempt. By the same act, 50 acres, being a part of the Chase allotment, was assigned to the Rector in lieu of all tithes of the old enclosures; the whole of the waste taken out of the Chase, as well as the Rector's glebe, being still subject to tithes, payable to the Vicar of Enfield. When commissioners were appointed to take a survey of ecclesiastical benefices, anno 1650, it was presented, that Hadley was a donative, in the patronage of — Aston, Esq. that the tithes were worth about 30l. per ann. a fifth of which was allowed to the two daughters of Elye Turner, from whom the benefice had been sequestered, and that there was at that time no incumbent²⁶. The present Rector is the Rev. Charles Jeffries Cottrell, M. A. who succeeded Dr. Burrows in 1786. Sir Justinian Paget, anno 1678, gave a house for the incumbent, and another for the parish clerk. The patronage of the living was annexed to the manor till the year 1786, when the advowson was purchased by William Baker, Esq.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1619.

Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1630—9	-	20 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	16 $\frac{3}{10}$
1680—9	-	11 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	22 $\frac{4}{5}$
1732—41	-	12 $\frac{1}{10}$	-	24 $\frac{1}{10}$
1770—9	-	21 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	20 $\frac{4}{5}$
1780—9	-	20 $\frac{9}{10}$	-	14 $\frac{2}{3}$
1790	-	30	-	3
1791	-	22	-	9
1792	-	35	-	9
1793	-	19	-	12

²⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

This parish appears to have decreased in population about the middle of the last century, and to have risen to somewhat more than its former proportion during the present. That the baptisms have so far exceeded the burials within the last twenty years, is not to be attributed entirely to the increased number of inhabitants, or to the healthiness of the place, (though both have contributed to this effect,) but must in some measure be accounted for from the following circumstance. Several houses in the parishes of South Mims and Enfield being situated near Hadley, and at a considerable distance from their respective parish-churches, it frequently happens that the inhabitants bring their children here to be baptized, but the same does not take place with regard to burials, on account of the fees. The present number of houses in Hadley is 94.

In the year 1625, there were 14 burials at Hadley; in 1665, 26; being in the first instance less, in the other little more than the average of those periods.

Extracts from the Register.

Sir Robert
Atkyns.

“ The six and twentieth day of August, in the yeare of our
“ Lord one thousand six hundred and forty-seven, Robert, the son
“ of Robert Atkyns, Esq. and Mary his wife, was baptized.”
Robert Atkyns the father was afterwards created K. B. and became Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was very eminent in his profession, a great promoter of the Revolution, and author of some political tracts, replete with legal knowledge”. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir George Clerke. Sir Robert Atkyns his son, whose birth is here recorded, is well known as the Historian of Gloucestershire.

“ The eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord
“ 1648, Lewin and Wilcocks (being twins) the sonns of Justinian

²⁷ Biog. Brit.

“ Pagitt,

"Pagitt", of this parish, Esq. and of Dorcas his wife, were
"baptized."

"S^r Richard Treasy, buried Augst the 4th daye, 1666."

"S^r Thomas Beverly, buried March 29, 1675."

"L^d Viscount Micklewait, buried Jan. 26, 1733-4." Joseph ^{Lord Mickle-}
Micklethwaite, Esq. was Secretary to Earl Stanhope in Spain, and ^{thwaite.}
was taken prisoner with him at Brihuega²⁹. He was created baron
of Portarlington in 1725, and Viscount Micklethwaite in 1727.
These titles became extinct at his death.

"John Chandler, buried Dec. 22^d, 1780." Elder brother of ^{John Chand-}
Dr. Samuel Chandler the celebrated dissenting divine. He was an ^{ler.}
apothecary in Cheapside, F. R. S. and author of a treatise "on the
"Disease called a Cold."

"John Monro, M. D. buried Jan^y 4th, 1792." An eminent phy- ^{Dr. Monro.}
sician, celebrated for his successful treatment of persons afflicted
with insanity. He published some treatises on that malady, and was
engaged in a controversy with Dr. Battie.

Sir William Staunford, or Stamford, a learned lawyer, who be- ^{Sir William}
came a judge of the Common Pleas, and published a book called ^{Stamford.}
the Pleas of the Crown, was born at Hadley in the year 1509³⁰, and
dying Aug. 28, 1558, was there buried.

John Booker, an eminent astrologer of the last century, author ^{John Booker.}
of the Bloody Irish Almanack, (anno 1630,) and some other works,
was a writing-master at Hadley³¹.

Sir Roger Wilbraham, in the year 1616, founded an alms-house ^{Wilbraham's}
for six decayed housekeepers, and endowed it with a piece of ground ^{alms-houses.}
adjoining, now let at 3l. per ann. and a ground-rent (now 6l. 6s.
per ann.) in St. John's Square, London. Major Delafonte, anno
1762, augmented this endowment with an annuity of 24l. per ann.

²⁸ Afterwards Sir Justinian Paget.

²⁹ Irish Compendium, edit. 1755, p. 279.

³⁰ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

³¹ Lilly's Life, p. 41.

which

which expires in the year 1805. To provide against this event, a subscription was set on foot by the present Rector, and a fund is now provided, which, with the accumulating interest, will (it is supposed) establish a permanent income equal to that which is about to expire. It should be mentioned, that the greater part of this fund, (viz. about 500*l.*) was the donation of a gentleman of the county of Hertford, who has been long intimately connected with the principal inhabitants of Hadley, and is well known for the liberal support which he gives to every scheme of benevolence and public utility.

Benefactions. Thomas Emerfon, Esq. and Jane his wife, anno 1626, gave to the poor a cottage and garden, which produces 2*l.* per ann. Thomas Fletcher, anno 1664, gave a house and close, now let at 4*l.* per ann. Sir Justinian Paget, on condition of being permitted to make a vault for himself and his family in the church, gave some tenements for the use of decayed housekeepers. These houses have no endowment, and are kept in repair by the parish.

Girls school. Andrew Hopegood, Esq. in the year 1742, gave 4*l.* per ann. towards a girls school. Thomas Shewell, Esq. anno 1770, gave the sum of 30*l.*; John Shewell (anno 1772) 10*l.*; and Mrs. Judith Shewell, anno 1773, 10*l.* Old South Sea annuities, to the girls school; the interest of which sums amounts to 2*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* per ann. With these bequests, and the additional aid of an annual subscription, twelve girls are clothed and educated. A gallery was built for their use in the church, anno 1777, at the expence of the Reverend David Garrow. There is a Sunday-school for 20 boys.

HAMMERSMITH. See FULHAM.

H A M P S T E A D.

HAMESTEDE, as the name of this place was formerly Etymology. written, is the ancient way of spelling *Homestead*, a word still in use, and signifying the site of a house with its appurtenances. It is probable that it was sometimes applied by way of pre-eminence to the residence of the lord of the manor.

This village, which, from its beautiful situation, is one of the Beautiful situation and prospects. most noted in the neighbourhood of London, lies on the side of a hill, about four miles from St. Giles's church. The fine views of the metropolis, and the distant country, which are to be seen from the heath, and from most parts of the hill on which the village is situated, are not the only beauties of the scene; the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided with inclosures, and well planted with elms and other trees, is extremely picturesque. Such attractions of situation, so near to the metropolis, have always drawn together a great number of occasional visitants, for whose accommodation several places of public entertainment Places of entertainment. have been established. Of these, the Spaniard and the Flask (taverns still remaining); a tea-drinking house called New Georgia¹, where the company were diverted with various water-works; and Bellfize House², have been most remarkable.

The parish of Hampstead lies in the hundred of Ossulston, and is Boundaries and extent. bounded by Hendon, Finchley, Pancras, Marybone, Paddington,

¹ Now inclosed within Lord Mansfield's premises.

² See p. 532.

and

and Wilsdon. It contains 2169 acres of land, of which a very small proportion is arable. The waste is 273 acres.—The soil is very various, loam, clay, bog-earth, gravel, &c. &c. The quota charged to the land-tax is 855l. 17s. 4d. which is at the rate of 10d. in the pound, rack rent.

Hampstead Wells.

On the side of Hampstead hill, to the east of the town, is a spring of mineral water strongly impregnated with iron, which was formerly much frequented. Adjoining to it is a long room, used when the wells were in fashion for promenades, public breakfasts, &c. now converted into a chapel of ease.

Roman antiquities.

Some Roman antiquities, consisting of sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, &c. were dug up in the wells' walks at Hampstead in the year 1774².

On the heath are some springs belonging to the Hampstead Water Company³.

Manor.

The manor of Hampstead was given, anno 986, by King Ethelred to the church of Westminster⁴, and confirmed by Edward the Confessor. The survey of Doomſday describes the manor as containing four hides; the land (says the survey) is of three carucates; three hides and a half belong to the demesnes, on which one plough only is employed. The villeins have one plough, and could employ another. There is one villein, who holds a virgate, five bordars, who hold jointly one virgate, and one slave; pannage for 100 hogs; the whole valued at 50s., in the Confessor's time at 100s. Within the limits of this manor Ranulph Peverel holds one hide in villeinage under the Abbot. The land is half a carucate, and valued at 5s. The whole was and is parcel of the church of St. Peter. After the dissolution of the monastery, the manor of Hampstead was settled upon the Bishop of Westminster, who surren-

² See Gent. Mag. for 1776, p. 169.

springs lie.

³ See a further account of this Company in the parish of Pancras, where their principal

⁴ Charters in the possession of Thomas Aſſle, Esq. F. R. A. S.—xxviii. C.

dered

dered it into the King's hands, anno 1550⁵. The King granted it the same year to Sir Thomas Wroth⁶, in whose family it continued till 1620, when it was aliened by John Wroth, Esq. to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Viscount Campden⁷, whose eldest daughter and co-heir Julian married Edward Lord Noel, ancestor of the present Earl of Gainsborough. His son Baptist Lord Noel and Viscount Campden, having been an active loyalist, his estates were confiscated. He was suffered to compound for this manor in the year 1656, upon condition of paying a considerable sum of money, and engaging to settle 50l. per ann. on trustees, for the use of the minister of Hampstead⁸. The manor continued in the Gainsborough family till the year 1707, when it appears to have been aliened to Sir William Langhorne, Bart.⁹, by whom it was bequeathed to his nephew William Langhorne Games, Esq. It devolved afterwards (as entailed by Sir William Langhorne) to Margaret Maryon, widow (about 1732)¹⁰. Her son the Rev. John Maryon succeeded to it; and it was afterwards the property of his sister Margaret Maria, wife, first of John Badger Weller, Esq. and secondly of John Jones, Esq.¹¹ It now belongs to Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. in right of his wife Jane, daughter of J. B. Weller, by his wife Margaret Maria above-mentioned.

The Knights Templars were possessed of 100 acres of arable land, and a small quantity of meadow in this parish¹². This estate, which, after the abolition of the Templars, belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, was granted by Henry VIII., anno 1547, to Sir Roger Cholmeley¹³, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In the

Manor of
Shuttop-hill.

⁵ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁶ Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 9. April 9.

⁷ Pat. 18 Jac. I. pt. 28. Mar. 1.

⁸ Proceedings of the Commissioners during the Commonwealth. Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. v. p. 130.

⁹ Cl. 6 Anne, pt. 1. N^o 29.

¹⁰ Court Rolls; and from the information of Mr. Stride the steward.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI.

¹³ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 4. July 20.

year 1594 Robert North, and Alice his wife, had the King's licence to alien a moiety of the manor of Hampstead, four messuages, &c. 200 acres of arable land, 50 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 140 of wood, and 100 waste, in the parishes of Hampstead, Wilfdon, and Hendon, to Sir Arthur Atye, and Judith his wife¹⁴. The same day Henry Slingsby had a licence to alien the other moiety to the same parties¹⁵. Sir Arthur Atye died seised of the manor of Hampstead, alias Shuttop Hill, anno 1604, leaving Robert his son and heir¹⁶. Some alienations of this manor to the families of St. John and Roberts, who were allied to the Atyes by marriage¹⁷, are to be found at the Rolls¹⁸. In the year 1663, it was aliened by dame Elinor Roberts and her daughter to Edward Nelthorpe, Esq. whose daughter married Thomas Liddell, Esq. Henry Liddell, Esq. who died in 1768, bequeathed it to his nephew Richard Middleton, Esq. of Chirk Castle in Denbighshire, who, in 1773, aliened it to John Powell, Esq.¹⁹ It is now the property of Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq.

Kilbourn
Priory.

In the reign of Henry I. Godwin, a hermit, built a hermitage at Cuneburn (now Kilbourn) in this parish, which he afterwards gave, with all the lands thereto belonging, to Emma, Christina, and Gunilda, three nuns. Herebert, Abbot of Westminster, and Osbert de Clare the Prior, at Godwin's request, not only confirmed the grant, but augmented it with a rent of 30s. and some land at Knights-bridge²⁰. The hermitage now became a nunnery of the order of St. Benedict. Godwin was appointed Warden during his

¹⁴ Pat. 37 Eliz. pt. 8. Sept. 2.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 410.

¹⁷ Robert Atye married the daughter of Sir John St. John, by whom he had one daughter, the wife of Sir William Roberts.

¹⁸ Lic. al. M. Hampstead, Robert Atye to Sir John St. John, Pat. 6 Jac. pt. 27.

Dec. 1. Lic. al. M. Hampstead, alias Shuttop Hill, Sir John St. John to Eleanor, wife of Sir William Roberts. Pat. 11 Car. pt. 41. Feb. 1.

¹⁹ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Philip Deare, Esq. of the Auditors-office.

²⁰ Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 361, 362.

life,

life, the future nomination of a warden was reserved to the Abbot of Westminster; who, at first, had sole authority over the nunnery, Gilbert Bishop of London having exempted it from the jurisdiction of his church; but afterwards a composition took place, anno 1231, by virtue of which the bishops of London were to admit the warden on the abbot's presentation; they were also to exercise certain of their episcopal functions within the convent at their pleasure, to preach, hear confessions, enjoin penance, consecrate the nuns, &c. &c.²¹ The convent was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist. References to various grants relating to it will be found in the notes²². At the dissolution its possessions were valued at 74l. 7s. 11d. per ann.²³. The site was granted, anno 1537, to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem²⁴, and when that monastery also was dissolved, to John Earl of Warwick²⁵, who immediately aliened it to Richard Taverner²⁶; the latter conveyed it, anno 1550, to John Lamb²⁷, who died seised of it anno 1567²⁸. It was afterwards the property of the Josselyns, and was aliened by Henry Josselyn, anno 1584, to Sir Henry Gate²⁹. Robert Moore, Esq. died seised of it, anno 1597, leaving three daughters co-heirs³⁰. It was afterwards the property of Sir Arthur Atye³¹. Since his time it has passed through the same hands as the manor of Shuttop-hill³², till the year 1773, when it was aliened by

Site of the
priory.

²¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 681, 682.

²² Pat. 27 Edw. III. pt. 3. m. 2. Prioriff. de Kilburn acquit. de decim. &c. Pat. 39 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 8.—pro terr. & ten. in Letherhead. Pat. 49 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 22.—pro ten. in St. Nich. Shambles. Pat. 50 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 8.—pro ecclef. de Codeham. Cl. 2 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 18—20. Terrier of lands in Harrow and Tokynton. Pat. 1 Hen. V. pt. 4. m. 37.—de exonerand. de 15^{is}. Pat. 5 Edw. IV. pt. 2.

M. 28.—Exemp. concess. de acquit. de thelonie, &c.

²³ Dugdale.

²⁴ Record in the Augmentation-office.

²⁵ Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 9. June 22.

²⁶ Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 8. June 25.

²⁷ Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 1. Feb. 4.

²⁸ Harl. MSS. N^o 758.

²⁹ Pat. 26 Eliz. pt. 17. Mar. 2.

³⁰ Harl. MSS. N^o 759.

³¹ See Pat. 4 Jac. 1. pt. 14. Nov. 17.

³² See p. 530.

Richard Middleton, Esq. of Chirk Castle, to Richard Marsh, Gent.³², whose grandson, Mr. Richard Marsh, is the present proprietor.

Kilbourn-
wells.

There are now no remains of the Priory; but the site is very plainly to be seen in the Abbey-field, nearly adjoining to a tea-drinking house called Kilbourn-wells. The Abbey farm consists of about 46 acres.

Manor of
Belses, or
Belfize.

Belfize-
house.

Sir Roger le Brabazon, in the year 1317, gave an estate in Hampstead, consisting of a messuage and 57 acres of land, to Westminster-Abbey, for the purpose of founding a chantry at the altar of St. John the Evangelist, for the souls of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, and the said Sir Roger³³. This estate, which in ancient writings is called the Manor of Belses, was, in the year 1319, assigned to Reginald de Hadham the Prior, and his successors, to be held by lease under the Convent³⁴. The mansion on this estate, called formerly Belseys, and afterwards Belfize-house, was the residence of Sir Armigal Waad, (Clerk of the Council to Henry VIII. and Edward VI.) the first Englishman who made discoveries in America³⁵. He died at Belfize, June 20, 1568, and was buried in the parish-church at Hampstead³⁶. His son Sir William Waad was clerk of the council to Queen Elizabeth, who employed him as her ambassador to Spain. He was afterwards lieutenant of the Tower. Sir William resided also at Belfize, and lies

³² Title-deeds, communicated by favour of Mr. Marsh, whose ancestors were settled at Hendon, (upon an estate which still belongs to the family,) in the reign of Edw. IV. The arms of Marsh of Hendon are, Arg. on a bend Gul. 3 lozenges of the field; in chief a trefoil of the second. See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 1551, where there is a pedigree of the family, and the Middlesex Visitation, at the Heralds' College.

³³ Inquis. ad q. d. 10 Edw. II. N^o 72.

³⁴ Pat. 12 Edw. II. pt. 1. M. 20.

³⁵ An account of his voyage is printed in Hackluyt's Collection.

³⁶ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. His burial is not entered in the parish register, nor that of his son. The births and burials of several children, both of Sir Armigal and Sir William, are there recorded.

buried

buried with his father at Hampstead. There was formerly a monument to the memory of Sir Armigal in the church³⁷. Belfize was afterwards the seat of Thomas Lord Wotton, whose eldest daughter and co-heir married Henry Lord Stanhope, son of the first Earl of Chesterfield. The estate is held under the church of Westminster by the present Earl, on a lease for three lives. Both the mansion-house³⁸ and park have long been in the occupation of under-tenants. In 1718, it was on lease to Charles Povey, a man of a scheming and speculative turn, who, in a pamphlet called *England's Inquisition*, written in that year, and dated from Belfize, inveighs bitterly against the Whig Ministry, and claims the merit (among other services rendered to his country) of having refused to let Belfize (anno 1712) to the Duke D'Aumont, the French Ambassador, who had offered him 1000 l. for the use of it during his residence in this kingdom, being induced so to do by the conveniency of the chapel then newly erected upon the premises. Mr. Povey being determined, as he says, that a protestant chapel should not be turned into a mass-house, refused the offer, however advantageous, and

³⁷ "In the church of Hamsted," says Norden, (p. 22.) "lieth Armigell Waade, Esquire, in a faire monument of alabaster, raised in the wall of the chancel, with this inscription:

"Optimis & charissimis parentibus Armigello Waado e Brigantium antiquâ familiâ oriundo, Hen. VIII. & Edw. VI. Regum secretori concilio ab epistolis & in agro Middlesexiano Eirenarchæ qui in maximarum artium disciplinis, prudentiâque civili instructissimus, plurimarum linguarum callentissimus, legationibus honoratissimis perfunctus & inter Britannos Indiarum Americarum explorator primus. Ex duabus conjugibus Aliciâ Pateniâ & Annâ Merburiâ 20 liberos progenuit, tandemque, post vitam honorificâ et pientissimâ defunctam, anno virginei partus 1568, mensis Junii die

20, in Domino placidè obdormuit: et Aliciæ Pateniæ quæ patri 17 liberos peperit, e quibus duo mares et tres femellæ, adhuc in vivis existunt, quæ vitâ castissimâ & temperatissimâ transactâ, anno salutis humanæ 1568, animam pientissimam Redemptori reddidit.—Gulielmus Waadus filius maximus natu & hæres, idemque Divæ Elizabethæ Reginae concilio secretori ab epistolis, hoc monumentum posuit."

The arms were a saltier between 4 escallop shells.

³⁸ The mansion-house has been pulled down some years. By a scarce print of it, prefixed to a hand bill (in the possession of Dr. Combe), it appears that it was not a very ancient structure, but seems to have been rebuilt about the time of Charles II. There is now a modern-built house upon the premises.

afterwards

afterwards made a tender of Belfize-house to the Prince of Wales as an occasional retirement, but it was not accepted. In the year 1720, Belfize-house was opened as a place of public entertainment³⁹, by one Howell, who appears to have possessed a considerable share of low humour, and to have been known by the name of the Welsh Ambassador⁴⁰. Music was provided, and various amusements for all hours of the day. It seems to have been a place of resort for persons of all ranks⁴¹, and if the satire in a poem called "Belfize-house" (printed anno 1722) be not overcharged, it exceeded, in immorality and dissipation, any place of public entertainment which now exists. Belfize continued open as late as the year 1745, when foot-races were advertised there⁴².

In the year 1410, the towns of Hampstead and Hendon were assigned to Henry Lord Scrope of Masham, for the maintenance of

³⁹ It was opened in the month of April, as appears by an advertisement in *Mist's Journal*, April 16. "Whereas that the ancient and noble house near Hampstead, commonly called Bellasis House, is now taken and fitted up for the entertainment of gentlemen and ladies during the whole summer season, the same will be opened on Easter-Monday next, with an uncommon solemnity of music and dancing. This undertaking will exceed all of the kind that has hitherto been known near London, commencing every day at six in the morning, and continuing till eight at night, all persons being privileged to admittance without necessity of expence, &c. &c." The hand-bill above mentioned (without date) announces Belfize to be open for the season, the park, wilderness, and gardens being wonderfully improved and filled with variety of birds, which compose a most melodious and delightful harmony. Persons inclined to walk and divert themselves, may breakfast on tea or coffee as cheap as at

their own chambers. Twelve stout fellows, compleatly armed, to patrol between Belfize and London, &c. &c."

⁴⁰ See the poem of Belfize-house above mentioned. In *Read's Journal*, Sep. 9, 1721, is an account of his Excellency the Welsh Ambassador giving a plate of six guineas to be run for by eleven footmen.

⁴¹ The poem of Belfize-house says, that it was not only frequented by lords and ladies, but that they who could not afford silver might spend their pence there. In *Read's Journal*, July 15, 1721, is the following paragraph: "Last Saturday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales dined at Belfize-house near Hampstead, attended by several persons of quality, where they were entertained with the diversion of hunting, and such others as the place afforded, with which they seemed well pleased, and at their departure were very liberal to the servants."

⁴² *London M. Advertiser*, May 23.

his servants and horses, he being then attending parliament on the King's service⁴³.

Hampstead has been the residence of many eminent persons, some of whom have resorted to it as a place of occasional retirement, either for pleasure or health, whilst others have made it a more permanent abode. Eminent inhabitants.

Sir Henry Vane, a distinguished character during the civil war, had a house at Hampstead, where he resided at the time of the Restoration⁴⁴. It is supposed to be that which is now the property of James Pilgrim, Esq. and belonged to the celebrated Dr. Butler, Bishop of Durham. The Bishop lived there many years, and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of stained glass, (consisting principally of subjects from scripture,) which still remains there. John Wylde, who had been Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer during the Civil War, and drew up the impeachment against the bishops, led a retired life at his house at Hampstead, and died there about nine years after the Restoration⁴⁵. Sir Henry Vane.
 Sir Jeffrey Palmer, Attorney-general, and Chief Justice of Chester, (author of a book of reports,) died there May 5, 1670⁴⁶. Bishop Butler.
 Joseph Keble, a lawyer of much eminence, who published reports and other professional works, had a house at Northend in this parish⁴⁷. Chief Baron Wylde.
 William Sherlock, the celebrated divine, (father of Bishop Sherlock,) died at Hampstead, anno 1707⁴⁸. Sir Jeffrey Palmer.
 Thomas Rowe, author of Lives of illustrious Persons, and husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, died there, anno 1715⁴⁹. Joseph Keble.
 Arthur Maynwaring, (author of the Medley)⁵⁰, Gay⁵¹, and Arbuthnot⁵², were all temporary inhabitants William Sherlock.
Thomas Rowe.
Arthur Maynwaring, Gay, and Arbuthnot.

⁴³ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 659.

⁴⁴ Biogr. Brit.

⁴⁵ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Fasti.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Biogr. Brit.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid. Anne, daughter of Thomas Roe was buried at Hampstead, Ap. 9, 1715.

⁵⁰ Biogr. Brit.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

Sir Richard
Steele.

Kit-Cat
Club.

Booth,
Wilks,
and Cibber.

Dr. Aken-
side.

Chicken-
house.

Parish-
church.

of this place, where they took lodgings on account of their health. Sir Richard Steele, in the latter part of his life, retired to a small house on Haverstock-hill, in the road to Hampstead. At this time the Kit-Cat Club held their summer meetings at the upper Flask on Hampstead-heath; and Pope, or some of his friends, used to call on Steele and take him to the place of rendezvous⁵². Booth, Wilks, and Cibber had a summer retirement on the Heath, where they used to concert plans for the public entertainment during the ensuing dramatic season. Dr. Mark Akenfide resided at Hampstead several years in the practice of his profession.

On the side of the hill is an ancient building called the Chicken-house, in a window of which are small portraits in stained glass of James I. and the Duke of Buckingham. Tradition says that it was a hunting feat of James II.

Sir R. P. Arden, Master of the Rolls, has a beautiful villa near the church; Lord Loughborough, the present chancellor, has a villa also in the parish.

The old church at Hampstead⁵³ was pulled down in the month of April 1745; the present church, which is dedicated to St. John, was consecrated by Dr. John Gilbert, (then Bishop of Llandaff,) Oct. 8, 1747. It is a brick structure consisting of a nave and two aisles; the communion table is at the west end. At the east end is a small square tower, on which is a low spire.

The only monument in the church is that of Anthony Askew, M. D. F. R. S.⁵⁴, who died Feb. 28, 1774, aged 52. It stands at the west end. In the north aisle is a flat stone inscribed to the memory of John Rixton, Gent. who died anno 1658. On the

⁵² Biog. Dram.

⁵³ There is a print of it in the European Magazine, anno 1785, from a picture in the possession of George Stevens, Esq. of Hamp-

stead.

⁵⁴ Dr. Askew had a very valuable collection of printed books and MSS. which were sold by auction after his decease.

outside

outside wall of the belfry is the monument of William Taylor, Esq. Page of the Bed-chamber to George I. and II. Ob. 1747.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Abigail, wife of John Whorwood, Esq. of Stourton-castle, and daughter of Sir William Waade, Knt. (date worn); Daniel Bedingfield, Gent. of Gray's-Inn, Clerk of the Parliaments (1637); Edward Jones, an eminent printer^{ss} (1700); Mr. James Astry of Eaton Sooton in the county of Bedford (1700); Thomas Weedon, merchant (1714); Lady Elizabeth, wife of Richard Norton, Esq. and daughter of Edward Earl of Gainsborough (1715); Mr. John Steedman (1716); Robert Delgardno, Gent. (1717); William Hart, citizen of London (1717); John Hart (1723); Mr. Jerome Churchy (1717); William Churchy, Esq. of Henstridge in the county of Somerset (1742); Mary Churchy, daughter of John Bouchier, Esq. (1760); William Churchy, Esq. (1772); Mrs. Mary Swinburn (1718); Mr. John Vincent (1719); John Vincent (1755); Richard Vincent, Esq. of the Middle Temple (1776); Robert Vincent, Esq. (1786); Sarah, daughter of John Vincent, and wife of Lewis Schuman (1767); Lewis Schuman, merchant (1769); Mr. Nicholas Jonquett Lepine (1721); Mr. Henry Dottin (1721); James Comber, Esq. (1721); Dame Julia, relict of Sir William Blackett, Bart. and afterwards wife of Sir William Thomson, Knt. Recorder of London (1722); William Popple, Esq. (1722); William Popple, Esq. Governor of Bermudas (1764); Mr. Edward Fincham (1722); John Sandford, citizen of London (1722); Thomas Ubank, Gent. (1723); Ralph Ord, Esq. (1724); Henry Ord, Esq. (1756); Henry Ord jun. Esq. (1757); James Ord, Esq. (1771); Mr. William Blanford (1724); Dorothy, wife of Christopher Digges, Gent. (1725); Capt. John Merry, Deputy-governor of the Hudson's-

Tombs in the church-yard.

^{ss} "Inter typographos primos primarius."

Bay Company (1728); John Merry, Esq. (1765); Robert Merry, Esq. (1774); Mr. David Middleton (1729); Benjamin Bradley, merchant (1731); — Butler, Esq. (1734); Mrs. Mary Levett (1734); William Brooke, Esq. (1734); Thomas Fish, Esq. (1736); Richard Houlditch, Esq. (1736); Richard Houlditch, Esq. (1759); Mary, daughter of Richard Houlditch, and wife of William Jarman (1764); Mr. Wm. Jarman (1768); Mr. Thomas Compere (1739); Mr. Isaac Lowndes, apothecary (1739); William Yerbury, Esq. (1739); Robert Warren, D. D. Rector of Hampstead and Stratford-Bow (1740); Dorothy his widow (1742); Rev. Langhorne Warren his son (1762); John Lloyd, Esq. Guidon-Major of the third troop of horse-guards (1740); Mr. Pinckney (1743); James Rainge, Gent. aged 103 (1743); Rev. George Watts, Curate of Hampstead 49 years (1746); Dorothy, wife of John Underwood, Esq. and daughter of — Lucas, (1746); Edward Atkinson, Gent. of Lincolnshire (1748); Tabitha his daughter, wife of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. (1771); Sarah, wife of Whichcote Turner, Esq. (1749); Robert Carey, Esq. (1751); Robert Carey, Esq. (1777); Sophia, daughter of Mr. George Willes, uncle of the Lord Chief Justice (1751); Mr. Jonathan Pennington (1753); Thomas Lloyd, Esq. (1753); John Whishaw, Esq. (1753); Roger Dunster Sumpter, Esq. (1754); Alexander Dunlop, surgeon (1754); Mr. Charles Dunlop (1778); Charles Smyth, merchant (1755); John Turner, Esq. (1755); Elizabeth his widow (1772); Mr. Joshua Evans (1757); Dr. Peter Henry (1762); John Oughterlony, merchant (1762); James Pitt, Esq. (1763); Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Dicker of Walton, Esq. (1763); Mr. Lewis Combrune^{ss}, merchant (1764); Mr. James

^{ss} Mr. Michael Combrune, author of a family, and lived at Hampstead. His Dedication to that work is dated thence in 1761.

Mac Ardell (1765); William Godfrey, Esq. (1766); Mrs. Mary Moncrieff (1766); Capt. John Jefferson (1767); Godfrey Schreve, Esq. (1767); Robert Pringle, Esq. barrister at law (1768); Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Jones, Gent. of South Cerney in the county of Gloucester, daughter of Richard Coomes (1768); Mr. John Gretton (1768); Thomas Baddison, Esq. (1770); Nathaniel Booth Lord Delamere⁵⁶ (1770); Margaret Lady Delamere (1773); Hon. Elizabeth Booth (1765)⁵⁷; Henry Booth, an infant son (1748); Nathaniel Booth, aged 12 (1757); Charles Douglas, Esq. brother of Sir John Douglas, Bart. (1770); Lieutenant James Frith (1771); Lieutenant John Frith⁵⁸ (1788); John Guide, Esq. (1771); Hugh Forbes, Esq. (1772); Marck Cade, surgeon (1773); Henry Barnes, Esq. (1773); John Schrimshire, Esq. (1774); Thomas Gardnor, Esq. aged 91 (1775); Jonathan Perrie, Gent. (1775); Robert Davenport, Esq. Russian merchant (1776); Mau-

⁵⁶ Arms—Three boars heads erased and erect, impaling, 3 lions rampant, for Jones.

⁵⁷ The following lines, written by J. Gilbert Cooper, (author of the Life of Socrates,) in memory of Miss Booth, and of her two brothers, by whose death the title became extinct, are placed upon the tomb.

“Heav’nward directed all her days,
“Her life one act of prayer and praise,
“With every milder grace inspir’d,
“To make her lov’d, esteem’d, admir’d:
“Crown’d with a cheerfulness that shew’d,
“How pure the source from whence it flow’d:
“Such was the maid—when in her bloom,
“Finding the appointed time was come,
“To sleep she sunk, without one sigh,
“The saint may sleep, but cannot die.”

“Rest undisturb’d, ye much lamented pair,
“The smiling infant and the rising heir,
“Ah! what avails it that the blossoms shoot,
“In early promise of maturer fruit,

“If death’s chill hand shall nip their infant
“bloom,

“And wither all their honours in the tomb:
“Yet weep not if in life’s allotted share,
“Swift fled their youth—They knew not
“age’s care.”

⁵⁸ Upon his tomb is this singular inscription, under an emblematical device representing a rainbow, beneath which is the sun within a double triangle:

“And there shall be a standard of Truth
“erected in the west, which shall overpower
“the enemy.”—May 12, 1786, “This
“glorious phænomena in Sol of the Al-
“mighty came down for my protection in
“latitude 15, on the Bahama sandbanks, and
“where the spiritual cities of Sodom and
“Gomorrha came up in the West Indies.
“Vide Revelations.”

“Your dying embers shall again revive,
“The phoenix souls of Friths are still alive.”

rice Griffith, Esq. (1777); Thomas Lane, Esq. (1779); Taverner Wallis, Esq. (1779); Joseph Debaufre (1779); Stephen Guion, Esq. (1779); Jannetta de Conti, (daughter of Cosimo Count de Conti, a noble Tuscan, by Jannetta only daughter of Robert White, Esq. of the family of Lord Rollo, by Jane Mackenzie of the families of Rofs and Seaforth, born at Tripoli when her father was consul there,) ob. (1780); Mr. Thomas Allport, surgeon (1780); John Nowell, Esq. (1780); Gerrard Havard, Esq. (1781); Mr. John Hanson (1782); Thomas Hill (1782); Vincent Matthias, Esq. (1782); Mrs. Davy, relict of Serjeant Davy (1783); John Hoyland of Sheffield, Gent. (1783); Mrs. Jane Hemet, (an actress known by the name of Lessingham, belonging to Covent-garden theatre (1783); George Yeates, Esq. (1784); Anne Catherine, wife of Mr. Henry Law, merchant, and daughter of Thomas Sheppard, Esq. (1785); John Hawys, Esq. (1786); John Pheadrea Chubb, Esq. (1786); Catherine Maria, wife of — Gonetti of Portland Place (1787); Thomas Hayes, surgeon (1787); Jacob Goffett, Esq. (1788); Robert Moodie, practitioner of physic at Nassau in the Isle of Providence, and surgeon to the Prince of Wales's American regiment (1789); Mary, wife of Valentine Green, Esq. (1789); John Wingfield, Esq. (1789); Harriot, wife of Thomas Rumsey, Esq. (1789); Sophia, relict of John Hinde, Esq. (1790); Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, son of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. (1790); William Jeffreys, surgeon (1790); Andrew Johnstone, Esq. (1791); Elizabeth Morrill his sister (1782); Nathaniel Turner, Esq. of Stoke-Hall in the County of Suffolk (1791); George Vaughan, Esq. (1791); Rev. Francis Humphreys, A. M. Curate of Hampstead for 30 years (1792); Philadelphia, wife of Tyfoe Samuel Hancock, Esq. (1792); and Richard Ambrose, Esq. (1794).

A piece

A piece of ground was added to the church-yard in 1738.

The church of Hampstead was considered as a chapel of ease to Curacy. Hendon till the year 1477, when it became appropriated to the Abbot and convent of Westminster⁵⁸, who had before been the patrons. From this time it became a donative or perpetual curacy, the patronage of which has always been annexed to the manor⁵⁹.

When Lord Campden compounded for his estates during the interregnum, he entered into an agreement to allow John Sprint, then curate of Hampstead, 50l. per ann. out of the great tithes⁶⁰. The curacy was valued at 10l. per ann. in the reign of Edw. VI. as appears by the Chantry Roll⁶¹.

Robert Warren, Curate of Hampstead, who died in 1740, published fifty-two practical discourses in 3 vols. 8vo; several single sermons, and some pamphlets in answer to Bishop Hoadly's Treatise on the True Nature of the Sacrament. Robert Warren.

The present Curate is the Rev. Erasmus Warren, A. M. presented in the year 1762.

Mr. William Pierce, anno 1771, founded a Friday Evening Lecture. Lecture. which he endowed with 24l. per annum, to be held by the resident curate. He left 5l. per ann. also to the parish clerk, 2l. for candles, 1l. for the bell-ringer, and 3l. to be distributed in bibles and prayer-books; the whole being the interest of 1700l. 3 per cent. consol. This lecture is at present supplied alternately by the two resident curates, the Rev. Charles Grant, A. M. and the Rev. Samuel White, A. M.

There is a meeting-house in this parish for the Presbyterian Dissenters, and another for the people called Methodists.

⁵⁸ Esch. 16 Edw. IV. N^o 86.

⁵⁹ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 625.

⁶⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁶¹ In the Augmentation-office.

Parish
register.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1560.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1580—9	-	$13\frac{3}{10}$	-	$6\frac{1}{10}$
1630—9	-	$28\frac{4}{5}$	-	$28\frac{2}{5}$
1680—9	-	$33\frac{3}{5}$	-	$65\frac{9}{10}$
1730—9	-	$68\frac{3}{10}$	-	$124\frac{7}{10}$
1780—4	-	$90\frac{3}{5}$	-	$144\frac{4}{5}$
1784—9	-	$88\frac{2}{5}$	-	$125\frac{2}{5}$
1790	-	88	-	126
1791	-	103	-	138
1792	-	105	-	152
1793	-	93	-	152

When Hampstead was granted to Westminster Abbey by King Ethelred, anno 986, it contained only five cottages, (*mansuiculae*)⁶².

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

It appears by the above tables, that the population of this place has increased within the last two centuries in a proportion of about seven to one. The present number of houses is 686.

Plague years.

The number of burials in 1603 was seven only, in 1625, 23; it is to be presumed therefore that this village escaped the dreadful calamity of the plague which was so fatal in those years. It was not so fortunate in 1665, when 214 burials are recorded, being more than seven times the average number of that period.

*Extracts from the Register.*Sir Arthur
Atey.

" Charles Athey, son of Arthur Athey, baptized Jan. 23, " 1598-9." Sir Arthur Atey, who resided at Kilbourn Priory, was Principal of Alban Hall, and Orator of the University of Oxford. He was secretary to the unfortunate Earl of Essex, in whose

⁶² See the charter referred to in p. 528.

ruin

ruin he was very near being involved, and was obliged for a time to conceal himself. He was knighted on the accession of James I. and dying anno 1604, was buried, as Wood says, at Harrow⁶³.

" Frances Audle, daughter of the Lord Audle, Earle of Castlehaven, baptized July 3, 1617." This daughter is not mentioned in the peerages.

" Oliver Pleydell, son of Sir Charles Pleydell, (by Jane his wife,) ^{Pleydell family.} baptized July 3, 1621; John, July 11, 1622; Gabriel, Sept. 24, 1623; Giles, Sept. 21, 1625; Lucy, Jan. 6, 1625-6 (buried Jan. 12); Allen, July 19, 1627 (buried June 7, 1631); Charles, Jan. 20, 1628-9; Edward, buried June 1, 1629; Lucy, baptized Feb. 22, 1629-30; (buried Sept. 13, 1633)." Sir Charles Pleydell was high sheriff for the county of Wilts, anno 1620, in which year he was knighted. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Sir John St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, and relict of Robert Atey, Esq. of Kilbourn. Oliver Pleydell here mentioned, was ancestor of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq. of Dorsetshire. John was knighted, and resided at Brinkworth in Wiltshire. Charles was settled at Minety, in Gloucestershire, and lies buried there. Gabriel and Giles died young⁶⁴.

" Sr Lewis Morgan, Knt. buried July 3, 1635."

" Charles, son of Charles Lord Delaware, and Anne his wife, ^{Family of West, Lord Delaware.} baptized June 16, 1645." He died before his father, without issue; Horatio, baptized Oct. 25, 1646, died in Barbadoes unmarried; Sophia, baptized April 6, 1661, died unmarried.

" Sr Francis Faw, and Mrs. Hannah Rushworth, married May 4, 1664."

⁶³ Vol. i. Fasti.

⁶⁴ Pedigree in the Heralds' College.

" Durham

" Durham, son of Sr Gilbert Gerard, buried May 27, 1664."

" Urfula, wife of Sr Robert Brett from Whit-Stanton near Chard in Somersetshire, buried Mar. 31, 1671."

" Charles, son of Sr William Jones and Elizabeth his wife, baptized Sept. 24, 1671, buried Oct. 2, 1679; Thomas, baptized June 22, 1672, buried July 25, 1673."

Judge Dolben.

" Tyke Marrow, servant to Judge Dolben, buried May 26, 1679; Mrs. Frances Harrington from Sr William Dolben's, Oct. 13, 1685." It appears from these entries, that Judge Dolben resided several years at Hampstead.

Sir Thomas Eftcourt.

" Thomas, son of Sr Thomas Eftcourt and Mary his wife, was born 26 Jan. and baptized Feb. 8, 1680." Sir Thomas Eftcourt was a master in Chancery.

" Mr. Evan Tyler (Prince Tyler so called) a printer, was buried Dec. 15, 1682."

Family of Butler, Earl of Carrick.

" The Lady Eleanor Butler, Viscountess of Vicary Ikerrin, buried Sept. 27, 1687." Wife of James Butler the third Viscount Ikerine, and daughter of Col. Daniel Redman. " James Butler, Lord Vicary Ikerrin in Ireland, buried Oct. 26, 1688. " Thomas Butler, Lord Ikerrin in Ireland, buried Mar. 8, 1719-20." Thomas was the sixth Viscount, being youngest son of James here mentioned. He succeeded his nephew James, a minor, anno 1712. Thomas Lord Ikerine was a clergyman, and chaplain-general to the army in Flanders. His son Somerset Hamilton was created Earl of Carrick, and was father to the present Earl⁶⁴.

Thomas Jevon.

" Mr. Thomas Javon, from London, buried Dec. 24, 1688." Thomas Jevon was an actor and dancing-master; in both of which professions he attained great eminence, especially in the former. His general cast was that of low comedy. He died in the 36th

⁶⁴ Irish Peerage.

year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard at this place, where there was formerly a stone with an inscription to his memory, but it has either been removed or is become illegible. Jevon published a dramatic piece called the Devil of a Wife, which has been revived under a variety of forms, and is the ground-work of the popular farce called The Devil to Pay, or the Wives Metamorphosed⁶⁵. It seems probable that Jevon had an occasional residence at West-End in this parish. Thomas Jevon, an infant from that hamlet, was buried Sept. 13, 1684.

"The Hon. Charles Saunderfon, buried from Mr. Hoare's, "May 20, 1694." Saunderfon was the family name of Lord Viscount Castleton of Ireland, which title became extinct in 1724.

"Sr Edwin Stede, Knight, of Stede-Hall in Kent, buried "Aug. 2, 1695."

"Gamaliel Lloyd, servant to the Lord Berkley, buried July 9, "1699."

"Danl Hardy, servant to the Earl of Lindsey, buried May 5, "1703."

"John Pate, belonging to the playhouse, buried Jan. 14, "1703-4."

"Rachael Lucy⁶⁶, daughter of Sr William Ingolfby, buried "Aug. 12, 1705."

"Mary, daughter of Richard L^d Viscount Fitzwilliam, (a Roman Catholic,) was baptized Sep. 8, 1707." She was appointed maid of honour to the Princess of Wales in 1726. In 1733 she married Henry Earl of Pembroke; and 2dly, in 1751, North Ludlow Bernard, Esq.⁶⁷

Mary Fitzwilliam.

⁶⁵ Biograph. Dram.

⁶⁶ Not mentioned in the Baronetage, where

five daughters of Sir William Ingleby are enumerated.

⁶⁷ Irish Peerage.

" Anne, daughter of Sr Winwood and Lady Elizabeth Mowet,
" baptized July 7, 1715."

Christopher
and William
Bullock.

" Christopher Bullock, buried April 8, 1722." A rising actor,
and joint-manager of the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. He was
son of Mr. William Bullock, an eminent comedian, who had a
house at North End in this parish. A newspaper of the time, speak-
ing of his death, says, that he was the only person likely to succeed
Cibber in the Fop's character⁶⁸. His corpse was attended from
North-End to the place of interment by a great number of gentle-
men from both the theatres. Bullock wrote several dramatic pieces,

Mrs. Bullock.

which are enumerated in the *Biographia Dramatica*. His wife, who
was a natural daughter of Wilks the celebrated comedian, (by Mrs.
Rogers,) survived him many years. She was upon the stage, and
supported some principal characters. In the advertisement for her
benefit, April 8, 1735, it was announced, that the character of
Timothy Peascod would be performed by Mr. Daniel French
of Hampstead⁶⁹. Margaret Bullock was buried at Hampstead,
Nov. 15, 1729. Hildebrand Bullock, Oct. 21, 1733. The name
of Mr. H. Bullock frequently occurs in play-bills previously to this
time.

Hildebrand
Bullock.

" Sr William Blackett of Wallington in the county of Nor-
" thumberland, and the Hon. Lady Barbara Villiers of Hampstead,
" were married Sep. 20, 1725." Lady Barbara was daughter of
William Earl of Jerfey.

Dr. Sewell.

" Dr. George Sewell, buried Feb. 12, 1725-6." Dr. Sewell was
a physician, and followed his profession at Hampstead with con-

⁶⁸ Reed's Weekly Journal, April 15.

⁶⁹ This French, who then kept a public
house at Hampstead, some years afterwards
opened a booth in Tottenham-court-road,
where he frequently exhibited an entertain-
ment which he called a Country Wake, con-

sisting chiefly of boxing, cudgell-playing, and
wrestling. He had a benefit at the Hay-
market in 1751, when he played Hob. See
Daily Advertiser, March, April, and May
1748, and Nov. 1751.

fiderable

considerable success, till three other gentlemen of the faculty settled there also, which so far diminished his profits, that he is supposed to have died in great poverty. His funeral was uncommonly mean, and not attended by a single friend. Dr. Sewell contributed several papers to the supplemental volumes of the Spectator and Tatler, was concerned in a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and was author of Sir Walter Raleigh, a tragedy of much merit. He left some fragments of another called Richard the First⁷⁰.

"Marriages.—The Hon^{ble} Nathaniel Booth, Esq. of Hampstead, Booth family.
"to Margaret Jones, spinster, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-
"Garden, by the Rev^d Dr Hales of Teddington, April 26,
"1743." Nathaniel Booth was grandson of the first Lord Dela-
mere, which title he afterwards inherited. It became extinct at his
death⁷¹.

"The R^t Hon^{ble} David Erskine Earl of Buchan, buried Oct. 17, Earl and Countess of Buchan.
"1745; from London." The fourth earl of that family, and
grandfather of the present earl. "The R^t Hon^{ble} Isabella Countess
"of Buchan, buried May 21, 1763." Daughter of Sir William
Blackett, Bart. and second wife of the Earl of Buchan. The
Scotch Peerage calls her Elizabeth.

"Mr. Joseph Dorman was buried Feb. 13, 1754, N. S." Author Joseph Dorman.
of a dramatic entertainment called Sir Roger de Coverley.

"James Pitt, Esq. from London, buried Jan. 23, 1763." Mr. James Pitt.
Pitt, who died at his house in Essex-street at the age of 84,
had formerly been editor of one of the periodical papers in
favour of Sir Robert Walpole, and is supposed to be the person
alluded to in the Dunciad under the name of Mother Osborne⁷².

⁷⁰ Biograph. Dram.

⁷¹ See p. 539.

⁷² See B. II. l. 312. The note on that
passage says, that Osborne was the name as-

fumed by the eldest and gravest of the Gazet-
teer writers, who at last grew ashamed of his
pupils, gave over his paper, and in his age
remained silent.

Some letters of Mr. Pitt's are printed in Dr. Howard's Collection.

William Popple.

" William Popple, from London, buried Feb' 13, 1764." Mr. Popple, who was Governor of Bermudas from the year 1745 till his death, wrote two comedies, called " The Lady's Revenge," and " The Double Deceit." He translated Horace's Art of Poetry, was connected with Aaron Hill in a periodical paper called *The Prompter*, contributed to other similar publications, and wrote several poems, which are printed in a miscellaneous collection published by Richard Savage in 1726".

James Mac Ardell.

" James Mac Ardell, buried June 5, 1765." A celebrated engraver in mezzotinto. He lies buried in the church-yard, where is a short inscription to his memory, by which we learn that he was a native of Ireland, and that he died in his 37th year.

Charles Spooner.

" Charles Spooner, from London, buried Dec. 6, 1767." An eminent engraver also in mezzotinto, who had been a fellow-pupil with Mac Ardell, and desired to be buried near him in Hampstead church-yard.

Henry Barnes.

" Henry Barnes, buried Jan. 20, 1773." Secondary of the Court of Common Pleas. He published Notes of Cases of Practice, in two volumes.

Sir William Duncan.

" Sir Willian Duncan, buried Jan. 14, 1775." One of his Majesty's physicians; he was created a baronet in 1764, the year preceding which he married Lady Mary, daughter of Sackville Earl of Thanet.

Instances of longevity.

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish register :
 " Richard Smith of West-End, aged 100 years, buried Dec. 5, 1684; Elizabeth Kidd of Hampstead, aged 105 years, buried July 24, 1685; Margaret Smith of Hampstead, aged near 100

⁷³ Biog. Dram.

" years,

" years, buried March 12, 1687-8; Eleanor Winbush, buried
 " August 1, 1744, aged 104; Susanna Horder, aged 107 years,
 " who died at West-End, was buried March 13, 1754, N. S."
 Jane Staples, who was buried Mar. 9, 1787, is said to have been
 106 years of age⁷⁴. I find mention also of the following persons,
 who are said to have died in Hampstead at very advanced ages, but
 their names do not occur in the register :—Mrs. Harrison, aged 104,
 Aug. 1733; George Best, aged 96, Oct. 10, 1740; Mrs. Robson,
 aged 96, July 20, 1764; Benjamin Hemmings, aged 94, July 29,
 1764; Mrs. Elizabeth Rayson, aged 90, Aug. 15, 1764; Jonathan
 Lacey, aged 98, May 1768; George Eccleston, aged 103, Sept. 23,
 1768; John Brighten, Esq. aged 97, Mar. 30, 1771; and Mrs.
 Foa, aged 110, Dec. 1781.

John Stock, Esq. in the year 1781, gave the sum of 1000l. (which, with the dividends that had accrued, and some donations from the trustees, purchased 2000l. three per cents.) for the purpose of clothing, educating, and putting out apprentices, six fatherless boys, and four girls, the former to receive 5l. as an apprentice-fee, the latter 2l. Eight boys and six girls now receive the benefits of this charity.

Benefactions.
 Education,
 and appren-
 ticing of
 children.

A Sunday-school was established in this parish about the year 1790, in which are 80 children. The encouragement which the institution has met with, has enabled the subscribers to set up a daily-school, and school of industry, in which are 30 boys and 34 girls, clothed by their own earnings.

Elizabeth, dowager Viscountess Campden, anno 1643, left the sum of 200l. to purchase lands; half the produce to be appropriated to the apprenticing children, the other half to be distributed among the poor of the parish. With this money was purchased an estate at Child's-hill, in Hendon, now let at 59l. per ann.

⁷⁴ Gent. Mag.

The Hon. Sufanna Noel, and her son Baptift, Earl of Gainfborough, a minor, in the year 1698, gave the fite of Hampstead-wells, with certain houfes adjoining, and fix acres of the Heath, the whole producing now 85l. per ann. for the ufe of the parifh. The income arifing from this charity is appropriated by the trustees to the apprenticing of poor children, or clothing them for fervice, and occasionally relieving aged and infirm parifhioners not receiving alms.

Halfpenny-loaves on Good-Friday.

This parifh enjoys a fingular benefaction of 2l. per ann. given for the purpofe of diftributing halfpenny loaves among all the inhabitants of Hampstead, both rich and poor, young and old, on Good-Friday morning. It arifes from the fum of 40l. given for that purpofe about the year 1643, by an unknown benefactrefs, and laid out, together with Lady Campden's donation, in the purchafe of lands at Child's-hill.

Bread.

Thomas Charles, anno 1671, gave an annual rent-charge of 1l. 4s. to be diftributed in bread to the poor; Thomas Cleave, anno 1635, a rent-charge of 2l. 16s. for the fame purpofe. John Rixton, Efq. in 1657, gave a rent-charge of 5l. per ann., of which 2l. 12s. was for bread, 1l. for a fermon, 1l. for repairing the north-weft end of the church, and 8s. for cleaning his tomb. The parifh now receives 7l. 10s. for this benefaction out of certain houfes in Hampstead. Mrs. Anne Mallory, anno 1791, gave the fum of 100l. for bread, which was laid out in the purchafe of 117l. 2s. 7d. 3 per cent. confol.

Penfions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shooter gave fome lands at Langley in Buckinghamfhire, which let at 5l. per ann. for two poor widows, to be nominated by the minifter.

For the poor.

John Robinson, Bifhop of London, happening to die at Hampstead, anno 1723, this place became entitled to the fum of 100l. which he had bequeathed to the poor of the parifh in which he fhould be refident at the time of his deceafe. Henry Waite, who died

died in 1723, left the sum of 200 l., one half of which was to be appropriated towards the rebuilding of Hampstead church, whenever that work should take place (the interest, in the mean time, to be given to the poor); and the interest of the other half to be annually distributed among the poor on the day of his burial. The donor's effects proving insufficient to pay his legacies, only 109 l. 3 s. 8 d. was received for both bequests; for a moiety of which the parish enjoys 4 l. per cent. interest, charged on the pews. Bishop Robinson's legacy also having been lent to the trustees for rebuilding the church, is paid in the form of a rent-charge of 4 l. per ann. upon the pews. Francis Marshall, Esq. in 1772, gave 100 l. 3 per cent. consol. to be distributed among poor housekeepers on Easter-day. Mrs. Rosamond Marshall, in 1785, gave also 100 l. 3 per cent. for the same purpose.

H A N W E L L.

Situation and
boundaries.

Extent, soil,
&c.

Land-tax.

Manor.

HANWELL is situated in the hundred of Elthorne, at the distance of between eight and nine miles from Tybourn turnpike. The parish is bounded by New Brentford, Greenford Magna, Ealing, Northall, Hayes, and Heston. It contains about 1200 acres of land, of which about 120 are waste; the remainder is divided in nearly an equal proportion between arable and pasture. The soil is clay. Fifty-four acres belonging to Hanwell are insulated by the parish of West Twyford.

The river Brent runs through the parish of Hanwell; the new grand-junction canal now forms its western boundary.

This parish is charged the sum of 172l. 18s. 5½d. which, in 1793, was at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The manor was given to Westminster Abbey by King Edgar, and confirmed by Edward the Confessor. Hanwelle, says the survey of Doomſday, is taxed at eight hides, the land is five carucates; four hides and one virgate belong to the demefnes, on which one plough is employed. The villeins have four ploughs. One villein holds two hides, four others one hide jointly, six bordars hold three virgates; there are four cottars also, and two slaves. There is a mill yielding 2s. 2d. per ann.; meadow equal to one plough-land; pannage for 50 hogs, in the whole valued at 110s. per ann.; in the time of the Confessor, at 7l. This manor, adds the record,

was

was and is part of the demefnes of St. Peter's church. The subsequent history of the manor of Hanwell is in every respect the same as that of Greenford Magna¹.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small neat ^{Parish-church.} structure of brick. Its form is that of an oblong square; at the west end is a turret with a cupola. It was rebuilt in the years 1781 and 1782², at the expence of about 1765*l.* which was defrayed principally by subscription. Dr. Glasfe, the late Rector, contributed 200*l.* The only monumental inscription in the church is on a flat stone near the West door, to the memory of Sir John Clerke, Bart. who died in 1727, and his mother Dame Catherine Clerke, who died in 1741.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Robert Andrews, Esq. (no date); John Hamborough (no date); Thomas Vincent, Rector (1742); Jane, wife of Thomas Lovett (1746); Mr. John Durham, druggist (1760); Rev. Joseph Baker (1771); John Gee, Esq. (1771); Mr. Thomas Hall (1772); Mary, wife of the Reverend Robert Lancafter, of Arlsey in the county of Bedford (1779); Thomas Anguish, Esq.³ Master in Chancery, and F. R. A. S. (1785); Matthew Bloxam, M. A. Rector of Bourton on the Water, in the county of Gloucester (1786); Martha, relict of William Bludwick, Esq. (1787); and Miss Sarah Zinzan (1790). ^{Tombs in the church-yard.}

The church of Hanwell (with the chapel of Brentford annexed) ^{Rectory.} was rated, anno 1327, at 10 marks⁴. In the King's books the rectory is valued at 20*l.* In 1650 the tithes, with the glebe, which consisted of 25 acres, were valued at 100*l.*⁵ King Stephen exempted a virgate of land (being, it is probable, the glebe just

¹ See p. 438.

it was opened Aug 11, 1782.

² The old church was pulled down, June 7, 1781; the first stone of the new church was laid on the 21st of the same month, and

³ Father to the present Dukes of Leeds.

⁴ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 60.

⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

mentioned) from all taxes to the King and his ministers, and all temporal payments⁶. The advowson of the rectory has been always annexed to the manor. The parsonage-house, which is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Brent, has been much improved by the present rector.

Rectors.

Rowland

Stedman, &c.

The living of Hanwell having been sequestered from Jonas Cooke, Rowland Stedman, author of a few theological treatises, was presented to it by the Lord Protector, in the year 1654⁷. He continued there till about the time of the Restoration, when he died at the house of Lord Wharton, to whom he was chaplain⁸.

The present Rector is George Henry Glasse, M. A. who was collated by the Bishop of London in the year 1785, on the resignation of his father Samuel Glasse, D. D.

Parish register.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
Comparative state of population.					
	1580—9	-	$4\frac{7}{10}$	-	$2\frac{5}{10}$
	1630—9	-	$5\frac{1}{5}$	-	$4\frac{3}{5}$
	1680—9	-	$7\frac{2}{5}$	-	$9\frac{1}{10}$
	1730—9	-	$8\frac{3}{10}$	-	$13\frac{2}{10}$
	1780—4	-	11	-	$14\frac{3}{5}$
	1784—9	-	$11\frac{4}{5}$	-	$14\frac{1}{10}$
	1790	-	16	-	14
	1791	-	23	-	15
	1792	-	13	-	25
	1793	-	21	-	19

The present number of houses is 107.

⁶ Archbishop Theobald's confirmation of this grant is in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R. A. S.

⁷ Committee Books, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. lib. ii. p. 58.

⁸ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

“ Mr.

" Mr. Edward Spenser, son to the Right Hon. the L^d Spenser, ^{Sir Edward Spencer.}
 " and Ladie Marie Read, wyf somtymes to the ryght worshipfull
 " S^r William Read, were married in our parish of Hanwell, the
 " 19 of September 1625." Mr. Spencer, afterwards Sir Edward
 Spencer of Boston-house in the parish of Brentford, was fourth
 son of Robert Lord Spencer of Wormleighton. Lady Read was
 daughter of John Goldsmith, Esq. of Welby in the county of
 Suffolk⁹.

" Sir John Clerke, buried Feb. 27, 1726-7." Great grandson of ^{Sir John Clerke.}
 Sir John Clerke of Hitcham, Bucks, who was created a baronet in
 1660, and son of Sir William Clerke by Catherine, daughter of Sir
 Arthur Onflow, Bart. Catherine Lady Clerke was buried at Han-
 well in 1741. Sir John dying without issue, was succeeded by his
 brother William¹⁰.

^{daughter}
 " Thomas, son of Thomas Messenger and Elizabeth his wife, ^{Singular mistake.}
 " was born and baptized, Oct. 24, 1731, by the midwife, at the
 " font, called a boy, and named by the godfather, Thomas, but
 " proved a girl."

" Jonas Hanway, from London, was buried Sept. 13, 1786." ^{Jonas Hanway.}
 This valuable man, whose whole life was a continued scene of
 active benevolence, was the first promoter of various schemes of
 public utility, which he lived to see realized and established as per-
 manent institutions. That useful charity the Marine Society, in
 particular, may be said to have owed its existence to him. His
 writings were very numerous, and all bore the marks of the most
 benevolent intentions, whether his object was to secure the health",

⁹ Collins's Peerage, vol. i. p. 366. edit. 1768. crowded assemblies, &c. With the same view he took up the cause of the chimney-sweepers' apprentices; which, since his death,

¹⁰ Kimber's Baronetage.

¹¹ See his essay on tea; pamphlets on bread; the state of the infant poor; tracts against midnight routs, late hours, and was pursued by James Pettit Andrews, Esq. whose exertions were the occasion of procuring an act of parliament in their favour.

or improve the morals and religion of his fellow-creatures¹², to abolish evil customs¹³, or recommend the most deserving objects of charity¹⁴. Besides the numerous treatises on these subjects, he published an account of a Journey from Kingston to Portsmouth, and his Travels through Russia, Persia, &c. Mr. Hanway, in the year 1762, was appointed a commissioner of the victualling-office, which situation he resigned in 1783. He frequently visited his friend and relation Dr. Glaspey at the rectory, and was buried in this parish pursuant to his own request. There is no memorial to him here, but a handsome monument has been lately erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. A Life of Jonas Hanway was published by John Pugh a few months after his decease.

Instances of
longevity.

“ Jane Messenger, aged 101, buried Oct. 8, 1741. John Harris, aged 90, buried May 29, 1774.”

Hobdayne's
benefaction.

In the year 1484, William Hobdayne gave certain lands in Hanwell, then valued at about 6l. per ann., to the parish for charitable uses. These lands produce now about 50l. per ann. the disposal of which is at the discretion of the feoffees; who, in the year 1781, came to a resolution to appropriate the sum of 30l. for a master and mistress to instruct 24 poor children in reading, writing, plain-work, and in the principles of the Christian religion. Their number was increased to 30 in the year 1790, in consequence of a report to the feoffees that an unknown benefactress had purchased the school-house and orchard adjoining, for the use of the charity. Soon after the institution of the school, a subscription was set on

Charity-
school.

¹² See his essays on the reciprocal duties of the wealthy and indigent; the soldier's faithful friend; on the duty of a good citizen, in regard to invasion and war; on the separate confinement of criminals; a treatise on the Lord's Supper; and religious tracts, addressed

to various descriptions of persons.

¹³ See his tract against the custom of taking vails.

¹⁴ He wrote several treatises in favour of the Marine Society, the Magdalen Hospital, &c. &c.

foot to extend its utility, which has met with such encouragement, that 15 boys and 10 girls are now educated in addition to those on the charity list¹⁵. For these advantages the parish is under considerable obligations to the zeal and liberality of the late and present rector.

Before I quit the subject of Hanwell, some notice should be taken of John Diamond, a singular living character. This man was born in the year 1731 at Boston in Lincolnshire, whence he removed a few years afterwards to Hanwell, where his father was a parishioner. When only a month old, he lost his eye-sight by the small-pox. His acquirements, under the accumulated disadvantages of blindness and poverty, form the singular part of his story. Though unable to read himself, he has learned the art of teaching others¹⁶, and actually makes it his profession. It should be premised, however, that his scholars must previously know their letters, and have some idea of the method of combining them; for the rest, his memory supplies the defect of eye-sight. Perhaps some of my readers may recollect having seen, in several of the periodical publications, a calculation of the middle chapter, verse, &c. of the Bible, with an account of the number of times that some of the most common words occur, with many other particulars, the whole said to have been the labour of three years. When they are told that it was the amusement of this blind man's leisure hours, they will be more apt to admire the wonderful powers of his memory, than to blame him for mis-spending his time. These, however, are not the only calculations in which he has been employed. In the month of June 1790, he published an account of the solar eclipses for 1791 and 1793, and he is sufficiently versed in the doctrine of

Singular account of John Diamond, a blind man.

¹⁵ An account of this charity-school was printed in the year 1790, with the treasurer's report.

¹⁶ Archbishop Usher was taught to read by two aunts who had been blind from their cradle. See his Life, p. 2.

the celestial aspects, to profess the art of casting nativities; and passes, no doubt, as a conjuror of a very superior class among the vulgar. He frequently walks alone to the distance of one or two miles, with the assistance of a stick. His brother, who kept a little stationer's shop in London, left him 4l. per ann. to buy almanacks for sale, and I understand that he gets a trifle by purchasing some of the weekly publications from Pater-noster-Row, and lending them to be read.

HARROW ON THE HILL.

IN the most ancient records¹ which I have seen relating to this Etymology. place, it is called Herges, a name derived, it is probable, from the Saxon word *Hearge*, *Hergb*, or *Herige*, which is sometimes translated a troop of foldiers, and sometimes a church. I am inclined to adopt the latter derivation, and to suppose that *the church upon the hill*² might have been before the Norman Conquest a prominent feature of this part of the county.

Harrow-hill, standing as it were insulated and rising out of a Harrow-hill. rich vale to a very considerable eminence, affords a variety of beautiful prospects. The view towards the East is terminated by the metropolis; to the South by the Surrey hills; towards the North it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow-weald; on this side, the village of Stanmore and the Marquis of Abercorn's seat are the most conspicuous objects. The view towards the West and South-west, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the church-yard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth-common, where the scenery is very pleasing; the distant prospect takes in Windsor-castle, and a considerable part of the counties of Berks and Buckingham. On the brow of the

¹ Viz. Warherdus's will, dated 830, and name of this place; some old English records call it Harewe atte Hulle, or on the Doomfday-book.

² *Herga super mortem* was the ancient Latin Hill.

hill,

hill, as you descend to Sudbury-common, is a small villa belonging to Thomas Orde, Esq. with a beautiful garden and shrubbery, which commands nearly the same prospect.

Situation and boundaries.

The town of Harrow, which had formerly a weekly market³, now decayed, is situated at the distance of ten miles from Tyburn turnpike. The parish lies in the hundred of Goare, and is bounded on the North by Watford and Busby in Hertfordshire; by Stanmore, Whitchurch, Kingsbury, and Wilsdon on the East and South-east; by Acton and Twyford on the South; and by Risslip, Greenford, and Northall on the West and South-west. It contains

Extent.

about 13,600 acres of land, of which 1600 are waste; the remainder is divided in nearly an equal proportion between arable and pasture. The soil, for the most part, is clay; in some places sand and brick-earth. This statement includes Pinner, which is not parochial, but an appendage to Harrow.

Soil.

Land-tax.

This parish is charged the sum of 2254l. 10s. 0½d. to the land-tax, which is assessed in the following proportions:

Harrow division, -	721l. 15s. 2d.	} raised at the rate of 2s. 11½d. in the pound, anno 1792. at the rate of 3s.
Weald, &c. -	382l. 12s. 8½d.	
Wembley, &c. -	529l. 2s. 2d.	
Pinner, - - -	621l. 0s. 0d.	

Hamlets.

The principal hamlets, &c. in this parish are Pinner, Roxey, or Roxeth, Wembley, Weald⁴, Apperton, Kenton, and Preston.

Manor of Harrow.

The manor of Harrow belonged to the church of Canterbury a considerable time before the Norman Conquest, for it appears that in the year 822, Wilfred Archbishop of Canterbury purchased

³ In the Cartulary of the see of Canterbury (in the Bodleian Library) is a charter of Henry III. dated 1262, which grants to the archbishop a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on the Nativity of the Vir-

gin Mary, the vigil, and the day following. The charter was renewed to his successor by Cart. 8 Edw. II. (1315) N^o 10.

⁴ *Weald*, in the Saxon, signifies a wood.

Herges and other lands, for the purpose of restoring them to that church, from which they had been taken by Kenulf King of the Mercians⁴. Previously, however, to this restoration, he granted them for life to his relation Warherdus, one of the monks, who, by his will, bearing date 830, bequeathed them, in compliance with the Archbishop's directions, to the Convent, who, it appears, had consented to Wilfred's grant⁵. Herges is said (in Warherdus's will) to contain 104 hides⁶. The record of Doomsday says, it was taxed at 100 hides, both in Edward the Confessor's time and at the taking that survey. The land, adds the record, is 70 carucates; 30 hides belong to the demesnes, on which are four ploughs, and a fifth might be employed. Among the freeholders and villeins are 45 ploughs, and 16 more might be used. The priest has one hide, and three knights six hides; under them are seven tenants. Thirteen villeins hold half a hide each; 28 other villeins a virgate each, and 48 others half a virgate; 13 villeins four hides jointly; there are two cottars⁷ of 13 acres, and two slaves; pasture for the cattle of the town; pannage for 2000 hogs: in the whole valued at 56l. per annum; in the Confessor's time at 60l. This manor was in the occupation of Earl Lewin when Edward the Confessor died. The record adds, that Geoffrey de Mandeville held two hides in the hundred of Elthorne under the Archbishop. The land was of one carucate, on which was one villein, the tenant, who employed one plough: there were also four cottars; pan-

⁴ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 634.

⁵ Cartulary of the See of Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library, p. 22.

⁶ According to the custom of this manor, a hide is said to contain 100 acres or sellyons; but this definition is rather vague, as a sellyon is described to be only three roods. A virgate is the fourth of a hide.

⁷ In this manor there are three sorts of

tenants; such as hold a hide of land of the lord, called head-tenants; underfettors, who hold under the head-tenants; and cotelanders, (the cotarii, it is probable, of Doomsday,) who hold a small parcel of land, containing five acres, or thereabouts. The cotelanders are to be found only in the hamlet of Sudbury, and are now 17 in number.

nage for 20 hogs. This estate was valued at 12s. per ann.; in the Confessor's time at 14s. It had been occupied by Turbert, a servant of Earl Lewin, and could not be separated from the Archbishop's manor of Harrow.

Survey of
Archbishop
Arundell's
manors.

In the year 1398, when Archbishop Arundell was condemned by the parliament for high-treason, and banished⁸, an inquisition was taken of his estates. Among others it was found that he was possessed of the manor of Southbury in Harrow, consisting of 500 acres of land, valued at 3d. an acre; twenty-two acres of meadow, at 3s. amounting, with the services of the tenants, to 100s.; 12 other acres of meadow, worth only 10s.; rents of assize, 72l. 5s.; released services of the tenants, 15l.; 120 hens, valued at 20s. To this manor belonged the advowson of "*Harewe at Hill*."—The manor of Woodhall in Harrow, (a member of the former,) consisting of 120 acres of land, valued at 6d. an acre; 80 of pasture, at 3d.; nine of meadow, at 1s.; released services, 15l.—The manor of Heggeton in Harrow, (a member also of Southbury,) consisting of a well-built house, &c; 201 acres of land, valued at 6d. an acre; 32 acres of meadow, worth 21s.; rents of assize, 16s. 2d.; 33 hens, worth 2d. each; profits of court, 100s.; each cottager, a day's-work in every month, valued in the whole at 10s.⁹

Manors given
by Arch-
bishop Cran-
mer to the
King, and
granted by
him to Lord
North.

The manors here mentioned, with that of Harrow-town, were given by Archbishop Cranmer, anno 1543, to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands¹⁰. The King granted them, in the month of January 1546, to Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) North¹¹, who was at that time a great favourite, and in offices of considerable trust. Not long afterwards, the capricious monarch having con-

⁸ Roger Walden, who afterwards became Bishop of London, was at this time made Archbishop of Canterbury, which situation he enjoyed two years. Arundell was restored by Henry IV. See Godwin de Præfulibus.

⁹ Bundell. Forisfact. 21 Ric. II. Tower Records.

¹⁰ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹¹ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 14. Jan. 5.

ceived some displeasure against him, he was summoned to court one day, in great haste, when the King, after looking at him for some time with much anger, said, "We are informed you have cheated us of certain lands in Middlesex;" to which Sir Edward answering with an humble negative, "How was it then," said the King, "did we give those lands to you?" "Your Majesty was pleased so to do," replied Sir Edward. Whether the King's anger was appeased by the humility of his minister's behaviour, or whether he found upon reflection that he should have farther occasion for his services, it appears that he admitted the fact, and restored Sir Edward to his favour¹². These estates continued in the North family till the year 1630, when the manors of Harrow and Sudbury, with the advowson of the church, and rents of assize belonging to the manors of Woodhall, Hegeston, and Roxeth, were aliened by Dudley Lord North to Edmund Philips, George Pitt, and Rowland Pitt¹³. They came afterwards to the Rushout family, by the intermarriage of James Rushout, Esq. (who was created a baronet in 1661,) with Alice, daughter of Edmund Pitt, Esq.¹⁴ and they are now the property of Sir John Rushout, Bart.

Manors of
Harrow-town
and Sud-
bury.

Lands within the manor of Sudbury descend as by the common law, except that in default of male issue or heirs, the eldest daughter, or the eldest of any female heirs in the same degree of consanguinity, inherits. A customary tenant, purchasing customary lands within the manor, pays no fine, nor does the heir at law of such tenant at his admission; but if lands are bequeathed to any other than the heir at law, a fine of alienation is paid¹⁵. The tenants services due formerly in this manor, seem to have been commuted

Singular
customs of
the manor.

¹² Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768. vol. vi. p. 210.
p. 81.

¹³ Pat. 6 Car. pt. 20. N^o 41.

¹⁴ Kimber's Baronetage, edit. 1778. vol. ii.

¹⁵ Customs of the manor, obligingly communicated by Charles Brand, Esq. of Serjeants'-Inn.

for certain sums of money called work-silver, which is frequently mentioned in the old survey¹⁶.

Residence of
the arch-
bishops at
Harrow.

The manor-house at Harrow was formerly the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. In the year 1170, Thomas a Becket, being about to visit Woodstock, for the purpose of paying his respects to the young Henry Plantagenet, then lately crowned, and associated with his father in the government of the kingdom, received a command, whilst he was on his journey thither, to forbear his visit, and repair immediately to his own diocese. The prelate obeyed, and at his return spent some days at his manor of Harrow, keeping great hospitality. During this time he received many civilities from the Abbot of the neighbouring monastery of St. Albans. Two of his own clergy, Nigellus de Sackville, who is called the usurping Rector of Harrow, and Robert de Broc, the Vicar, treated him with great disrespect, and maimed the horse which carried his provisions, for which they were both publicly excommunicated by the Archbishop on the ensuing Christmas-day at Canterbury. This happened a few days before Becket was murdered¹⁷. Archbishop Boniface was at Harrow in 1250, and held a visitation there¹⁸. Archbishop Winchelsey dates thence in 1300¹⁹.

Manor of
Woodhall.

The manor of Woodhall²⁰ (which is in the Pinner division) was aliened by Dudley Lord North, anno 1630, to William Pennifather, Esq.²¹, who, in 1637, conveyed it to William Wilkinson, Esq.²² It was afterwards in the possession of his grandson and

¹⁶ Communicated by favour of Sir John Rushout.

¹⁷ Matthew Paris, p. 103.

¹⁸ Ibid. p. 677.

¹⁹ Wilkins's Concilia, vol. ii. p. 259.

²⁰ In the year 1344, 18 Edw. III. Robert de Wodehouse, Archdeacon of Richmond, had the King's licence to alien a house, three carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, five of

wood, and 24 sh. rents of assize in Harrow, to John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors. See Esch. 18 Edw. III. N° 94. 2d Numb. It had been held of the Archbishop by a quit-rent of 55 s. 5 d. Perhaps this is the same estate which was called afterwards the manor of Woodhall.

²¹ Pat. 6 Car. pt. 20. N° 40.

²² Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 9. Dec. 1.

heir

heir at law Henry Nevill, Esq.²³ and continued in that family till the year 1754, when an ejectment was brought against Dame Margaret Conyers, and her nephew Cosmos Henry Joseph Nevill, by the heir at law of Anthony Collins the surviving trustee of a settlement made by William Wilkinson in 1655. The estate was recovered and sold in 1760, pursuant to the directions of that settlement, to Mr. John Lawes, who, in 1766, aliened it to John Drummond, Esq. It is now held in trust for his grandson George Drummond, a minor.

The manor of Heggeton, or Hegeston, (now called Headstone,) was aliened by Dudley Lord North, anno 1630, to Simon Rewse²⁴. Manor of Heggeton, or Headstone.
I can learn nothing farther relating to this estate, than that it is now the property of John Asgill Bucknall, Esq. whose ancestor, Sir William Bucknall, purchased it towards the close of the last century.

The mansion belonging to this estate (which lies in the Pinner division of the parish) is surrounded by a moat. It was formerly the occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Arundell dates from Hegeston, anno 1407²⁵. Residence of the Archbishops there.

The manor or manor-farm of Wymbley, alias Wembley, belonged to the Priory of Kilbourn²⁶. After the dissolution of that convent, it was granted by Henry VIII. anno 1543, to Richard Andrews, and Leonard Chamberlayne²⁷, by whom it was conveyed the same year to Richard Page, Esq.²⁸, whose descendant, Richard Page, Esq. is the present proprietor. Manor of Wembley.

The manor of Woxindon, now called Uxendon, in this parish, was formerly the property of the Travers family, from whom it passed Manor of Woxindon, or Uxendon.

²³ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. H. Wall, through the favour of John Drummond, Esq.

²⁴ Pat. 6 Car. pt. 20. N^o 38.

²⁵ Wilkins's Concilia, vol. iii. p. 305.

²⁶ See a terrier of the lands, Cl. 2 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 18—20.

²⁷ Record in the Augmentation-office.

²⁸ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 11. July 7. This estate furnishes almost the only instance in Middlesex of a family now existing who have been resident proprietors for two centuries and a half.

to Sir Nicholas Brembre, about the year 1376²⁹. Some years afterwards, in consequence of a judgment against this Sir Nicholas in parliament, it became forfeited to the crown, and was granted by King Richard, anno 1394, in consideration of the sum of 40l. to Thomas Godelac, and Joan his wife³⁰. It seems probable that it passed from the family of Godelac to that of Bellamy, in consequence of an intermarriage³¹; for it appears that the Bellamies of Uxendon, who were for many years proprietors of this and other large estates in Harrow³², quartered the arms of Godelac³³.

Babington
and his ac-
complices
concealed by
the Bellamies.

It is related in the chronicles, that Babington, who, with other conspirators, had laid a plot against Queen Elizabeth and the state, in the year 1586, when he found that the conspiracy was detected, being a very handsome man, disfigured his face with the juice of green walnuts, and wandered about in that disguise with his associates till they were half starved, in which condition they were received at Bellamy's house near Harrow, where they were at length discovered³⁴, and being brought to London, were executed with circumstances of unusual severity³⁵. Jerome Bellamy suffered death also for concealing them; his brother destroyed himself in

²⁹ Ric. Travers, conc. Th. Travers, Mil. M. Woxindon, Cl. 47 Edw. III. m. 38. d. Ric. Travers, relax. Nich. Brembre tot. Jus in M. Woxindon, q. Matilda, q. f. Ux. Sim. Francis tenuit ratione dotis, Cl. 50 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 6.

³⁰ Pat. 17 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 17.

³¹ The only fact which militates against the conjecture is, that John Hadley died seised of this manor in 1410. See Esch. 11 Hen. IV. N^o 28; but it is very probable that he held it only for term of life, either by virtue of a lease, or in right of his wife, a circumstance not always mentioned in the record.

³² Ancient survey of the manor of Sudbury, obligingly communicated by Sir John Rushout.

³³ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 1551.

³⁴ Holinshed says, that they went in search of the Babingtons, "even into the bed-chambers of manie a welthie and worshipful person, not forbearinge the drawing of the cortaines." Vol. iii. p. 1563. There were great rejoicings when the conspirators were discovered; bonfires were made, and the bells rang day and night.

³⁵ They who were most deeply involved in the guilt, were executed nearly according to the very letter of the law against traitors. Holinshed. The others were, by the Queen's command, treated with more gentleness. Baker.

prison.

prison. The manor of Uxendon was aliened by the Bellamies to the Page family in the early part of the last century, and is now the property of Richard Page, Esq. of Wembley.

The lands of Hamon and Hugh de Rokefie are mentioned in the endowment of Harrow vicarage, about the year 1240³⁶. In the year 1371, William Wittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, granted all the estates of William Roxethe, who had been outlawed for felony, (consisting of a capital messuage, 140 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 15 of wood, 5s. rents, four cocks, valued at 6d. and 40 hens, at 3s.) to Sir Nicholas Brembre and his wife Idonea, and their heirs; remainder to John de Berlyngham, Margaret his wife, and their heirs; remainder to Sir John de Stody; remainder to Thomas Allbon, citizen of London; remainder to the Archbishop and his successors³⁷. This estate seems to have reverted to the Archbishops, for it appears to have been amongst the lands possessed by the North family, and was aliened by Dudley Lord North, anno 1630, to John Hutchinson and others, being then called the manor of Roxeth, alias Roxside Place³⁸. In 1677, it was aliened by John Hutchinson to Robert Nichols, Esq. Thomas Nichols died seised of it in 1705. It was conveyed in 1727, by the devisees under his will, (after a suit in the court of Chancery,) to Thomas Brian, Esq. Brian Taylor, Esq. in the year 1764, aliened it to the late Percival Hart, Esq.³⁹ whose widow now holds a third of it in dower; the remainder is the joint property of Emma, wife of David Garrick, Esq. (nephew of the celebrated David Garrick,) and Mary, relict of Charles Vaughan Blunt, Esq.

Manor of
Roxeth.

The manor or manor-farm of Flambards takes its name from Sir John Flambard, who had property in Harrow in the reign

Manor of
Flambards.

³⁶ See p. 575.

³⁷ Esch. 45 Edw. III. N^o 83. 2d Numb. and Pat. 45 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 7. John de Rifeburgh, Vicar of Harrow, and others, released all right in this estate to Sir Nich.

Brembre, &c. by Cl. 48 Edw. III. m. 2.

³⁸ Pat. 6 Car. pt. 20. N^o 39.

³⁹ Record in the Register of Deeds for Middlesex.

of Edward III. ⁴¹ William Gerard, Esq. died seised of this estate in 1609 ⁴², and it continued in that family for many generations, till it became the property of Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Charles Gerard, Bart. who married, first Warwick Lake, Esq. secondly Miles Stapleton, Esq. Flambards was purchased, in the year 1767, of Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. Gerard Lake, Esq. and others, by Francis Herne, Esq. ⁴³ and is now, under the will of his sister Mrs. Mary Herne, the property of Richard Page, Esq.

Priory of
Bentley.

There was formerly a priory called Benethley or Bentley, situated at the extremity of this parish towards Stanmore. Very little is known of this monastery. Dugdale has nothing relating to it; Tanner merely mentions its existence, and speaks of its unfortunate end in the year 1258; but he has mistaken the fact, for it was a *prior* of this house who met with an untimely fate by being suffocated under a mow of corn ⁴⁴. The priory appears to have existed till the suppression of the smaller monasteries in the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, when, I suppose, its demesnes were granted to the monks of St. Gregory's at Canterbury; for it appears upon record, that Archbishop Cranmer, in the year 1543, gave to the King, in exchange for other lands, the *late* priory of Bentley, with all lands, tenements, &c. thereunto belonging, in Harrow and Stanmore, being parcel of the possessions of St. Gregory's priory at Canterbury ⁴⁵. The priory of Bentley, with the priory-house, and all profits, rents, &c. was granted by Henry VIII., in the year 1546, to Henry Needham and William Sacheverell ⁴⁶, and was aliened by them the same year to Elizabeth Colte ⁴⁷.

Manor of
Bentley.

In the year 1706, the manor or priory-farm of Bentley belonged to the family of Coghill, and was bequeathed, anno 1734, by Tho-

⁴¹ See an account of his tomb, p. 571.

⁴² Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 759.

⁴³ Record in the Register of Deeds for Middlesex.

⁴⁴ Mat. Paris, p. 653; quoted by Tanner.

⁴⁵ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁴⁶ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Sep. 20.

⁴⁷ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 12. Nov. 23.

mas Coghill, Esq. to his nephew Thomas Whittewronge, who left it, in 1761, to John Bennet⁴⁸. Mr. Bennet sold it the next year to William Waller, Esq. who aliened it, about the year 1776, to Mr. James Duberly, of whom it was purchased, in 1788, by the Marquis of Abercorn, who has made very large additions to the dwelling-house, and converted it into a noble mansion, in which convenience is united with magnificence in a manner rarely to be met with. The house is furnished with a valuable collection of pictures by the old masters, and a few antique busts; that of Marcus Aurelius is much admired by connoisseurs. The dining-room is 40 feet by 30, the saloon and music-room each 50 feet by 30. In the latter are several portraits of the Hamilton family, viz. James, the second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland during the minority of Queen Mary, created Duke of Chattelherault by Henry II. of France; Claud Hamilton his son, a distinguished military character, and father of the first Earl of Abercorn; James Hamilton, (elder brother of Count Anthony Hamilton,) often mentioned in the Memoirs de Grammont; he was killed in a sea-fight, anno 1673; this picture, and that of his son James, who became Earl of Abercorn, are by Sir Godfrey Kneller; James, the seventh Earl; the late Earl, by Gainsborough; the Marquis, by Lawrence, (by whose hand are some excellent portraits of his Lordship's children in the saloon, and a whole-length of Sir William Hamilton's Lady in the dining-room,) and the Hon. Capt. Hamilton, the Marquis's father, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, being one of his earliest productions. In the saloon is placed the celebrated and very valuable picture of St. Jerome's dream, by Parmegiano. It belonged originally to a convent near Rome, and came some time ago into the hands of Mr. Durno of that city, of whom it was purchased for the Marquis by Sir William Hamilton.

Marquis of
Abercorn's
seat.

⁴⁸ Title-deeds, communicated by Mr. Kent of Clifford's-Inn, through the favour of the Marquis of Abercorn.

The premises adjoining to the mansion consist of about 300 acres, 200 of which are inclosed and surrounded with a shrubbery and plantations. The house stands on a very elevated spot, and commands a prospect of great extent, which is agreeably varied and broken by Harrow-hill, with its tuft of trees and graceful spire, and some other eminences in the neighbourhood of Harrow and Stanmore.

Roman antiquities.

A few years ago, when Bentley priory was in the occupation of Mr. Duberly, a considerable quantity of gold Roman coins were found near the house, in digging for the foundation of a wall.

Parish-church, built by Archbishop Lanfranc.

The parish-church, which is situated on the summit of the hill, consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two transepts. At the West end is a lofty spire, covered with lead, which forms a very conspicuous object for many miles round⁴⁷. Eadmer tells us, that when Archbishop Anselm was preparing to consecrate the church of Harrow, built by his predecessor Lanfranc, (in the time of William the Conqueror,) upon one of his own manors, but within the diocese of London, the Bishop of that see claimed the right of consecration, upon which the matter was referred to Wulstan Bishop of Worcester, the only Saxon prelate then living, who decided in favour of the Archbishop⁴⁸. Some parts of Lanfranc's building still remain, viz. the circular columns which divide the aisles from the nave, and part of the tower at the west end, where is a Saxon arch of a singular form, as may be seen in the plate with the font. The church appears to have been rebuilt in or near the fourteenth century, being of the kind of architecture then in use. The nave has a wooden roof, with carved ornaments. The brackets are supported by whole-length figures of the Apostles.

⁴⁷ It is said that when some divines were disputing before Charles II. about the visible church, he turned their attention to that of Harrow on the Hill, which has ever since been proverbially called the visible church.

The story is well known, but I do not vouch for its authenticity.

⁴⁸ Biograph. Brit. and Eadmeri Histor. p. 22.

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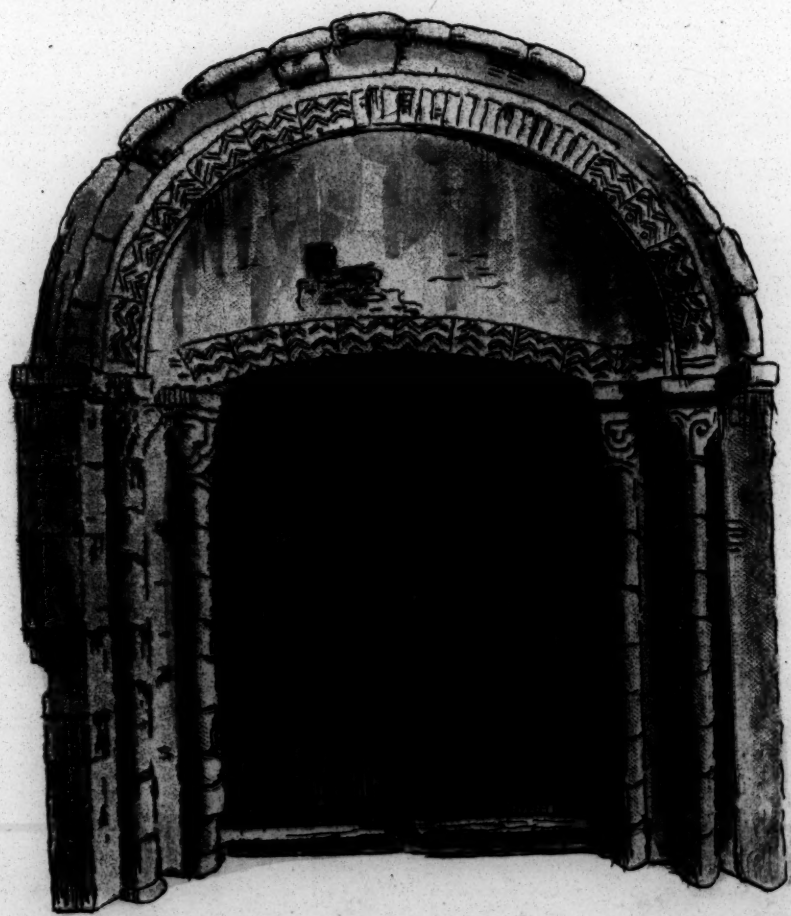
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Harrow Church.







Font and West Door of Harrow Church.



On the South wall of the chancel is the monument of Anthony Brucer, Esq.⁴⁹ aged 95, 1754. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of Katherine Clerke, widow of Henry Clerke, Esq. of Rislip, and daughter of Thomas Martin of Harrow, ob. 1613, æt. 84; Sir Samuel Garth⁵⁰, 1718; his lady, 1717. In the chancel are also the following tombs,—that of Sir John Flambard⁵¹, (no date,) about the reign of Edward III.: it has a figure in brass of the deceased, under a canopy, armed with a helmet, mail-gorget, &c. a dog at his feet; beneath is the following inscription, in which the name of Flambard is divided in a singular manner:

Tomb of
Sir John
Flambard.

“ Jon me'do marmore numinis ordine Flam tumlat

“ Bard quoque verbere Stigis e fūne hic tueatur.”

The tomb of John Byrkhed, Rector of Harrow, who died anno 14 . . . Under a rich Gothic canopy is the effigies (in brass) of the deceased, in a priest's habit, ornamented with whole-length figures of the Apostles and Martyrs. Round the ledge is a mutilated inscription, preserved entire in Weever⁵². At the corner are the arms of Byrkhed⁵³, and of Archbishop Arundell⁵⁴.—The tomb of William Wightman, Esq.⁵⁵, who had lived 27 years in the rectory at Harrow, and died in 1579: there are figures in brass of himself, his wife, and five children; the tombs of John, son of Thomas Sonkey, Esq. of the county of Lancaster, 1603; William Horne, M. A. master of Harrow school, 1685; Leonard Henchman, citizen of London,

Various
tombs and
monuments.

⁴⁹ Mr. Brucer left all his estates to the poor clergy, but his intentions were in a great measure defeated by a bill in Chancery.

⁵⁰ Arms—Two lions pass. between 3 cross crosslets fitché, impaling Erm. on a bend, 3 cinquefoils, not blazoned.

⁵¹ Weever mentions also the tomb of Ed-

mund Flambard and Elizabeth his wife. See Funeral Monuments, edit. 1631, p. 531.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Three garbs.

⁵⁴ Arundell quartering Warren.

⁵⁵ Arms—On a bend between 3 Cornish choughs, as many leopards faces.

1759, æt. 89; and his daughters Judith and Sarah, 1770, and 1771. There are mutilated remains also in the chancel of some other brass plates.

John Lyon,
founder of
Harrow-
school.

In the nave are the tombs of Dorothy, wife of Anthony Frankyshe of Water Stothard, Bucks, and daughter of William Bellamy, Esq. of Uxendon, 1574; John Lyon, founder of Harrow-school, with a figure in brass of the deceased, (nearly covered with a pew,) and the following inscription:

“ Heare lyeth buried the bodye of John Lyon late of Preston
“ in this parish, yeoman, dec^d the 11th day of Oct^r in the yeare of
“ our Lord 1592, who hath founded a free grammar school in the
“ parish, to have continuance for ever, and for maintenance thereof;
“ and for releyffe of the poore, and of some poore schollers in
“ the universityes, repairinge of highwayes, and other good and
“ charitable uses, hath made conveyance of lands of good value
“ to a corporation granted for that purpose.—Prayers be to the
“ Author of all goodness, who make us myndful to follow his good
“ example.”

There are tombs also of Mrs. Sarah Furbar, 1755; Eusebius Withers, Gent. of Northend in Fulham, 1759; James Cox, D. D. 20 years head-master of Harrow-school, 1759; Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Brian, 1788, aged 95; Jane, wife of Thomas Moore, Esq. 1768; Thomas Lawrence, 1780; and Charles, son of Charles Bathurst of Fleet-street, 1763.

On the North wall of the North transept is the monument of William Gerard, Esq.⁵⁶, who died in 1584; and on the East wall that of William Gerard, Esq.⁵⁷, who died in 1609. Within a
pew

⁵⁶ Arms—Az. a lion rampant, Arg. crowned, Or, for Bryn, adopted by Gerard, quartering Ince. See p. 367.

⁵⁷ Arms—Gerard of Bryn quartering Bryn, Windle, and Ince; see p. 367. The impalement on this tomb is Arg. two bends engrailed Sable

pew in this transept stands a sarcophagus to the memory of John Page, Esq. of Uxendon⁵⁸, 1667. On the floor is the tomb of Thomas Downer, Esq. 1502.

In the South transept is the tomb of Richard Colvile⁵⁹, Esq. of Newton in the Isle of Ely, 1723; and that of Dr. Sumner⁶⁰, with the following inscription, written by the classical pen of Dr. Parr, who is a native of Harrow: "H. S. E. Robertus Sumner, S. T. P. Dr. Sumner's epitaph.
"Col. Regal. apud Cantab. olim Socius; Scholæ Harroviensis
"haud ita pridem Archididasculus. Fuit huic præstantissimo viro
"ingenium naturâ peracre, optimarum disciplinis artium sedulò
"excultum, usu diuturno confirmatum et quoddammodo subactum.
"Nemo enim aut in reconditis sapientiæ studiis illo subtilior extitit
"aut humanioribus literis limatior, nemini ferè vel felicius contigit
"judicii acumen, vel uberior eruditionis copia. Egregiis hisce
"cum dotibus naturæ, tum doctrinæ subsidiis, insuper accedebant in
"scriptis vera, & propè perfecta eloquentia, in sermone facetiarum
"lepor planè Atticus, et gravitati suaviter aspersa urbanitas, in
"moribus singularis quædam integritas & fides, vitæ denique ratio
"constans sibi et ad virtutis normam diligenter severèque exacta;
"omnibus qui vel amico essent eo vel magistro usi, doctrinæ,
"ingenii, virtutis triste reliquit desiderium, subitâ eheu! atque
"immaturâ morte correptus Prid. Id. Septemb. Anno Dom. 1771,
"Æt. suæ 41."

Sable for Radcliffe of Lancashire quartering
1. Az. two bars Arg. a bend Gules—
Legh. 2. Gules, three cross crosslets fitché,
Or; a chief of the 2d.—Arderne. 3. Az. a
fesse Gules between 3 garbs, Or. William
Gerard married Dorothy Radcliffe.

⁵⁸ Arms—A fesse dancetté between 3
martlets, impaling Per fesse Az. and Or, a
pale counterchanged, three hawks with wings

indorsed, of the last, for Lock. John Page
married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lock.

⁵⁹ Arms—Az. a lion ramp. Arg. impaling
Gules a chevron between 3 buckles, Or.
Richard Colvile married Frances Carter.

⁶⁰ Arms—Sable, gutty des larmes, two
chevronels Arg. impaling Erm. a fesse checky
Or and Gules.

In

In the North aisle are the tombs of Mrs. Sarah Butler, 1718; and John Partridge, Gent. 1760.

In the South aisle are the monuments of Sir Edward Waldo⁶⁰, Knt. 1707; Thomas Graham⁶¹, Apothecary to Geo. I. and Geo. II. and Apothecary-general to the army 1733; Daniel Graham, Esq.⁶² one of the Governors of Harrow-school, 1778; Henrietta Malthus (no date); and Thomas Ryves, Esq. F. R. A. S. 1788. On the floor are the tombs of John Page, Gent. 1715; Penelope, daughter of William Plowden, Esq. and wife 1st of North Foley, Esq. 2dly of Colin Whitworth of Staffordshire, Esq. 1778. Under the gallery, at the West end of the church, are the tombs of Robert Lawes, Apothecary, 1732; Joan, daughter of John Wheeler, and relict of Henry Kellat, Esq. 1771; and the Rev. Francis Saunders, A. M. 49 years Vicar, 1776.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Martha, wife of William Greenhill, Gent. (1658); John Page of Wembley, who lived to see 75 children and grandchildren (1623); Richard Smelt of Yorkshire (1701); Rev. John Hooker, M. A. (1722); Sarah, wife of John Henshaw (1726); John Highlord, Esq. (1726); Rev. Thomas Brian, 39 years master of Harrow-school (1730); James Waldo, Esq. (1756); Thomas Thackeray, D. D. master of Harrow school (1760); John Ballinger (1774); Lieut. Gen. Edward Urmston (1778); John Hodsdon, Esq. (1780); John Peachey, Esq. of the island of St. Christopher's (1780); and Charles Waldo, Esq. (1790).

⁶⁰ Arms—Or, a bend Az. between 3 leopards faces Gules, impaling a chevron between 3 mullets for Shuckburgh.

⁶¹ Or, on a pale Gul. a mullet Arg. on a chief Sab. 3 escallops of the third, quartering, Or, a fesse chequy Az. and Arg. in chief a chevron Gules,—this is a quartering of Gra-

ham Earl of Monteith, being a combination of the coats of Stewart and Strathern. See Nesbit, p. 80.

⁶² Arms as before, impaling Paly of six Or and Az. on a chief of the second, a griffin passant of the first.

Sir

Sir John Boys, by his will, dated 1447, directed his body to be buried in Harrow-church⁶³.

The parish-church of Harrow, which is dedicated to St. Mary, Rectory and vicarage. had formerly a rector and a vicar. The rectory was a sinecure, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; the rector presented to the vicarage⁶⁴. After Archbishop Cranmer had aliened all his estates in Harrow to the King, the advowson of the vicarage was granted, with the manor, to Sir Edward North, and is still annexed to it; the impropriation of the great tithes was given to Christ-church College in Oxford. The Gerards were formerly lessees under the college, afterwards the Conyers's, and the Hernes; the lease is now (under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Herne) vested in Richard Page, Esq. of Wembley.

The church of Harrow was rated at 60 marks, anno 1327⁶⁵, the vicarage at 10 marks. The latter was endowed by St. Edmund Endowment of the vicarage. Archbishop of Canterbury, (who died anno 1242,) with all the small tithes and the tithe of hay on the lands of Hamon and Hugh de Rokefee and Ailwin, and William de la Hegge⁶⁶. The latter I suppose to be the manor of Heggeton, (now called Headstone,) the tithe-hay of which is said in the parliamentary surveys to belong to the vicarage⁶⁷. In 1650, the vicarage was valued at 50l. per ann.⁶⁸ It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, being reckoned among the parishes belonging to the Deanery of Croydon in Surrey.

There were formerly two chapels of ease in this parish, Pinner, Tokyn-ton chapel. (which still remains, and will be treated of hereafter,) and Tokyn-ton, long since destroyed. In the Chantry-roll at the Augmenta-

⁶³ Lamb. Reg. Stafford, f. 163.

⁶⁴ See Newcourt.

⁶⁵ Harl. MSS. N° 60.

⁶⁶ See an exemplification of the endowment in Reg. Morton, Dean, Bouchier, and

Courtney, fol. 179. Lamb. MS. Lib. It is printed in Newcourt.

⁶⁷ Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

tion-office, dated 1 Edw. VI. is the following account of this chapel,—“ A free chapell, distant two miles from the church, (near Wembley,) whereunto belongeth certain lands and tenements; “ by whom, how long time past, or to what use the said chapel “ was founded, the parson and churchwardens know not, but time “ out of man’s mind hath been belonging and as a member taken “ of the parish-church of Harrow, untill about two years past, “ one John Fynch entered, and ever since has occupied the same, “ by the grant of one William Lighte, that affirmeth he hath purchased it, so that they meddle not with it; which chapel, “ with the lands thereof, is worth yearly 6l.” There was a chantry in this chapel, to which John Fornese was presented, anno 1419, by Matilda Barneld, widow, on the death of William Freeman the last chaplain⁶⁹. The site of Tokynton chapel, with the lands thereto belonging, having been in the tenure of Richard Read, (under a lease from Queen Elizabeth⁷⁰), were granted, anno 1607, to Sir William Herricke and Arthur Ingram, Esq.⁷¹, who aliened them the same year to John Page, Esq.⁷², ancestor of Richard Page, Esq. the present proprietor.

Cuthbert
Tunstall and
Prior Bolton,
Rectors.

Cuthbert Tunstall, afterwards Bishop of London, was Rector of Harrow from 1511 to 1522⁷³. His successor was William Bolton Prior of St. Bartholomew, of whom a story is told in some of the chronicles, that he built a house at this place, as being the highest ground in the country, for the purpose of retiring thither during a flood which was expected to happen in the year 1524. This story, however, does not gain credit among other historians⁷⁴, and the reporters of it do not seem to have been aware, that Prior Bolton, who was a great builder, had the rectory of Harrow as early as

⁶⁹ Reg. Chichele, fol. 101. b. Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁷⁰ Leases in the Augmentation-office.

⁷¹ Pat. 5 Jac. pt. 8. June 1.

⁷² Cl. 5 Jac. p. 22.

⁷³ Newcourt, vol. i.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

1522, and was very likely to rebuild the parsonage-house, whether a flood was prognosticated or not.

The present Vicar is the Rev. Walter Williams, M. A. presented in 1777.

William de Bosco, Rector of Harrow, in the year 1324, Chantry in Harrow-church. founded a chantry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with 101 acres of arable land, five and a half of meadow, and 4s. 4½d. rents⁷⁵. The Chaplain was to say mass daily for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rector and other ministers of Harrow, and all the parishioners living and dead. The lands belonging to this chantry, (being situated for the most part at Kyn-ton or Kenton,) together with the chantry-house at Hatchend, were granted, anno 1548, to William Gyes and Michael Purefoy⁷⁶.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1653.

Parish
register.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.	Comparative state of popu- lation.
1680—9	- 47 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 60 $\frac{3}{5}$	
1730—9	- 52 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 58 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1780—4	- 60 $\frac{2}{5}$	- 54 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1784—9	- 68	- 53	
1790	- 66	- 49	
1791	- 55	- 49	
1792	- 53	- 56	
1793			

The present number of houses in Harrow and its hamlets is about 400, of which one-third are in Pinner.

⁷⁵ Inq. ad q. d. 17 Edw. II. N^o 139. and Pat. 17 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 30. ⁷⁶ Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 2. Aug. 6.

Extracts from the Register.

Sir Gilbert
Gerard.

"The Right Worshipful Sr Gelbert Gerard, Knight and Baronet, buried Jan. 20, 1669-70." Sir Gilbert was son of William Gerard, Esq. Clerk of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, (an hereditary office in the family,) and grandson of William Gerard, who settled at Flambards, being the son of Thomas Gerard, Esq. of Lancashire. Sir Gilbert was created a Baronet in 1620. He was member for the county of Middlesex in the two last parliaments of James I. and during a great part of King Charles's reign. During the civil war he attached himself to the parliament⁷⁶, who, in recompence for his services, appointed him to many lucrative places; Cromwell made him one of the Lords of his upper house⁷⁷.

Family of
Gerard.

Mary, wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard, (and daughter of Sir Francis Barrington,) was buried at Harrow, May 4, 1666. The title of Baronet was inherited by Sir Gilbert's eldest son Francis. Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knt. a younger son, was buried at Harrow, Nov. 5, 1683. Sir Francis Gerard left three sons, Charles, Francis, and Cheeke, who successively inherited the title. Sir Charles died in 1701, leaving issue by his wife Honora, (daughter of Charles Lord Seymour of Troubridge, and sister of Francis and Charles, successively Dukes of Somerset,) an only daughter Mary, married to Warwick Lake, Esq. of Cannons⁷⁸. Lady Honor Gerard was buried at Harrow, May 10, 1731. Sir Francis Gerard the younger was buried Sept. 1, 1704. He left issue two daughters, the elder

⁷⁶ Sir Gilbert Gerard is mentioned among the champions who adhered to the parliament, in a single sheet, printed anno 1646. Brit. Mus.

⁷⁷ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 43.

⁷⁸ Ibid. It appears by the following entry in the parish-register that he had a son named

Francis:—"Francis, son of the truly noble Charles Gerard, Esq. by his wife Honour Seymour, sister of the most honourable his Grace Francis Lord Duke of Somerset, baptized Mar. 22, 1676-7." I suppose this to have been the same Francis Gerard who was buried at Harrow, Mar. 30, 1694.

of whom married — Lethieullier, Esq.; the younger, Isabella, married first, Sir John Fryer, 2dly, Lord Viscount Palmerston⁷⁹. Sir Cheeke Gerard, in whom the title became extinct, was baptized at Harrow, July 2, 1662, and buried there, March 9, 1715-16.

“ Ealfe, the wife of Sir George Bynion, was buried April 21, Bynion, Knt. “ 1659.”

“ Aug. the 4th day, was baptized, the son of Mr. Thomas Nicolls of the Hermitage⁸⁰; Mr. Thomas Nicoll, Mr. Thomas

“ Smyth, his two great-grandfathers, being godfathers, (a third great-grandfather being alive, Mr. Gee of Isleworth,) Mrs. Nicoll, “ his grandmother, being godmother, 1686.”

“ Sr Charles Pym, buried May 8, 1688.” He was created a Pym, Bart. Baronet in 1663. The title is now extinct. “ Dame Catherine “ Pym of Beakbourn in Kent, was buried Nov. 29, 1705.”

“ Sr Edward Waldo, Knt. was buried, Feb. 13, 1707-8.” His daughter Grace, wife, first of Sir Nicholas Wolstonholme, Bart. and 2dly, of William Ferdinando Carey Lord Hunfdon, was buried at Harrow, May 15, 1729. She resided at Pinner.

“ Sr Samuel Garth was buried Jan. 22, 1718-9.” An eminent Physician, the well-known author of the Dispensary, a translation of Ovid, &c. Martha, Lady Garth, was buried in May 1717. In Hay’s Religio Philosophi⁸¹, the circumstance of Sir Samuel Garth’s ordering a vault to be made for himself and his lady in Harrow church, is spoken of as the result of some accidental whim.

“ The Hon^{ble} Sr John Rushout of Northwick in the county of Worcester, Bart. and the R^t Honourable the Lady Anne Compton, married by license, Oct. 16, 1729.” Sir John Rushout was

⁷⁹ Noble’s Memoirs.

in the occupation of Mrs. Roberts.

⁸⁰ On the brow of Sudbury-hill. It is now

⁸¹ P. 73.

father of the present Baronet ; Lady Anne was fourth daughter of George Earl of Northampton.

William
Page.

William Page, author of a treatise in justification of bowing at the name of Jesus, and other theological and controversial tracts, is said to have been born at Harrow. He was Rector of East Locking in Berkshire, and Master of the school at Reading, from which he was sequestered in 1644, but held the living till his death, which happened in 1663⁸².

Sir Arthur
Atye.

Sir Arthur Atye, public orator of the university of Oxford, and Secretary to the Earl of Essex, is said to have been buried at Harrow in 1604⁸³.

Harrow-
school.

The free-school at Harrow, which now ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom, and gives this place its principal celebrity, was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston, who had previously, for many years, appropriated 20 marks per ann. to teaching poor children. In the year 1590, two years before his death, he drew up a set of statutes for the school, with full instructions for the disposal of the estates which he intended to appropriate to various charitable uses. In these papers he mentions his intention of building a school-house, with habitations for the master and usher, and directs the sum of 300 l. to be expended for that purpose within three years after his decease, provided he should die without having completed this intention. The statutes for the school are drawn up with much attention and precision, the number of forms are specified ; the books and exercises for each form are chalked out ; the mode of correction settled, the hours of attending school ; the vacations and play-days, and the nature of the scholars amusements, which are confined to " driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, and

Statutes.

⁸² Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁸³ Ant. Wood. See p. 542 of this vol.

" shooting."

“ shooting.” The last-mentioned diversion was in a manner Archery. insisted upon by the founder, who requires all parents to furnish their children with “ bowstrings, shafts and bresters, to exercise “ shooting.” It was customary, till within the last thirty years, for the scholars of Harrow to have a public exhibition of archery annually on the fourth of August, when they shot for a silver arrow. Since this custom has been laid aside, public speeches have been substituted in its room. The founder directs that a competent number of poor scholars shall be educated freely, but allows the Master to take other children for his profit, without any other limitation than the discretion of the governors; he adds a singular clause, that the master shall not receive any girls into the school. The sum of 20l. was allotted for the support of four exhibitioners, Exhibition-^{ers.} two in Gonville and Caius College at Cambridge, the others in any college at Oxford. In choosing the exhibitioners, the preference is to be given to his own kin, to natives of Harrow, and such as are “ most mete for towardnesse, poverty, or painfulness.” These exhibitions, which are held for eight years, have been raised in consequence of the improved value of the estates to 20l. per ann. each. The Governors were to be six in number, to have a common seal, to superintend the management of the founder’s estates, to elect the schoolmaster and usher, the surveyors, &c.; and, jointly with the master, to make any discretionary alterations for the advantage of the school. The schoolmaster’s salary was fixed at 20l. per ann. the usher’s at 10l. The present Governors are, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Grimston, Sir John Rushout, Bart. John Apgill Bucknall, Esq. Richard Page, Esq. and the Rev. Walter Williams, M. A. The present master is Joseph Drury, D. D. The second master, or usher, the Rev. Mark Drury, M. A. The reputation of Harrow-school was raised to a great height by Dr. Thackeray and Dr. Sumner, particularly the latter, who was an excellent classical scholar,

scholar, and celebrated for the elegance of his Latin compositions; under him many of the present nobility, and some of the most distinguished characters of the age for genius and learning⁸⁴, received their education. The school still keeps its reputation and its numbers, which are usually upon an average about 150.

Lyon's charities.

Sermons.

Pensions.

Repairing roads.

Rent of Lyon's estates.

Various benefactions.

Mr. Lyon directed the sum of 10l. per ann. to be paid out of his estates, for 30 good learned sermons preached in the church of Harrow; the schoolmaster or Vicar, if thought a mete man by the governors, to have the preference. The sum of 20l. per ann. was directed to be distributed among poor householders of this parish on Good-Friday, in portions of 6s. 8d. each. Pinner was originally excluded from the benefit of this charity, but its inhabitants might be admitted to partake of it at the discretion of the governors. The rents and profits of certain lands were directed to be expended in repairing the roads from Edgware and Harrow to London; from Goare-lane to Hyde-house, and between Preston and Dead-man's-Hill.

The present rent of Lyon's estates amounts to 669l. which is expended by the governors in paying the masters' salaries and the exhibitions, educating poor children, relieving decayed housekeepers, repairing roads, &c. &c.

Mrs. Katherine Clerke, who died anno 1613, gave 12l. per ann. for ever to be distributed among twelve poor persons, half of whom are to be inhabitants of Harrow-town, the other half of Roxeth. Mrs. Barbara Burnet, Lady of the manor of Stanmore, anno 1631, gave money to buy safeguards once in three years for two poor women living in the hamlet of Weald. Mr. William Dwight, in 1637, gave 40s. per ann. out of his lands at Sudbury

⁸⁴ Among these may be mentioned, Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Parr, Mr. Sheridan, and Sir William Jones, who, in the preface to his Treatise on Asiatic Poetry, has paid a very elegant tribute to Dr. Sumner's memory.

to the poor. Sir Gilbert Gerard, by his will, bearing date 1669, gave 100*l* towards raising a stock to set the poor to work. Edward Robinson, citizen of London, anno 1711, gave a rent-charge of 10*l*. per ann. out of his field called Dunnings, to clothe and educate 12 poor children in the hamlet of Weald. Henry Birch, citizen of London, anno 1793, gave the sum of 200*l*. 3 per cent. to the hamlet of Wembley, where he was born.

In the year 1773, a small infirmary was built on Sudbury com-
mon, at the joint expence of John Hodsdon and Samuel Greenhill, Gents. for such poor persons as should be afflicted with infectious sickness, or labour under dangerous accidents.

The hamlet of Pinner is situated at the distance of about three PINNER.
miles from Harrow-town; though not parochial, it had once a Market.
weekly market ⁸⁵, long since disused.

Pinner park was included in the grant to Sir Edward North, and Pinner park.
was aliened by Dudley Lord North, anno 1630, to John Hutchinson, Esq. ⁸⁶ It has long been converted into tillage, and forms a considerable farm, which is now the property of St. Thomas's Hospital, having been purchased by the governors of that institution in the year 1731 ⁸⁷.

Nicholas, Abbot of Westminster was made Keeper of Pinner park in the year 1383 ⁸⁸.

The building of Pinner chapel was completed in the year 1321, Chapel.
when it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist ⁸⁹. It is a large structure, built for the most part with flints, and consisting of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two transepts. The nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars, and pointed arches. At the west end is a square tower of stone and flints, embattled. Some

⁸⁵ See Cart. 9 Edw. III. N^o 19. and Receiver of the hospital.

¹⁰ Edw. III. N^o 31.

⁸⁶ Pat, 6 Car. pt. 20. N^o 39.

⁸⁷ From the information of Mr. Wingfield,

⁸⁸ Lamb. Reg. Courtney, fol. 51. a.

⁸⁹ Ibid. Reynolds, fol. 126. b.

of the windows are lancet-shaped, and consist of three compartments, with circular pillars, others are of the later Gothic. In the east window of the chancel are some remains of painted glass, among which is a coat of arms (Az. a pelican, Or).

Day's tomb. On the north wall is a tablet of black marble, on which is engraved the effigies (in profile) of the deceased, to the memory of John Day, minister of Pinner⁸⁹, who died anno 1622. Beneath are the following lines:

" This pourtraiture presents him to thy sight,
 " Who was a burning and a shining light;
 " But now consumed to ashes, here he lies,
 " That spent himself to lighten others eyes.
 " His land to the church⁹⁰, his name with men remains,
 " The earth his corpse, but heaven his soul contains."

Various
tombs and
monuments.

On the same wall is the monument of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.⁹¹ 1656; on the north wall those of Christopher Clitherow, Esq.⁹² 1685; Rebecca, wife of Samuel Clarke, Esq.⁹³ 1739, and Mr. Edmund Aubery⁹⁴, 1748. In the chancel are flat stones to the memory of Richard Edlyn of Woodhall, 1618; Henry Edlyn,

⁸⁹ Perhaps the same who is mentioned by Ant. Wood, (vol. i.) as author of a tract on Ministers meddling with State Affairs.

⁹⁰ The benefaction here alluded to, was to the minister of Pinner; it consisted of two-thirds of all his lands, &c. on failure of issue from his sister Martha, wife of Christopher Flacke. His will bears date June 17, 1620. The lands are not described, in consequence of which, the benefaction, if ever it became due, has been lost.

⁹¹ Arms—Per pale Az. and Sab. a lion rampant, Or, impaling Az. an inescutcheon Arg. within an Orle of cinquefoils, Or, for Allanfon. Th. Hutchinson married Margaret Allanfon.

⁹² Arms—Clitherow, (see p. 47.) impaling three lions passant in bend between two cottises for Hawtrey; Christopher Clitherow married Mary, daughter of Ralph Hawtrey of Rislip.

⁹³ Arms—Gul. on a fesse engrailed, Or two swans' necks erased Sable, between three cinquefoils Erm. impaling Az. a lion ramp. Or, for Hotherfall. Mrs. Clarke was daughter of John Hotherfall, Esq. of Giddy Hall.

⁹⁴ Arms—Az. a chevron between three birds' heads erased, Or, impaling quarterly 1 and 4. Az. a griffin passant, Or. 2 and 3. Per pale, Arg. and Sab. 3 fl. de lis counter-changed—Sherlock. Mr. Aubery's second wife was daughter of Dr. Sherlock.

1627; William Wilkinfon, Esq. of Woodhall, 1658; Thomas Clitherow, Esq. 1681; John Hawtrey, Esq. 1682; Randall Page, 1682; Mr. John Page, 1689; Anne, wife of Mr. Stephen Walls, 1685; Sir Bartholomew Shower, Knt. 1701; and John Clifford, 1721. On a south pillar of the nave is the monument of Mr. Richard Budworth, 1791; on the floor is the tomb of Catherine Otway, 1744. On the east wall of the north transept is the monument of Anne, wife of James Lightbourn, Esq.⁹⁵, Master in Chancery, 1743; on the floor a brass plate in memory of Anne, the infant daughter of Eustace Bedingfield, Gent. 1580; and the tomb of Charles Palmer, Esq. 1777. On the west wall of the north transept is the monument of Francis Bolton, Esq.⁹⁶, officer in the Welsh Fuzileers, who died anno 1746. In the north aisle are some remains of painted glass, among which is a figure of Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist. On the outside of the church is a monument to the memory of Richard Nutter, 1712, and others of his family. In the church-yard are the tombs of Joseph Downer (1675); William Harveft, Gent. (1766); Miss Felicia Harveft (1772); William Skenelsby, aged 118 (1775); and Mr. William Bellamy (1784).

Pinner chapel is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Curacy. vicar of Harrow, who allows the curate 8l. per ann. out of the small tithes. In 1650, it was reported to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that 60l. per ann. had of late been allowed to the curate of Pinner. The commissioners thought it convenient that Pinner chapel should be made

⁹⁵ Arms—Az. 6 lions rampant, 3, 2, 1, ramp. Sab. as many escallop-shells of the field, impaling, a knight entering a castle-gate on horseback, attended with dogs.

Arg. on an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. two bars Az. in chief, 3 hurts.

⁹⁶ Arg. on a chevron between three lions

Augmenta-
tions and
benefactions.

a parish-church⁹⁷, but it does not appear that it ever took place. This curacy has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, during the incumbency of the present minister. It has been endowed also with the following benefactions. Francis Tyn-dall, anno 1631, gave a close called Willat-street, alias Howlis, to the preaching minister at this place. Mr. William Norrington, in 1705, gave 100l. to be laid out in the purchase of a house for the minister. Sir Thomas Franklin, by his will, anno 1728, gave an annuity of 4l. to the minister, being a rent-charge on his house and lands at Rislip. In the year 1731, two common field lands were purchased for the minister, with money arising from the sale of timber on Willat-Close. The present curate is the Reverend Walter Williams, M. A. who is vicar also of Harrow. He was appointed to the cure of this chapel in 1764.

There is a small meeting-house at Pinner belonging to the In-dependents.

Register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms and burials at Pinner is 1656.

Comparative state of popu- lation.		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
		-	-	-	-
	1680—9	-	$22\frac{3}{10}$	-	-
	1730—9	-	$15\frac{9}{10}$	-	$20\frac{3}{10}$
	1780—4	-	$20\frac{2}{5}$	-	$26\frac{1}{5}$
	1784—9	-	$28\frac{3}{5}$	-	$17\frac{2}{5}$
	1790	-	23	-	29
	1791	-	29	-	30
	1792	-	32	-	21
	1793	-	21	-	17

The number of houses in Pinner is about 130.

⁹⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sr Bartholomew Shower, Knt. buried December 12, 1701.” Sir Bartholomew Shower.
 He was third son of Mr. William Shower of Exeter, and brother of John Shower, an eminent dissenting minister, whose life was published by W. Tong, anno 1716. Sir Bartholomew was a very eminent lawyer. He published reports, a volume of cases in parliament, and some political tracts. His residence was at Pinnerhill, which had been the seat of Sir Christopher Clitherow.

William Skenelsby, aged 118, buried Nov. 10, 1775. This Remarkable instance of longevity.
 extraordinary old man was for many years a servant in Lord Henry Beauclerk's family. He retired from service in the year 1769, but retained his intellects, together with a wonderful share of activity, and a countenance by no means indicating such extreme old age, till a short time before his death. The manner in which he calculated his age, was by the following epitome of his life :

When he first went out to service he was	27 years old :
He lived with Squire Graham, - -	12 years ;
with Mr. Johnson, a lawyer, -	6 years ;
with L ^d Chancellor Macclesfield,	10 years ;
with John Dyke, Esq. - -	10 years ;
with Mrs. Northey, - -	10 years ;
He kept a public house at Lincoln, -	5 years ;
lived with Mr. Talbot, - -	3 years, 6 months ;
with L ^d Hen. Beauclerk's family,	29 years ;
To which add, from 1769, when he gave } this account, till his death, - - }	6 years ;
118 years, 6 months.	

The cruel custom of throwing at cocks was formerly made a matter of public celebrity at this place, as appears by an ancient account Throwing at cocks.

of receipts and expenditures in the hamlet of Pinner. The money collected at this sport was applied in aid of the poor's-rates.

" 1622—Received for cocks at Shrovetide,	-	12s. 0d.
" 1628—Received for cocks in towne,	-	19s. 10d.
" —————out of towne,	-	0s. 6d."

This custom appears to have been continued as late as the year 1680.

Benefactions. Dame Mary Franklin, in 1735, gave the interest of 50l. to be distributed in bread among the poor of the established church. Mrs. Goditha Martin, anno 1763, gave the interest of 100l. Old S. S. annuities, for the purpose of teaching poor children to read. Mrs. Elizabeth Deering, in 1781, gave the interest of 100l. 3 per cent. to be divided among 10 poor widows, being frequent attendants at the sacrament.

H A Y E S.

IN old records the name of this place is written Hefe, or Heefe¹. Name.
 It is situated near the Uxbridge road, at the distance of twelve Situation.
 miles from Tyburn turnpike. The parish lies in the hundred of Boundaries.
 Elthorne, and is bounded by Norwood on the East; Northolt, or
 Northall, on the North; Hillingdon on the West, and Harlington
 on the South. It contains 3160 acres of land, exclusive of the Extent.
 site of houses and gardens: 2150 acres are arable, 846 pasture, and
 164 waste. The common-field lands (included in the above state-
 ment) are 1615 acres, about one half of which is cropped every
 year. The soil on the North side of the parish is a strong clay; on Soil.
 the South side loam, on a deep bed of gravel. The quota charged Land-tax.
 to the land-tax in Hayes is 542l. 16s. 1d. which is raised at the
 rate of about 2s. 7d. in the pound.

The principal hamlets in the parish of Hayes are, Botwell, Hamlets.
 Yeading, Hayes-end, and Wood-end.

The manor of Hayes was bequeathed to the church of Canter- Manor.
 bury by Warherdus, a priest. In his will, which bears date anno
 830, he calls it his own patrimony, and describes it as containing
 32 hides². The survey of Domesday says, that it was taxed at

¹ Probably from the Saxon word *Haeg*, a
 hedge, in the French, *Haye*, which comes
 very near to the present name.

² Cartulary of the see of Canterbury in the
 Bodleian Library, p. 22.

59 hides, being then the property of Archbishop Lanfranc. The land, continues that record, is of 40 carucates. Twelve hides are in demefne, on which two ploughs are employed. The freeholders and villeins employ 26 ploughs, and might use 12 more. The priest has one hide; three knights, six hides and a half; two villeins, two hides; 12 villeins, each half a hide; 20 villeins, a virgate each; and 40 villeins, half a virgate each: 16 bordars, two hides jointly. There are 12 cottars, and two slaves; a mill which produces 4s. rent, and meadow equal to one plough-land: pasture for the cattle of the town, pannage for 400 hogs, and 3s. rents; in the whole valued at 30l.; in King Edward's time at 40l. This manor was the property of Archbishop Stigand. In the survey of Archbishop Arundel's manors, taken when he was banished by the parliament, that of Hayes was said to contain 120 acres of arable land, valued at 40s.; 18 acres of meadow, 27s.; 180 acres of pasture, 30s.; 23l. 3s. 1d. rents of affize; 64 hens; 120 eggs; profits of court 50s.² The manor of Hayes underwent the same alienations as that of Harrow till the year 1613, when it was sold by Dudley Lord North to John and Richard Page³, who conveyed it the same year to John Millet, Esq.⁴, whose son aliened it, anno 1641, to Sir John Franklyn of More Park⁵. In 1677, Richard Franklyn, Esq. conveyed it to Roger Jenyns, Esq. and others. It continued in the family of Jenyns till aliened, anno 1729, by James Jenyns, Esq. to Sir George Cooke, Knt.. In the year 1777, it was purchased of George Cooke, Esq. by Francis Ascough, Esq. father of George Merrick Ascough, Esq. the present proprietor.

The same customs prevail in this manor as in that of Harrow.

² Bundell. forisfact. 21 Ric. II.

³ Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 32. April 1.

⁴ Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 32. Sep. 1. John Millet died seised of this manor, anno 1628. See

Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. N^o 756.

⁵ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by G. M. Ascough, Esq.

The manor-house was formerly the occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. In the year 1095, Archbishop Anselm, then at variance with William Rufus, was commanded to remove from Mortlake, where he was keeping the feast of Whitsuntide, to his manor of Hayes, that messages might more conveniently pass between him and the King, who then kept his court at Windsor. Most of the English bishops waited upon Anselm at Hayes, to persuade him to submit to the King's terms, but without effect⁶. A reconciliation soon afterwards took place, which lasted but a short time.

Archbishop
Anselm at
Hayes.

Cecily, relict of Sir Robert Grene, died anno 1481, seised of an estate in this parish called the Manor of Hayes, held under the Archbishop's manor⁷. This estate, in the reign of Charles I. was the property of Rowland Reynolds, Esq. who died seised of it, anno 1640, leaving two daughters co-heirs. It is described in the inquisition of his property, as the manor of Hayes and Park-hall, and was held of John Millet, Esq. as lord paramount, by suit of court⁸. Hayes-Park afterwards belonged to the family of Child. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Justice Heath, and the property of Joseph Fraine, Esq. Captain in the Navy, whose father purchased it of John Dod, Esq. of Swallow-field in the county of Berks.

Manor of
Hayes-Park.

The manor of Yeading, anciently Yeldinge, (i. e. Old meadow,) formerly belonged to Walter Langton, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, who had a charter of free-warren therein, anno 1307⁹. I have not as yet been able to learn any thing farther relating to it¹⁰, than that it was purchased about the year 1736 for Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq. M. P. the present proprietor, then an infant.

Manor of
Yeading.

⁶ Eadmer, p. 33.

⁷ Esch. 20 Edw. IV. N^o 57.

⁸ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. N^o 411.

⁹ Cart. 35 Edw. I. N^o 48.

¹⁰ In consequence of Mr. Lethieullier's absence. See the Appendix to the Middlesex parishes.

Parish-
church.

Stone-falls.

Arms in the
chancel win-
dow.

Altar-piece.

The parish-church is built, for the most part, with flints, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a square embattled tower. In the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls of the earliest Gothic architecture, with plain pointed arches; a piscina, with the drain very perfect; and another small recess, which was a closet, perhaps, for holding the chrism and sacramental elements. Some of the windows in the chancel are of the architecture which prevailed in the fourteenth century, others are lancet-shaped, with brackets of various forms; some of which are represented in the annexed plate, together with the font, which is of a very singular form, and stands within a pew at the west end of the church. The aisles are separated from the nave by octagonal pillars, and pointed arches. The north aisle appears to have been built in the fourteenth, or early in the fifteenth century. The south aisle has a flat roof, and windows with obtuse arches. It is probable that it was built about the year 1500, and that the nave was repaired and new-roofed at the same time, the cognizances of England and Arragon being carved on the joints of the fretwork with which it is ornamented. On others are emblems of the crucifixion, and devices of various sorts.

In the east window of the chancel are the arms of Talbot, with quarterings¹¹; Somerset¹²; Lovell quartering Muswell¹³, and those of the sees of Gloucester and London. In the south window are the arms of Younge¹⁴. Over the communion-table is a good picture

¹¹ 1. Az. a lion rampant within a border, Or—Belifmo, adopted by Talbot. 2. Gules, a lion rampant within a border, Or—Talbot. 3. Gules, a saltier Argent—Neville. 4. Arg. a bend between 6 birds, Gules—Furnival. 5. Or fretty Gules—Verdon. 6. Arg. 2 lions passant, Gules—Strange.

¹² Quarterly France and England, with a

border gobony Arg. and Azure.

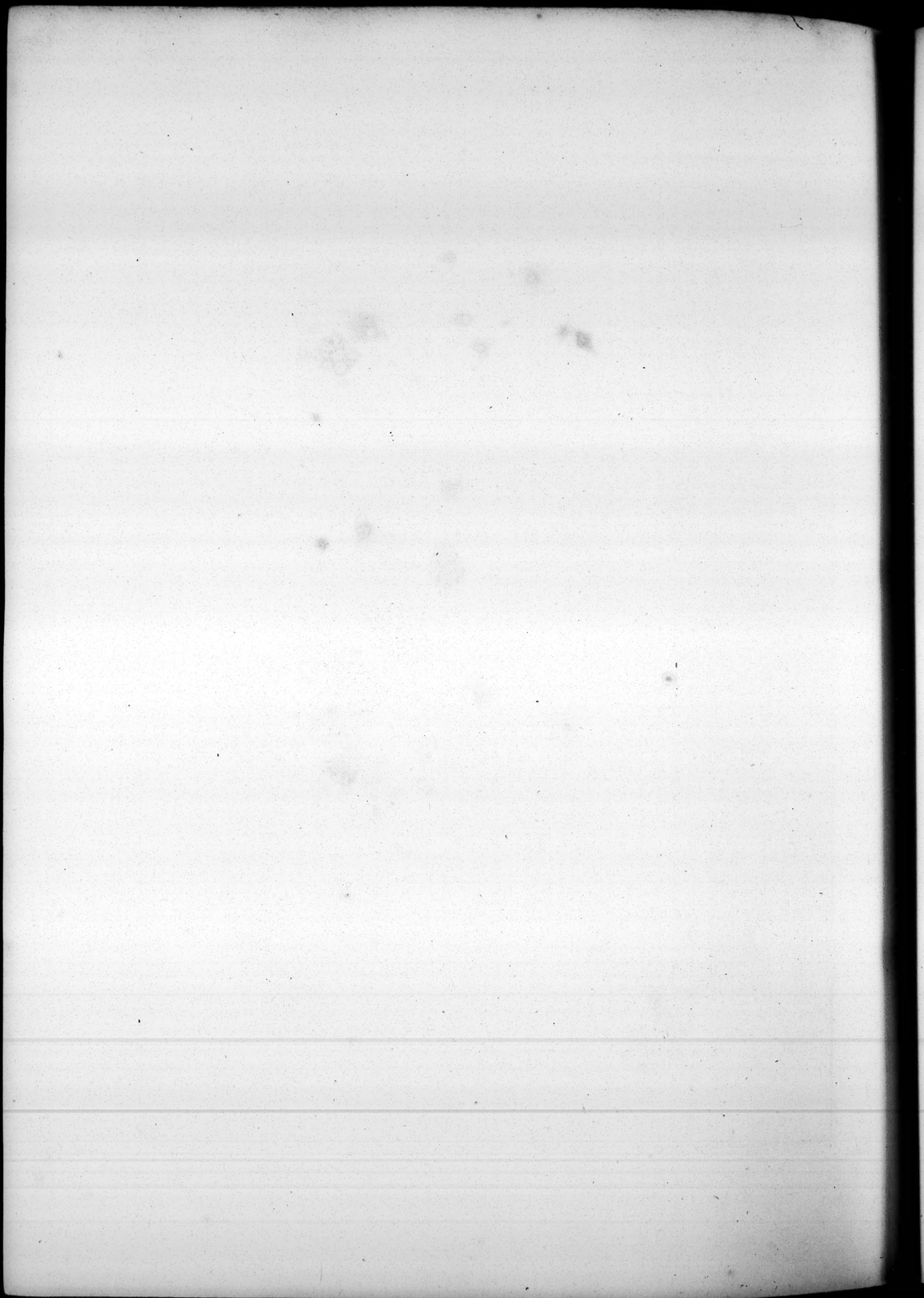
¹³ See p. 306.

¹⁴ Lozengy Arg. and Vert on a chevron Az. three besants; on a chief Erm. a goat's head erased between two trefoils, Gules; this coat nearly corresponds with a grant to Younge of Berkshire, temp. Hen. VIII. Heralds' Coll.

(somewhat



Font and Brackets in Hayes Church.



{somewhat damaged,) of the adoration of the shepherds. It was given to the parish, anno 1726, by James Jenyns, Esq. lord of the manor. On the north wall is a handsome monument of veined Monuments. marble to the memory of Sir Edward Fenner¹⁵, Judge of the King's Bench, whose effigies, as large as the life, in his robes, lies under an arch, ornamented with roses, within a Mosaic pattern. Sir Edward Fenner, who died anno 1611, was son of John Fenner of Crawley in Suffex, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Goring. Near Sir Edward Fenner's monument is another with the same arms; the inscription has been removed. I suppose it to be that of Edward Fenner, Esq. son of Sir Edward, who survived him only three years, and was buried at Hayes. Under an arch is an upright half-length effigies of the deceased in armour, with a ruff and whiskers; a truncheon in one hand, the other rests on his helmet. On the same wall is the monument of Dorothy, wife of John Jenyns, Esq.¹⁶, daughter of William Bromley of Holt-castle, and relict of Cloberry, eldest son of the Right Hon. William Bromley of Bagington, 1720; and on the south wall that of Sir George Cooke, Knt.¹⁷, lord of the manor, and Chief Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, 1741. In the high chancel are the tombs of Roger Jenyns, Esq. lord of the manor, 1693; Thomas Jenyns, B. A. of Clare-hall, 1696; John Jenyns, son of John Jenyns, Esq. (both lords of the manor,) 1724; and a brass plate to the memory of Robert Lellee, formerly rector of the parish, the date gone. In the lower chancel are the tombs of Robert Burgeys, Rector of Hayes,

¹⁵ Arms—1. Vert, a cross between four eagles displayed Argent.—Fenner. 2. Gules, on a fesse Or, five escallop-shells Sable. 3. Gules, three cross-bows, Or. 4. Arg. three lions' heads erased Sable.

¹⁶ Arg. on a fesse Gules, three besants—Jenyns, impaling Quarterly per fesse indented,

Gules and Or, for Bromley.

¹⁷ Arms—Paly of six Gules and Sable, three eagles displayed Argent—Cooke, quartering Checky Az. and Or; and impaling Arg. a fesse Gules between three plumets Sable—Jennings.

1421; and Henry Clerke, Esq. 1609 (each with a brass plate); Richard Lugg, Gent. son of George Lugg of the county of Devon, 1697; John Cox, M. A. Vicar, 1712; Mr. Richard Blanchard, 1717; and Thomas Vivian, Clerk in Chancery, 1721. He was son of John Vivian of Oundle in Northamptonshire, and descended from the Vivians of Cornwall. His wife was Anne, daughter of William Hyde, Esq. of Langtoft in the county of Lincoln.

Against the wall of the south aisle is a table-tomb, (on which are figures in brass of the deceased, with his wife and children,) to the memory of Thomas Highgate, Esq.¹⁷, Justice of Peace, who died in 1576. On the wall is the monument of John Jenyns¹⁸, Esq. M. P. for the county of Cambridge, 1716. On the floor are the tombs of Anne Edenbras, 1676; and Vere Jenyns, 1644. She was daughter of Sir James Palmer of Dornye, (Bucks,) and wife of Thomas Jenyns, Esq. of Hayes, second son of Sir John Jenyns of Churchill in the county of Somerset, by an heiress of Bulbeck.

At the east end of the north aisle, against the north wall, is a table-tomb to the memory of Walter Grene, Esq.¹⁹, who died anno 14—: on the top is a figure of the deceased in armour, with a griffin at his feet. I suppose the east end of this aisle to have been a chapel founded by Walter Grene, whose family were proprietors of Hayes-Park, to which estate this part of the aisle still belongs. On the north wall are the monuments of Richard Briginshaw, Esq.²⁰, 1661; William Perris, Esq.²¹, (who married Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Briginshaw,) 1720; Thomas Blen-

¹⁷ Arms—Gul. 2 bars Az. on a bend Or, a torteaux between 2 leopards' faces Az. (not blazoned).

¹⁸ Arms—Jenyns impaling Clitherow. John Jenyns, Esq. married Jane, daughter of James Clitherow, Esq.

¹⁹ Arms—A chevron between 3 bucks.

²⁰ Arms—Az. a fesse murelly Ermine, between 3 lions passant Or.

²¹ Arms—Arg. on a chevron between 3 pheons Gules, as many tigers' heads erased of the field, impaling Briginshaw.

cowe, Esq.²², (son of Sir John Blencowe, Justice of the Common Pleas,) who married an heir of Perris, 1765; and John Fisher, Esq.²³, who married an heir of Robert Child, Esq. of Hayes-park, 1679. On the east wall is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Anthony Hinton, Vicar, who died in 1792; and on the floor at the west end the tomb of the Rev. James Baker, Rector and Vicar, who died in 1738.

In the nave are the tombs of Anne, daughter of Alan Hendre and Anne Millet, 1605; Thomas Paltock, Gent. 1670; the Rev. Samuel Spence, Rector, 1730; Roger Tocketts, Surgeon and citizen of London, 1733. One of the hatchments in the church is inscribed to the memory of Jane, wife of Richard Harland²⁴, and daughter of John Jenyns, Esq. who died in 1728.

In the church-yard are the tombs of William Duncker, Gent. (1685); Robert Maybank, Gent. (1736); Mr. John Hope (1767); John Kendrick, aged 92 (1770); Hannah, wife of Sir George Booth, Bart. and daughter of Henry Turner of Botwell in the parish of Hayes (1784); and Mrs. Hannah Bailey, aged 92 (1789). Tombs in the church-yard.

The church of Hayes, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a rectory and a vicarage. Rectory and vicarage. The patronage of the former (which is now a sinecure,) was annexed to the manor till Mr. Afcough's purchase in 1777, when the advowson remained in the hands of Mr. Cooke, and is now the property of Charles Molloy, Esq. The benefice is of small value to the incumbent, it having been long customary for the Rector, immediately upon his presentation, to grant the patron a beneficial lease of the great tithes, glebe, &c.

²² Arms—Gules, a quarter Argent, quartering Sable, a flag Ermine, attired Or; a chief of the third—Walliston of Rislip: on an escutcheon of pretence, Perris quartering Briginshaw.

²³ Arms—Gules, a dolphin Or, a chief

Ermine, impaling Gules, a chevron engrailed Ermine between 3 eagles close, Argent—Child.

²⁴ Arms—Arg. on a bend Sable, 3 bucks' heads caboshed, impaling Jenyns.

for three lives. By virtue of this lease the patron of the rectory presents to the vicarage also. It was reported to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, anno 1650, that Hayes was a parsonage and vicarage, to both of which belonged a cure of souls. The parsonage, with 95 acres of glebe, a house, &c. was valued at 640l. per ann. and had been leased by Patrick Young to Thomas Jenyns, Esq. at the reserved rent of 66l. 13s. 4d.²⁴ The parsonage of Hayes was vested for a considerable time in the Earls of Pembroke, in consequence of a grant from the Archbishops of Canterbury²⁵.

Endowment
of the
vicarage.

The vicarage was endowed by William Warham the Rector, in 1520, with an annual stipend of 20l.²⁶, then, perhaps, a competent provision, but now, by the great alteration in the value of money, a very inadequate one.

Robert
Wright,
Rector.

Robert Wright, presented to the rectory of Hayes in 1601, was the first warden of Wadham College in Oxford, which situation he resigned because Dorothy Wadham would not suffer him to marry. He vacated this rectory in 1623, on his promotion to the bishopric of Bristol, whence he was afterwards translated to Litchfield and Coventry. In 1641, he was committed to the Tower, with nine other bishops, and remained in confinement 18 weeks. Being released he repaired to Eccleshall-castle, the seat of his fee, then a garrison for the King, and died there whilst it was besieged by Sir William Brereton²⁷.

Henry Gold,
Vicar.

Henry Gold, presented to the vicarage of Hayes in 1529, was an accomplice of Elizabeth Barton, the holy maid of Kent, and suffered death at Tyburn, anno 1534²⁸.

²⁴ Parliament. Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

²⁵ See Newcourt, vol. i.

²⁶ Lamb. Reg. Warham, fol. 388. a, b.

²⁷ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

²⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

The present Rector is the Rev. William Williams; the Vicar, John Neville Freeman, A. M.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1557.

Parish re-
gister.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
	-		-		
1580—9	-	$15 \frac{2}{3}$	-	$17 \frac{2}{3}$	
1630—9	-	$20 \frac{3}{5}$	-	$18 \frac{4}{5}$	
1680—9	-	15	-	21	
1730—9	-	$19 \frac{3}{5}$	-	$27 \frac{2}{3}$	
1780—4	-	22	-	$22 \frac{4}{5}$	
1784—9	-	15	-	23	
1790	-	28	-	15	
1791	-	23	-	25	
1792	-	29	-	22	
1793	-		-		

The present number of houses is 141; of inhabitants, 707, exclusive of 100 boys and 100 girls at two eminent boarding-schools²⁹.

In the year 1603, there were 24 burials at Hayes; in 1625, the Plague years. same number; in 1638, 42; in 1665, eight only are entered, but the register appears not to have been kept very accurately about that time.

Extracts from the Register.

- " S^r Edward Fenner, Knt. one of his Majesties Justices of his Bench, was buried the 24th daye of Januarye, and his funerals performed the 19 of Februarye 1611-2." Sir Edward Fenner.
- " The Lady Verney's coachman buried Oct. 19, 1625."
- " John Latch, Esq. a Counsellor, was buried the 28th day of August 1655." John Latch.
- " August 1655." Author of a volume of Reports.

²⁹ This account was obligingly communicated by Thomas Bishop, Esq. of Hayes.

" Lady

- " Lady Ann Cooke, wife of Sr George Cooke, Knt. buried
 Sir George Cooke. " Mar. 10, 1736.—Sr George Cooke, Knt. from London,
 " Nov. 14, 1740."
- Instances of longevity. " Mary Kent, aged 103, buried Decr 30, 1759."
 " Barbara Pierce, aged 93, buried Jan. 3, 1761."
- Lady Dacre's alms-houses. This parish has the same interest as that of Chelsea³⁰, in the hospital founded by Lady Dacre in Westminster.
- Various benefactions. Roger Lea, in 1661, gave 10s. per ann. to the poor of this parish. Thomas Triplet, D. D. by his indenture, bearing date 1668, gave 15l. per ann. out of an estate in Suffolk, for apprenticing poor children. Robert Cromwell, by his will, bearing date 1720, gave lands worth about 6l. per ann. to buy gowns for six poor women.

³⁰ See p. 147.

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N. B. Where the letter Q follows a figure, the quarterings of the family there mentioned are described.

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END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

ERRORS IN THE TEXT.

P. 4. l. 5. for 1731, read 1736.—P. 166. l. i. after 1788, read *aged* 106.—P. 275. l. 27. for *Nicholls*, read *Nicoll*.—P. 357. l. 11. for 1752, read 1572.—P. 371. l. 2. for *George*, read *William*.—P. 385. l. 16. after *Earl*, dele *of*.—P. 386. l. 11. and 18. for *nephew*, read *great nephew*.—P. 462. in the last line, for *John*, read *James*.—P. 471. in the last line, for *Fullerand*, read *Fulcrand*.—P. 475. l. 3. after *he is said*, add, *by Newcourt*.—P. 571. l. 15. for 14 read 1418.

ERROR in the REFERENCES to PUBLIC RECORDS.

P. 254. *note* 32. for 2 *Edw.* III. read 3 *Edw.* III.



